Gov. Doc
Can
P

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 13

THIRD SESSION OF THE NINTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

63305
17/12/04

SESSION 1903

3

VOLUME XXXVII

☞See also Numerical List, page 5

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

OF THE

SESSIONAL PAPERS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

THIRD SESSION, NINTH PARLIAMENT, 1903.

A

Accident at West Lorne Station 114
Adulteration of Food 14
Agriculture, Annual Report..... 15
Alaska Boundary 149
Archives, Canadian 18
Auditor General, Annual Report..... 1
Automatic Grain-Weighers..... 80

B

Banks, Chartered 6
Banks, Unpaid Balances in..... 7
Barnes, Amos..... 133
Bonds and Securities..... 61
British Canadian Loan and Investment Co. 43
British Columbia Industrial Disputes 36*a*
British Columbia Salmon Commission..... 131
British Columbia, Statutes Disallowed 78, 78*a*
Brunet, Arthur 51, 51*a*

C

Canadian Contingents to South Africa ... 35*a*
Canadian Northern Railway..... 115
Canadian Pacific Railway :
  Business with Interior Department 48
  Exemption from Taxation 79
  Lands sold by..... 55
Carlton Point, Pier at..... 118
Cattle, Canadian 50
Cattle-guards 150
Cattle, Killed on Railways 74
Census Returns..... 49, 82
Chartered Banks..... 6
Civil Service :
  Appointments and Promotions..... 60
  Examiners..... 31
  Insurance..... 38
  List..... 30
  Superannuations 39
Claims by Quebec 144
Cold Storage Service..... 102, 102*a*
Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels 99

C

Colonial Conference, 1902..... 29*a*, 142
Commission *re* Canadian Products 93
Culbute River Surveys 106
Customs Department..... 115
Criminal Statistics..... 17

D

Detroit River..... 125
Disallowance..... 66, 67, 78, 78*a*
Dividends unpaid in banks 7
Dixon, F. A..... 76
Dominion Lands 46, 47
Doncaster Indian Reserve 70
Dry Dock, Montreal..... 104

E

Electric Light, Inspection of 13
Emigration from Europe 146
Estimates..... 3 to 5*a*
Euxine, Schooner 92
Experimental Farms 16
Export of Wood 129, 130

F

False Creek..... 126
Farran's Point Canal..... 83
Fast Steamship Service 101
Fisheries, Annual Report..... 22
Fishery Rights..... 138
Fitzgerald, W. W..... 69
French River Surveys..... 106

G

Gas, Inspection of..... 13
Gaynor, John Francis..... 90
Geographic Board..... 21*a*
Geological Survey Report 26
German Tariff 10*a*
Government Offices in Ottawa 105
Governor General's Warrants 37

G

Grain Act 151
Grain-Weighers 80
Grand Trunk Railway 73
Greene, Benjamin D 90

H

Half-breed Commission 84, 84a
Harbour Commissioners 23
Hog Cholera 77
Hutton and Hughes Correspondence 94

I

Immigration Agents 56
Imperial Government Supplies 128
Indian Act 53
Indian Affairs, Annual Report 72
Indian Lands 81
Indian Reserve, Doncaster 70
Indian Reserves, Schedule of 27a
Industrial Disputes 36a
Inland Revenue, Annual Report 12
Insurance, Abstract 9
Insurance, Annual Report 8
Intercolonial Railway:
Accident near Windsor Junction 96
Freight Cars 140
Freight Rates 87
Goods duty free 91
Ties 141
Interior, Annual Report 25
Interior Department Officials 110
International Boundary 65
Irrigation in the North-west 25a, 45

J

Jésus River 107
Justice, Annual Report 34

K

Kars, N.B. 127

L

Labour, Department of, Annual Report 36
Lake Erie 125
Lake Nipissing Surveys 106
Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching 119
L'Assomption Post Office 122, 122a
Law Library, Privy Council 58
Library of Parliament, Annual Report 33
List of Shipping 21b

M

Manitoba School Lands 117
Manitoba School Question 152, 153
Marine, Annual Report 21
Martineau Defalcation 29b, 29c, 29d
Mathurin, Joseph A 112

M

Measures, Inspection of 13
Militia and Defence, Annual Report 35
Montreal Dry Dock 104
Montreal Port 123
Montreal Subway Co 75
Montreal, Wharf in 108
Mounted Police 28
Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Co 147, 147a

Mc

McNee, Archibald 134

N

National Transcontinental Railway 143
New Brunswick Representation 54
Newspapers, Money paid to 72, 72a
Nord, Rivière du 135
North Atlantic Trading Co 146
North-west Irrigation 25a, 45
North-west Mounted Police 28
North-west Territories, Autonomy 116, 116a, 116b
North-west Territories, Customs and Excise 137
North-west Territories, Naturalization in 136

O

Ottawa, Government Offices in 105
Ottawa Improvement Commission 40
Ottawa River Surveys 106
Over-rulings of Treasury Board 42

P

Pacific Cable 89
Paradis, Amable 88
Penitentiaries, Annual Report as to 34
Police, North-west Mounted 28
Postmaster General, Annual Report 24
Privy Council, Law Library for 58
Provincial Subsidies 68
Public Accounts, Annual Report 2
Public Printing and Stationery 32
Public Works, Annual Report 19
Pulp wood from Three Rivers 111

Q

Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Co 132, 132a, 132b
Quebec Bridge 148
Quebec Claims 144
Quebec Harbour Improvements 103
Quebec Military Riding School 109
Quebec-New York International Boundary 65

R

Railway Accidents 74
Railways and Canals, Annual Report 20
Rifle Factory 52
Rivière du Nord 135

S

School Lands in Manitoba..... 117
School Question, Manitoba 152, 153
Schooner *Euxine* 92
Secretary of State, Annual Report..... 29
Shareholders in Chartered Banks 6
Shipping, List of..... 21*b*
Short Line Railway 139
South Africa, Canadian Contingents to... 35*a*
South Eastern Valley Railway..... 85
Standard Grain-Weigher..... 80
Steamer Service to South Africa..... 124
Steamship Service, Fast..... 101
St. Lawrence River..... 123
Strikes during past year..... 100
Subsidies to Provinces..... 68
Sugar Imports..... 97
Supplies for Imperial Government..... 128

T

Terrebonne Post Office..... 71
Three Rivers, Pulp wood from..... 111
Tobacco Trade..... 62
Toronto Public Works..... 121
Trade and Commerce, Annual Report..... 10
Trade and Navigation, Annual Report.... 11
Trade Unions..... 59
Transportation, Commission *re*..... 93
Treasury Board Over-rulings..... 42
Trent Valley Canal 86

U

Unclaimed Balances in Banks 7
Unforeseen Expenses..... 41
United Counties Railway..... 85
United States, Government Works of 125

V

Vegetables from United States 64
Vessels, List of 21*b*
Volunteer Force 99

W

Warrants, Governor General's 37
Weights, Measures, &c 13
West Lorne Station, Accident at..... 114
Wharf in Montreal..... 108
Winter Steamers..... 98
Wood for Export 129, 130
Woodstock, N.B., Drill Shed..... 95, 95*a*
Woodstock, N.B., Post Office..... 120

Y

Yukon:
A. N. C. Treadgold 63, 63*a*
Newspapers, Money Paid to..... 57
Ordinances..... 44
Regulations..... 145

See also Alphabetical Index, page 1.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their titles at full length; the Dates when Ordered and when presented to the Houses of Parliament; the Name of the Member who moved for each Sessional Paper, and whether it is ordered to be Printed or Not Printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME A.

Census of Canada, 1901. First Volume ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in two parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... . . .. *Printed for both distribution and sessionnl papers.*

3. Estimates of the sums required for the services of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1904. Presented 16th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

4. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1903. Presented 31st March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1903. Presented 17th June, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5*a*. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1904. Presented 1st October, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding... . ... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5*b*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1904. Presented 14th October, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5*c*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1904. Presented 21st October, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... ... . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on 31st December, 1902. Presented 20th April, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

7. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to December 31, 1902. Presented 1st June, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1903. Presented 21st August, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1902. Presented 6th April, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 16th March, 1903, by Sir Richard Cartwright.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

10*a*. Correspondence in connection with the German tariff. Presented 16th April, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. . . . . *Printed for distribution.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

11. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. W. Paterson..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

12. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, etc., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. M. E. Bernier..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

13. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June. 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. M. E. Bernier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

14. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. M. E. Bernier. .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ended 31st October, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1902. Presented 28th April, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... .. .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1902. Presented 12th October, 1903, by Hon. S. A Fisher..... .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

18. Report on Canadian Archives, 1902. Presented 25th June, 1903, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

19. Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 12th March, 1903, by Hon. J. Sutherland..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 8.

20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902, Presented 16th June, 1903, by Hon. A. G. Blair. . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 19th March, 1903, by Hon. J. R. Préfontaine.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21*a*. Fourth Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1902.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9.

21*b*. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a List of Vessels on the registry books of Canada, on the 31st December, 1902. Presented 5th August, 1903, by Hon. J. R. Préfontaine..... .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

22. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. J. R. Préfontaine.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

23. Report of the Harbour Commissioners, etc., 1902.... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

24. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Sir William Mulock ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

25a. Irrigation in the North-West Territories of Canada. Issued by the Department of the Interior. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department for the calendar year 1902. Presented 8th October, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

27. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. C. Sifton.. ....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

27a. Schedule of Indian Reserves in the Dominion. Supplement to Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, 1902 ....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 12.

28. Report of the North-West Mounted Police, 1902. Presented 16th March, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1902. Presented 18th March, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

29a. Papers relating to a conference between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Prime Ministers of self-governing Colonies. Colonial Conference, 1902. Presented 9th June, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... ... .*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

29b. Report of the Commission to inquire into the Martineau defalcation, etc. Presented 15th June, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

29c. Statement by the Auditor General, on the Report of the Commission to inquire into the Martineau defalcation. Presented 4th August, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

29d. Correspondence with the Auditor General *re* Treasury Board regulations arising from the Martineau defalcations. Presented 25th September, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1902. Presented 18th March, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

31. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1902. Presented 25th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 8th April, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1902. Presented 12th March, 1903, by the Hon. The Speaker..... .....*Printed for sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1902, Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

35. Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1902. Presented 23rd March, 1903, by Sir Frederick Borden. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

35a. Further Supplementary Report of the Department of Militia and Defence :—Organization, equipment, despatch and service of the Canadian Contingents during the war in South Africa, 1899-1902. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

36. Report of the Department of Labour, for the year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 17th March, 1903, by Sir William Mulock..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

36a. Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Disputes in the province of British Columbia Presented 24th August, 1903, by Sir William Mulock. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

37. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1902-1903. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .....*Not printed.*

38. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1902. Presented 16th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*

39. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during the year ended 31st December, 1902, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 16th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*

40. Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 16th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*

41. Return showing the expenditure on account of unforeseen expenses from the 1st July, 1902, to the 12th March, 1903. Presented 16th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*

42. Return of over-rulings by the treasury board of the auditor general's decisions between the commencement of the session of 1902 and that of 1903. Presented 16th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*

43. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, as on the 31st December, 1902. Presented 17th March, 1903, by the Hon. The Speaker.....*Not printed.*

44. Ordinances of the Yukon for 1902. Presented 18th March, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*

45. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between 1st January and 31st December, 1902, in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the North-west Irrigation Act, chapter 35 of 61 Victoria. Presented 20th March, 1903, by Sir William Mulock. *Not printed.*

46. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between 1st January and 31st December, 1902, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada and its amendments. Presented 20th March, 1903, by Sir William Mulock.....*Not printed.*

47. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between 1st January and 31st December, 1902, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (*d.*) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 20th March, 1903, by Sir William Mulock.....*Not printed.*

48. Return (in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of copies of all orders in council, plans, papers and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return under such resolution. Presented 20th March, 1903, by Sir William Mulock.....*Not printed.*

49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1903, showing the total cost of taking of the Census for 1871, 1881, and 1891. Also the amount paid on account of the taking of the Census for 1901, up to 1st March, 1903. Also a statement showing the nature of the information given in the Census of 1891 and of 1901, and the mode of remuneration of the enumerators on each occasion. Presented 27th March, 1903.—*Mr. Sproule*.....*Not printed.*

50. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence exchanged since last session between the Canadian government and the British authorities on the subject of the embargo on Canadian cattle. Presented 27th March, 1903.—*Mr. Monet.* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

51. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1903, for copies of all petitions, orders in council, correspondence, documents and papers in connection with the conviction and imprisonment of one Arthur Brunet, of the city of Montreal, convicted of offences against the Dominion Elections Act, 1900; and the pardon, reprieve, or release of the said Arthur Brunet from jail. Presented 1st April, 1903.—*Mr. Casgrain*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

51*a*. Supplementary return to No. 51. Presented 14th April, 1903 ..... *Not printed.*

52. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1903, for copies of all contracts, agreements, deeds, correspondence, documents and papers in connection with the establishment in the city of Quebec of a factory for the manufacture of rifles, by Sir Charles Ross, or by Sir Charles Ross and others. Presented 1st April, 1903.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*

53. Return showing remissions of interest made under section 141, as added to the Indian Act by section 8, chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria, for the year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 7th April, 1903, by Sir William Mulock ..... *Not printed.*

54. Papers in connection with the representation of the province of New Brunswick in the House of Commons, as follows:—1. Minute of executive council of New Brunswick, 18th March, 1903. 2. Letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier from sub-committee of the executive council of New Brunswick, supplementing minute of council on above subject. 3. Report of privy council, 6th April, 1903. Presented 8th April, 1903, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick..... *Not printed.*

55. Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1901, to the 1st October, 1902. Presented 8th April, 1903, by Sir William Mulock..... *Not printed.*

56. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1903, for a statement giving:—1. The names of all immigration agents employed by the government in foreign countries. 2. The names of the countries wherein each of such agents does his work. 3. The place of residence of each one of such agents. 4. The salary paid to each one of them. 5. The travelling expenses paid to each one of them. 6. The office expenses and other expenses made or incurred by each one of such agents during the last year of his employment. Presented 8th April, 1903.—*Mr. Bourassa.* *Not printed*

57. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for a statement of all moneys paid by the government, or in its behalf, to any newspapers in the Yukon district, since the 30th of June last; stating the names of the newspapers. Presented 8th April, 1903.—*Mr. Monk* and *Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper* ..... *Not printed.*

58. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1903, for copies of all documents, letters, correspondence and papers in connection with the establishment in London of a law library for the use of counsel retained in cases before the judicial committee of the privy council. Presented 8th April, 1903.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*

59. Annual return under chapter 131 R.S.C., intituled: "An Act respecting Trade Unions." Presented 15th April, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier ..... *Not printed.*

60. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the several departments of the civil service, during the calendar year 1902. Presented 15th April, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Not printed.*

61. Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since last return, 19th February, 1902, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 15th April, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Not printed.*

62. Royal Commission *re* the Tobacco Trade of Canada. Report of the Commissioner. Presented 16th April, 1903, by Hon. H. G. Carroll ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

63. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence, orders in council, or applications, relating to or concerning the grant or concession to A. N. C. Treadgold, or to the Hydraulic Mining Syndicate, either separately or associated with A. N. C. Treadgold, of claims, rights or privileges, on Bonanza, Bear, and Hunker Creeks, or their tributaries, or elsewhere in the Yukon. Presented 16th April, 1903.—*Mr. Bell.* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

63*a*. Copy of instructions to the commissioner to conduct a public inquiry in relation to the grant or concession in the Yukon territory to A. N. C. Treadgold or others. Presented 8th June, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. ..... *Not printed.*

64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1903, showing: 1. The quantity of vegetables entered at the custom-house at Moutreal, as imported from the United States, from the first of February, 1902, to the first of March, 1903. 2. The quantity of vegetables entered at the custom-house at Toronto, as imported from the United States, from the first of February, 1902, to the first of March, 1903. 3. The amount of duty levied and collected in each case respectively, Presented 20th April, 1903.—*Mr. Borden* (*Halifax*). ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

65. Joint report of the survey and remonumenting of the Quebec-New York International Boundary—W. F. King, Chief Astronomer (Canada): Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor, New York (U.S.). Presented 20th April, 1903, by Sir William Mulock.....*Printed for sessional papers.*

66. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 19th March, 1903, for copies of all orders in council disallowing acts passed by the different legislatures from the date of the last return made to parliament, together with copies of the reports to council of ministers of justice giving the reasons for such disallowance. Presented (Senate) 17th April, 1903.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... .*Not printed.*

67. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 20th March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence between the government of the Dominion and the governments of the different provinces, and of the territorial government of the North-west Territory, relating to the disallowance of any act passed by such governments from the date of the last return made to parliament. Presented (Senate) 17th April, 1903.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Not printed.*

68. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for copies of the correspondence exchanged between the government and the different provincial legislatures on the subject of the increase of the subsidies paid to the provinces in virtue of the British North America Act. Presented 27th April, 1903.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*

69. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence between the government, or any member of the government, and W. W. Fitzgerald, of Grenfell, Assa., or any one in his behalf, regarding his homestead and pre-emption, which were cancelled. Presented 27th April, 1903.—*Mr. Sproule*.....*Not printed.*

70. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence, letters, documents, etc., relating to the difficulties in regard to the Indian reserve of Doncaster, in the county of Terrebonne. Presented 27th April, 1903.—*Mr. Desjardins*..... .. ... *Not printed.*

71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence, letters and documents relating to the request made to the federal government in connection with the building of a post office in the town of Terrebonne, county of Terrebonne. Presented 27th April, 1903.—*Mr. Desjardins*.....*Not printed.*

72. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for a statement showing in detail amounts of money paid to newspapers, newspaper companies, newspaper owners, or agents of publicity, in the United Kingdom, France, or the United States, since the 30th of June last. Presented 28th April, 1903.—*Mr. Monk*.....*Not printed.*

72*a*. Supplementary return to No. 72. Presented 15th May, 1903.....*Not printed.*

73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for a statement showing: 1. The total amount paid to date by the government to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for a lease of line from Ste. Rosalie to Montreal. 2. Total amount paid to date by the same to the same, for crossing facilities over the Victoria bridge. 3. Total amount paid from the same to the same, as the government's share of improved terminal facilities at Bonaventure depot. Presented 28th April, 1903.—*Mr. Monk*..... .... *Not printed.*

74. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1902, showing: 1. The number of cattle, sheep and horses killed by engines on all Canadian railways during each year since 1890; *(a.)* at points of intersection of highways; *(b.)* elsewhere on the lines. 2. How many engines and cars, if any, were derailed or disabled on all Canadian railways during each year since 1890, owing to their striking cattle, sheep and horses; *(a.)* at points of intersection of highways; *(b.)* elsewhere on the lines. 3. How many railway employees and passengers, if any, were killed or injured on all Canadian railways during each year since 1890, on account of engines striking cattle, sheep and horses; *(a.)* at points of intersection of highways; *(b.)* elsewhere on the lines. 4. What is the total estimated value of the cattle, sheep and horses killed on all Canadian railways, during each year since 1890; owing to their being struck by engines. 5. What is the total estimated damage to rolling stock and other railway property on all Canadian railways during each year since 1890, caused by collisions with cattle, sheep and horses. 6. How many trains have been derailed or partly derailed on all Canadian railways during each year since 1890, owing to the action of frost on the road-bed at points where the old pit cattle-guards were in existence. Presented 28th April, 1903.—*Mr. Erb.*
Printed for sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

75. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for copies of all plans and specifications submitted for approval by the Montreal Subway Company; copies of the order in council, if any, approving of such plans. Also of any report of the progress of the work; statement showing the amount of money spent on the undertaking; the amount of the deposit made by the company; and all papers or correspondence relating to the enterprise. Presented 28th April, 1903. —*Mr. Tarte* ..... *Not printed.*

76. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1903, of all papers, documents and correspondence between the department of railways and canals, the department of justice, the treasury board and the auditor general, or between any of them, relating to the promotion of Mr. F. A. Dixon to the rank of chief clerk, at a salary of $1,800 a year; to take effect from July 1, 1902, and the payment of said salary; and including amongst other papers the report of the deputy head of the department of railways and canals, as provided for by subsection (A) of section 15 of the Civil Service Act; the minute or memorandum of concurrence of the minister of railways in said report; and a copy of the order in council creating such chief clerkship; pursuant to section 15 of said Act, and of the order in council in this matter of May 20th, 1902; and including all papers, documents, letters and proceedings in this matter, referred to on pages A—49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55 of the Auditor General's Report for the year ending June, 1902. Presented 28th April, 1903.—*Mr. Lennox*..... ..... *Not printed.*

77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1903, for copies of all telegrams, reports, letters, photographs, and correspondence, of every description, between the department of agriculture, and any person, or persons, whatsoever, relevant to the outbreak of hog cholera in the township of Yarmouth, Ontario. Presented 28th April, 1903.—*Mr. Ingram* .... *Not printed.*

78. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for copies of all orders in council, correspondence, despatches and documents, relating to the disallowance by the governor in council of statutes of the province of British Columbia, during the past five years. Presented 30th April, 1903.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

78*a*. Supplementary return to No. 78. Presented 7th May, 1903.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

79. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1903, for copies of all judgments or opinions delivered by the supreme court of Manitoba, touching the alleged rights of exemption from taxation, claimed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in respect of the land of the said company, in the North-west Territories, or in Manitoba. Presented 30th April, 1903.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... .... *Printed for sessional papers.*

80. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1903, showing all correspondence between the inland revenue department and manufacturers of automatic grain-weighers, used on threshing machines, in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Between the inland revenue department and inventors of automatic grain-weighers for threshing machines. Between the inland revenue department and thresher men using automatic grain-weighers, in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Also a copy of report of chief inspector and scale architect *re* the Standard Grain-weigher, manufactured by the Globe Manufacturing Company of Winnipeg. Presented 30th April, 1903.—*Mr. Stewart*..... .... *Not printed.*

81. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th April, 1903, for copies of lease made between the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and S. G. Holbrook and Adam S. Benn for the south half of lot number twelve, concession two, township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, also of lease made by said superintendent general to one Gibson for south half of lot number five, in said township, for better identification, both said half lots belonging to or for the benefit of Indian locatee, Robert S. Sawyer; also of lease or agreement for or in reference to one of said half lots made (previous to said leases to Holbrook and Benn and Gibson) by said superintendent general, or the late Indian agent, Captain Hugh Stewart, to or with one R. Brant; also of all indorsements made on the said leases, or any of them; also of all other agreements or writings made by or between said superintendent general, or Indian agent Daniel J. Lynch, and said Holbrook and Benn in reference to the said lease to them; also of all receipts or acknowledgments made to the department having charge of Indian affairs, or the said Lynch, of or for rent or other payments made by the said Holbrook and Benn, or either of them, under or in connection with the said lease to them, or having reference to or in connection with the lands mentioned therein; also of all letters or correspondence

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

between the said department or Indian agent, the late Captain Hugh Stewart and Daniel J. Lynch, and the said Holbrook and Benn, Gibson and Brant, or either or any of them, or from or to either or any of them to the other of them, in reference to or in connection with any or either of the matters or things above mentioned, or in reference to or in connection with a certain order for ten dollars, dated the third of April, nineteen hundred and one, made by said Sawyer on Hugh Stewart, late Indian agent, in favour of said Holbrook; also copies of all letters or correspondence between said department and said Indian agent, Daniel J. Lynch, or by or from either and each to the other, in connection with or in reference to any or either of the said matters or things; also statement in detail showing all moneys received by the said department from said Indian agent, Daniel J. Lynch, for or on account of any of the said matters and things aforesaid, with dates, items and amounts, and for which, and what; and also to or for what, and for and by whom, such money was paid out or applied; also of any petitions, or writings in the nature of petitions, in reference to Indian agent Daniel J. Lynch, and the names of those signing the same; also of all other documents, papers and writings in connection with or in reference to all or any or either of the matters aforesaid. Presented 5th May, 1903.—*Mr. Tisdale*.....*Not printed.*

82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1903, for a statement in detail of amounts paid for travelling expenses, in connection with the Census of 1891, to any census commissioner, in the province of Quebec, since 30th June, 1902; with names of officers to whom such travelling expenses were paid; and the places such officer travelled to Presented 5th May, 1903.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

83. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 15th April, 1903, for copy of the contract entered into between the government and the Canadian Construction Company, for enlargement and improvement of the Farran's Point canal, and the profiles, plans, drawings, and specifications in connection therewith; all accounts and claims by the said contractors, for extras or damages under or in connection with this contract; and particularly claims Nos. 8*b*, 9 and 10, made by the contractors. Copy of the order in council of February 5th, 1900, authorizing the payment of $70,309.74 to the Construction Company. And a return of all papers, documents, letters, memoranda, orders in council, and rulings of the honourable the treasury board, in reference to the items 8*b*, lock foundation on rock, $9,588.50; 9, extra unwatering of prism, $7,534.28, as referred to on pages A—24 to A—36, inclusive, of the Auditor General's Report for the year ending 30th June, 1902. Presented 6th May, 1903.—*Mr. Lennox*.....*Not printed.*

84. Partial return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1903, for copy of the full and each partial report of Half-breed Commissioners for each of their sittings since the first of January, 1900. Also a list of all applications made for scrip, names and residence of applicants whose applications have been received; and class of scrip issued in each case. Also list of all applications made for scrip, names and residence of applicants whose applications were not accepted; and the reason or reasons for refusing the same. Presented 7th May, 1903.—*Mr. LaRivière*...*Not printed.*

84*a*. Supplementary return to No. 84. Presented 29th June, 1903.

85. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 25th March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence received by the government, and of all answers made thereto, concerning the South Eastern Valley Railway, and the United Counties Railway. Also copies of all reports that may have been made regarding the actual condition of such railways. Presented 12th May, 1903.—*Mr. Tarte.* *Not printed.*

86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1903, for copies of all engineers' reports, specifications, estimates and correspondence in reference to surveys made between Rice Lake and Lake Ontario, in connection with the Trent Valley Canal. Presented 12th May, 1903.—*Mr. Ward*.....*Not printed.*

87. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1903, showing the rates over the Intercolonial Railway for live stock, coal, lumber, and for freight under classes 1—10, between Stellarton and West River; and between Stellarton and Antigonish, and between Stellarton and Pictou Landing, at present in force. Also showing rates for same classes between same points in 1897. Presented 12th May, 1903.—*Mr. Bell*.....*Not printed.*

88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1903, for a copy of the correspondence, reports, and any other documents, in the department of public works, in respect to the claim of Amable Paradis, of Whitford, Alberta, for the services of a ferry boat and transportation upon the same. Presented 12th May, 1903.—*Mr. LaRivière*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

89. Correspondence in continuation of correspondence already brought down respecting agreement between Australia and the Eastern Extension Company with reference to the Pacific cable. Presented 13th May, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

90. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1903, for copies of all papers, documents, letters, correspondence, etc., in relation to the proceedings for the extradition of one John Francis Gaynor, and one Benjamin D. Greene. Presented 13th May, 1903.—*Mr. Casgrain. Not printed.*

91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1903, for a record of all goods of whatsoever kind entered by the Intercolonial Railway duty free, for use of said railway. Presented 26th May, 1903.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

92. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March. 1903, for copies of all correspondence, orders in council, and other papers, in connection with the prosecution by the custom department, for the scuttling of the schooner *Euxine*, of Margaree Island, while reported on a smuggling expedition, from St. Pierre, Miquelon. Presented 26th May, 1903.—*Mr. McLennan*...*Not printed.*

93. Return to an address of the House of Commons for a copy of the Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 19th May, 1903, covering the appointment of a Commission, composed of Sir William Van Horne, John Bertram and Harold Kennedy, to report on questions affecting the transportation of Canadian products to the markets of the world through and by Canadian ports, etc. Presented 27th May, 1903. *Mr. Sutherland (Oxford)*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1901. of the following data, correspondence, letters and reports, between General Hutton and Lieutenant-Colonel Sam. Hughes; or concerning the action of the latter in volunteering men for service of the British Empire in connection with the South African struggle. 1. Address, official, Major General Hutton to the District Officers Commanding and Commanding Officers of Regiments, at his first inspection, 1898. 2. Letter, Major General Hutton to Lieutenant-Colonel S. Hughes asking for criticism of and suggestion *re* same. 3. Official reply of Lieutenant-Colonel S. Hughes. 4. Letters, Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, *by request, re:—(a.)* Canadians in wars of 1812, 1837, 1866, 1870 and 1885, and offering to raise a corps for Imperial service. *(b.)* Copies of former applications to Imperial and Canadian authorities for Colonial assistance in Imperial wars, and renewed offer of service. *(c.)* Plans for Colonial Brigade in Imperial wars; and renewal of offer to raise a corps. 5. Requests, General Hutton to Colonel Hughes, to state his qualifications and record as soldier, and to show why a Permanent Corps officer should not be preferred. 6. Circular letter, General Hutton to Honourable Colonel Gibson and Council of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. 7. Reply of Honourable Colonel Gibson to General Hutton. 8. Reply of Council of D.R.A. 9. The plan originally proposed by General Hutton of Annual Camps, making 3 and 4 Military Districts drill in September, while 1, 2, 5 and 6 should drill in June, annually. 10. Report or communication of General Hutton to the Canadian press just prior to the opening of the Session of Parliament, 1899, that no Member of Parliament would be allowed to speak on military questions in the House of Commons, if he were also a militia officer, without permission of General Hutton. 11. Reports, or data, on same subject to the Minister of Militia and Defence. 12. The proposals of General Hutton to amend the law, or regulations and orders, so as to prevent militia officers retaining commission if or while a Member of Parliament. 13. Report by request, Colonel Hughes to General Hutton *re* staff ride. 14. The authority under the law which makes the application of Colonel Hughes, 24th July, 1899, to Honourable Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, an *irregularity and breach of military discipline*, vide General Hutton to Minister of Militia, 31st July, 1899. 15. Application, Colonel Hughes to General Hutton (through D.O.C.), to raise a corps for Imperial service in the Transvaal, July 24th, 1899. 16. Reports to General Hutton of two militia officers of the city of Toronto and others, stating that few, if any, men or officers could be obtained in Canada for such a service. 17 *(a.)* Application, Col. Hughes to Honourable Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, July 24, to raise a corps for service in the Transvaal. *(b.)* Reply of the Minister of Militia thereto. *(c.)* Report and papers connected with the application before the Privy Council of Canada. *(d.)* General Hutton's reprimand to Colonel Hughes for applying to the Minister of Militia. *(e.)* General Hutton's letter, July 31st, 1899, to Minister of Militia *re* same. *(f.)* The authority upon which Colonel Foster, C.S.O., based the statement in his letter of September 19th, 1899, to Colonel Hughes, "*after which you withdrew it.*" 18 *(a.)* Application of Colonel Hughes to Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain to raise a corps in Canada for service in

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

Transvaal. *(b.)* An acknowledgment by Mr. Chamberlain. *(c.)* Letters, Military Secretary to His Excellency to General Hutton *re* same. *(d.)* General Hutton (C.S.O.) to Colonel Hughes, August 24, 1899, reprimanding him for having written to Mr. Chamberlain *re* the raising of a corps. *(e.)* Colonel Hughes to General Hutton (C.S.O.), September 2, 1899, in reply. *(f.)* Colonel Foster, C.S.O. to General Hutton, to Colonel Hughes, September 19th, asking him to withdraw the letter of September 2nd, 1899. *(g.)* Complete letter—not an extract—from Colonel Hughes to Colonel Foster, C.S.O. to General Hutton, September 22nd, 1899, in refusal to withdraw the letter of September 2nd. *(h.)* Colonel Foster, C.S.O. to General Hutton, to Colonel Montizambert, D.O.E., Mil. Dis. 3 and 4, October 9th, *re* Hughes' letter of September 2nd *re* having it withdrawn. *(i.)* Letter, Colonel Montizambert, forwarding same to Colonel Hughes and urging withdrawal. *(j.)* Letter, Colonel Hughes to Colonel Montizambert refusing to withdraw the letter, and giving reasons therefor. *(k.)* Letter, Colonel Montizambert to Colonel Foster, C.S.O. to General Hutton, *re* the same. *(a.)* Letter, Colonel Hughes to the press of Canada, *re* troops from Canada for service in the Transvaal, dated September, 1899, referred to in the letter—Colonel Foster, C.S.O. to General Hutton, to Colonel Hughes, September 25th, 1899. *(b.)* Telegram, General Hutton (C.S.O.) to Colonel Hughes, September 25th, 1899, *re* above letter and Section 98, Army Act. *(c.)* Letter, General Hutton (C.S.O.) to Colonel Hughes, *re* same. *(d.)* The evidence upon which General Hutton sent the telegram and the letter of September 25th, 1899. *(e.)* The authority under the law empowering General Hutton to send such letter and telegram. *(f.)* Despatch dictated by General Hutton and published in the London (England) *Times*, stating that in his letter to the Canadian press, Colonel Hughes was *usurping the functions of the Government* of Canada, September 25th, 1899. *(g.)* Despatch, General Hutton to the Canadian press, *re* the same, September 25th, 1899. *(h.)* Despatch, General Hutton to Canadian press, September 28th, 1899, *re* Colonel Hughes being liable to fine or imprisonment under Section 98. *(i.)* Colonel Hughes' telegram in reply to General Hutton (C.S.O.), September 25th, 1899. *(j.)* Letter, Colonel Hughes (September 30th) to General Hutton's (C.S.O.) letter of September 25th, *re* Section 98.—Official. *(k.)* General Hutton's letter to Colonel Foster, October 11th, 1899 *re* Colonel Hughes' letter of September 30th, 1899. *(l.)* Letter, Colonel Foster, C.S.O. to General Hutton, to Colonel Montizambert, October 16th, 1899, threatening to suspend Colonel Hughes from the command of his battalion for writing the letter of September 30th, 1899. *(m.)* The authority under the law, permitting General Hutton to make such threats. *(n.)* Letter, Colonel Montizambert (October 17th, 1899) to Colonel Hughes *re* above. 20. *(a.)* Letter, Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, October 10th, *re* the press reports against Colonel Hughes, dictated by General Hutton. *(b.)* General Hutton (C.S.O.) to Colonel Hughes and to Minister of Militia (October 25th and 26th respectively) *re* above. 21 *(a.)* Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, August 18th, 1899, by request *re* qualification. *(b.)* Reply of General Hutton, August 26th, 1899. *(c.)* Letter, Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, August 28th 1899, in reply to above and to the words of General Hutton: "*You*" Canadians "*might as well try to fly to the moon as to take the field alongside British regulars, short of three years' training, and not then unless led by Imperial officers.*" 22. Letter, Colonel Hughes withdrawing controversial matter on his receiving notification of his appointment to the Transvaal force. 23. Letter, Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, October 23rd, 1899, in friendly parting. 24. Letter, Colonel Hughes to the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on General Hutton's declining to accept proffered friendliness—demanding that general's recall, October 27th or 28th, 1899. 25. Report of the speech delivered by General Hutton to the officers of the Canadian Contingent in the Chateau Frontenac, Sunday, 29th October, 1899, against Colonel Hughes. 26. Letters of General Hutton to South African British Generals, against Colonel Hughes. 27. Copies of the reports furnished to the press of Canada, Great Britain, the United States and South Africa, against Colonel Hughes by General Hutton's agency, during November and December, 1899 and January and February, 1900. 28. The legal authority for General Hutton to write officially to South African Generals, without the sanction of the Minister of Militia, against Colonel Hughes. 29. Letter of Colonel Hughes from Upington in Gordonia, South Africa, about 30th March, 1900, to Honourable Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, Canada, correcting errors, omissions, and misstatements in General Hutton's brief as submitted to Parliament last session. 30. The authority under the law permitting General Hutton and Colonel Foster to use personal, unofficial, confidential and private correspondence in official returns. 31. The authority under the law permitting the G.O.C., General Hutton, to receive official correspondence from His Excellency the Governor General, through the Military Secretary. 32. A copy of the "notification to Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes that they, private letters, would be so submitted" by General Hutton, referred to in the letter of

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Pinault, March 16th, 1900. 33. The authority under the law forbidding a Canadian who chances to be a militia officer, not of the Permanent Corps, from volunteering to Great Britain to serve in South Africa. 34. The authority under the law authorizing General Hutton, as G. O. C., to reprimand a Canadian militia officer, not on duty, from volunteering to the Minister of Militia of Canada, to raise a corps for the service of Great Britain. 35. The legal authority for General Hutton, through Colonel Foster, *vide* letter of September 19th to Colonel Hughes, to use the language :—"but as officer commanding a Battalion it would, I am sure, be quite impossible for any general to overlook the character of your letter (September 2nd), which from a military point of view, could only be considered as inconsistent with discipline." 36 The legal authority of Major General Hutton for stating (October 9, 1899), "No officer has the right to dispute the authority of the Major General Commanding as his superior officer, or to question his action ; still less that of the Governor General, the representative of Her Majesty in Canada." 37. Reports or recommendations of General Hutton producing changes in the command of the R.C.R.I. in 1899. 38. Report of Colonel Herkimer showing that General Hutton declined to treat as official or public, a telegram and a letter written in his capacity as Major General to Colonel Herkimer, the General claiming he had the right to regard them not as official, but private, and that they were not binding on him. 39. The "authority" referred to in the letter of Colonel Hughes to General Hutton (vide D.O.C.,) September 2, 1900, in paragraphs *(a.)* to *(g.)* 40. The following letters and data : *(a.)* General Hutton to Minister of Militia, October, 26, 1899. *(b.)* Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, October 27, 1899. *(c.)* General Hutton (C.S.O.) to Colonel Hughes, October, 28, 1899. *(d.)* General Hutton (C.S.O.) to Colonel Otter *re* Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes going to South Africa, &c., October, 1899, and October, 29, 1899, and October 30, 1899. *(e.)* General Hutton to the Deputy Minister of Militia, November, 14, 1899. *(f.)* Telegram January 31, 1900, C.S.O., to Colonel Sam. Hughes, Cape Town, *re* Strathcona Horse. *(g.)* General Hutton to Minister of Militia, February 2, 1900. Presented 28th May, 1903.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria)*.....*Not Printed.*

95. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1903, for copies of all papers, letters, telegrams or other documents, relating to the purchase of land for a drill shed in the town of Woodstock, N.B. And also copies of all papers, letters, telegrams or other documents, relating to the construction of a drill shed on said land. Presented 28th May, 1903.—*Mr. Sproule*.....*Not printed.*

95*a*. Supplementary return to No. 95. Presented 2nd July, 1903.....*Not printed.*

96. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1903, for a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate an accident upon the Intercolonial Railway, near Windsor Junction, at 23 o'clock on 11th April, 1903. Presented 29th May, 1903.—*Mr. Clarke*....*Not printed.*

97. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1903, for a statement setting forth : 1. The quantity of refined sugar imported into Canada from 1st January to 31st December, 1902. 2. The quantity of raw sugar imported during the same period, and giving the name of the country whence such sugar was imported. Presented 1st June, 1903.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).* *Not printed.*

98. Correspondence *re* winter steamers. Presented (Senate) 1st June, 1903, by Hon. R. W. Scott. *Not printed.*

99. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 13th May, 1902, for a statement showing : 1. The names of all the persons who have been appointed, or who have been recommended for the position of honorary colonels or honorary lieutenant-colonels in the volunteer force, designating the regiments to which they are or are to be attached, and mentioning the date of each nomination. 2. A statement of the service of each of the persons so appointed or recommended. 3. The names of all persons who have recommended such nominations, together with all the correspondence exchanged on this subject. 4. The names of the persons recommended who have not been appointed, distinguishing persons whose appointment has been refused from persons whose appointment has not yet been decided upon, and giving for each of these persons the cause of the refusal of or the delay in his appointment. Presented (Senate) 28th May, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.....*Not printed.*

100. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 30th April, 1903, for copies of all correspondence and communications between the various labour organizations, or from any one on their behalf, and the department of labour, relating to the strikes that have occurred during the past year, or relating to any threatened strikes during the past year in Canada. Presented (Senate) 28th May, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Gibson*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th June, 1903, for a copy of the tenders received for a fast steamship service between Britain and Canada. Presented 5th June, 1903.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*

102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1903, for statement showing: 1. The value of fruit shipped to Europe in cold storage in each of the calendar years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902. 2. The value of fruit shipped in cooled chambers to Europe in seasons 1901 and 1902, respectively. 3. In what further steamers were cooling plants placed in the season of 1902, if any. 4. In what further steamers were mechanical ventilating plants placed in the season of 1902, if any. 5. How much money has the government advanced to date, as bonus or subsidy to steamship companies, to induce them to put in ventilating apparatus, to enable them to carry in better condition perishable cargo, since 1896. 6. How much to induce them to put in cooling plants, since 1896. 7. How much to induce them to put in cold storage plants, since 1896. 8. Tracings of temperatures, as recorded by thermographs placed on ocean steamers by officers of the government, (*a*) in cold storage chambers; (*b*) in cooled chambers; (*c*) in ventilated chambers, if any; (*d*) in other parts of steamers, if any, naming location. Presented 9th June, 1903.—*Mr. Smith (Wentworth)*.....*Not printed.*

102*a*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 26th and 28th August, 1903, for papers relating to the ventilation of space in steamships used for storage during transportation of perishable products, such as apples and cheese—in so far as the department of agriculture is concerned. Presented (Senate) 24th September, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.....*Not printed.*

103. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for copies of tenders asked for and received for Quebec harbour improvements, during the last ten months; of reports to council, correspondence, and plans prepared by the department of public works, in reference to such works. Presented 11th June, 1903.—*Mr. Tarte*.....*Not printed.*

104. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for copies of all orders in council, and of all other documents and correspondence relating to the appointment of a commission instructed to secure a site for a dry dock in the port of Montreal; likewise of the instructions given regarding that subject, the reports that may have been made, etc. Presented 11th June, 1903.—*Mr. Tarte*.....*Not printed.*

105. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th March, 1903, showing the number of buildings, or portions of buildings, rented or occupied by the government for offices or other purposes, in Ottawa, outside the departmental buildings; from whom rented, terms of lease or leases, and rent being paid for each. Presented 11th June, 1903.—*Mr. Sproule*.....*Not printed.*

106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th April, 1903, for copies of all engineers' reports, plans, specifications, estimates and correspondence in reference to surveys made on French River and Lake Nipissing. Also copies of all reports and surveys recently made on the Ottawa and Culbute Rivers. Presented 11th June, 1903.—*Mr. Murray*.....*Not printed.*

107. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence, letters, documents, specifications, plans concerning the deepening of the River Jésus, from the end of the isle to the end of the Pacific Bridge, on the said river, so as to allow the passage of vessels drawing five feet of water. Presented 11th June, 1903.—*Mr. Desjardins*.....*Not printed.*

108. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for a copy of the contract made with Poupore & Malone, for the construction of a wharf at the foot of St. Mary's Current, in the port of Montreal; and of any agreements modifying the original terms of said contract. Presented 11th June, 1903.—*Mr. Monk*.....*Not printed.*

109. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 27th May, 1903, for a copy of all the correspondence exchanged between the militia department, or the government of Canada, and the government of the province of Quebec, and the council of the city of Quebec, on the subject of the improvements to be made in the military riding school at Quebec, and its projected enlargement. Presented (Senate) 9th June, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.....*Not printed.*

110. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1903, for a list of all permanent and temporary officials of the several branches of the department of the interior; date of appointment, and their salaries, on the first day of July, 1902. Also a list of the permanent and temporary officials of the Indian branch of that department, on the first day of July, 1896. And also on the same date in 1902 with same particulars as to date of appointment and salaries. Presented 12th June, 1903.—*Mr. LaRiviere*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

111. Return to an address, dated 1st June, 1903, for a statement showing, year by year, the quantity and value of pulp wood exported from the port of Three Rivers, from 1896 up to date ; such statement to show the name of each exporter, as well as the quantity and value of the wood exported by each one, also year by year ; and in the case of exporters not having declared the quantities to the customs officer, the statement to show the value by the cord upon which the total value has been based, as declared by the exporters. Presented (Senate) 15th June, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Landry....Not printed.*

112. Return to an address, dated 1st May, 1903, for a copy of all documents whatsoever relating to the commutation of the sentence of death pronounced against Joseph A. Mathurin, including therein the report of the judge who presided at the trial, the permission of the judge for the production of such report having been previously obtained. Presented (Senate) 15th June, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

113. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1903, for copies of certain estimates in connection with the Canadian Northern Railway, as follows : 1. Approximate estimate of cost of line from Grandview to Edmonton—62 miles. 2. Approximate estimate of cost of construction from 100 miles east of Prince Albert to Prince Albert. Presented 19th June, 1903.—*Hon. A. G. Blair.*
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

114. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd June, 1903, for a copy of the report of the commissioners appointed to make an investigation into the accident which happened at West Lorne Station of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway on April 29th last. Presented 23rd June, 1903.—*Hon. A. G. Blair.....Not printed.*

115. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th June, 1903, for a statement showing : 1. The number of men employed by the customs department at each port in the Dominion on the 1st day of May, 1900. 2. The number of said men who were transferred to the statistical staff at Ottawa between the 1st May and 1st September, 1900. 3. The number of men in the employ of the customs department at each of the ports of the Dominion on the 1st day of May, 1903. Presented 24th June, 1903.—*Mr. Taylor.....Not printed.*

116. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1903, for copies of all orders in council, memorials, letters, telegrams, and other correspondence, and all other documents and communications in writing, between the 1st day of January, 1897, and the 1st day of May, 1903, relating to, or concerning, or in any way having reference to the granting of provincial autonomy to the North-west Territories ; or the creation of the said territories into a province, or provinces. Presented 26th June, 1903.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)....Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

116*a*. Supplementary return to No. 116. Presented 24th July, 1903.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

116*b*. Further supplementary return to No. 116. Presented 13th October, 1903.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

117. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, of all sales of school lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories since 1896, showing : 1. Date of sale. 2. Place where the sale occurred. 3. Name of auctioneer. 4. Total amount of purchase money. 5. Total amount paid at time of sale. 6. Total amount paid since time of sale. 7. Total amount still due for principal and interest, respectively. 8. Total amount of sale by each auctioneer. 9. Total amount paid to each auctioneer for his services. Presented 29th June, 1903.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)..Not printed.*

118. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1903, for copies of petitions, engineers' reports, estimates and correspondence, in reference to the building of a pier at or near Carlton Point, Prince county, Prince Edward Island, in connection with promoting the efficiency of winter communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. Presented 2nd July, 1903. —*Mr. Lefurgey.....Not printed.*

119. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1903, for copies of all reports, correspondence, petitions and papers, filed in the department of public works, or other department, in the matter of the lowering or regulating of the water of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching ; and the relieving of lands in the townships of Mara, Rama and Morrison, from floods occasioned by the overflow of said lakes. Presented 2nd July, 1903.—*Mr. Grant.....Not printed.*

20. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for copies of all papers, letters, telegrams, contracts, specifications, and correspondence of every description whatever, between the minister of public works, or any other member of the government, and the contractors,

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

sub-contractors, and other parties, in connection with the repairs to the post office, and the building of a new retaining wall, in connection with the post office, in the town of Woodstock, N.B. Presented 2nd July, 1903.—*Mr. Ingram* ..... *Not printed.*

121. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th April, 1903, for a statement showing amount expended each year since the 30th June, 1890, on public works of all kinds in Toronto, including Toronto harbour; showing the nature of each class of work in respect of which such expenditure has been made. Presented 2nd July, 1903.—*Mr. Grant* ..... *Not printed.*

122. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1903, for a copy of the receipt given for price of acquisition of site of new post office at L'Assomption; copies of all cheques issued in payment of any sums expended in connection with the purchase of site of said new post office, or expenses connected therewith. Presented 2nd July, 1903.—*Mr. Monk* ..... *Not printed.*

122*a*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1903, for copies of all letters addressed to the government by Rudolph Arbour, Phineas Viger, Vital Racette, Joseph Ed. Duhamel, Charlemagne Laurier, M.P., and all answers thereto, in respect to a new post office for the town of L'Assomption, in regard to the contract for the acquisition of a post office site. Also a copy of the contract of sale; copies of tenders for building said post office, and of all reports sent in by the architect, in reference to said site and new building. Presented 2nd July, 1903.—*Mr. Monk.* *Not printed.*

123. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1902, showing the amount of money spent on the St. Lawrence River from Montreal to Quebec, with the object of making Montreal a national port. Presented 2nd July, 1903.—*Mr. Davis* ..... *Not printed.*

124. Copy of the contract for steamer service between the dominion of Canada and South Africa. Presented 7th July, 1903, by Sir Richard Cartwright ..... *Not printed.*

125. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1903, for copies of all correspondence, orders in council, and other documents, in anywise relating to improvements or work done by the government of the United States: 1st. In the Detroit River and Lake Erie. 2nd. In other international waters. Presented 10th July, 1903.—*Mr. Cowan* ..... *Not printed.*

126. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1903, for copies of all correspondence between the city of Vancouver and other persons, and the government of the Dominion, or any member thereof, relating to grant or lease of False Creek. Presented 13th July, 1903.—*Mr. Earle* ..... *Not printed.*

127. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1903, for copies of all papers and documents connected with the enumeration of the parish of Kars, King's County, N.B., in the Census of 1901; including copies of all correspondence between the Rev. Joseph McLeod, D.D., and Census Commissioner Blue, in relation thereto. Presented 13th July, 1903.—*Mr. Lancaster.* *Not printed.*

128. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1903, for copies of all orders in council, and all correspondence in connection therewith, respecting the purchase in Canada, by or through the government of Canada, or any department, or officer thereof, of any horses, hay, oats, material, supplies, animals, or merchandise, for the Imperial government, or any department, or officer thereof, during the years 1900, 1901 and 1902. Presented 15th July, 1903.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

129. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 1st of June, 1903, for a statement showing, year by year, the quantities of each kind of wood entered at the port of Ottawa for exportation, since 1892 up to date. A similar statement for the port of Montreal. A similar statement for the port of Three Rivers. A similar statement for the port of Quebec. Presented (Senate) 15th July, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Landry* ..... *Not printed.*

130. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 1st of June, 1903, for a statement showing, year by year, from 1896 up to date, the number of saw-logs and of other pieces of wood which have passed through the St. Maurice slides, distinguishing the number of pieces stopped respectively at Grandes Piles, Grand'Mére, and at the Shawenegan Falls (to be used at each of these localities or forwarded from each of these localities), from the number of pieces taken down as far as Three Rivers. Presented (Senate) 15th July, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Landry* ..... *Not printed.*

131. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd July, 1903, for a copy of the Report of the British Columbia Salmon Commission. Presented 22nd July, 1903.—*Hon. J. R. Préfontaine.* *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

132. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th July, 1903, covering map showing: 1. Odd sections finally reserved for the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Company for selection of its land grant. 2. Original tract reserved for same purpose, and also map showing: 3. Area available throughout the whole North-west Territories out of which the company was authorized to select its land grant, as per letter of 25th January, 1900, of the minister of the interior, with copy of such letter. Presented 24th July, 1903.—*Mr. Sifton*.....*Not printed.*

132*a*. Partial return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1903, for copies of all papers, orders in council, letters and correspondence, between the government, or any member thereof, in reference to land granted to the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company; and also all letters, papers, correspondence, and orders in council, if any, with the Saskatchewan Land Company, in reference to their acquisition of the land granted to said Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company. And also as to their acquisition of the even-numbered sections within the territory granted to said railway company. Presented 24th July, 1903.—*Mr. LaRivière*.....*Not printed.*

132*b*. Supplementary return to 132*a*. Presented 21st August, 1903.....*Not printed.*

133. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th July, showing copies of papers of record in the department of the interior, with regard to the claims of Mr. Amos Barnes, for damages with respect to land occupied by him at East Selkirk, Manitoba. Presented 24th July, 1903.—*Mr. Sifton*.....*Not printed.*

134. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1903, for copies of all communications addressed to the government, or to any minister, in relation to the grant of fishing rights in James Bay, or Hudson's Bay, to Archibald McNee, of Windsor, Ontario. Copies of all answers thereto, and any communications relating to the transfer of said lease. Presented 24th July, 1903.—*Mr. Lancaster*.....*Not printed.*

135. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1903, for copies of all reports, correspondence, petitions and papers that are to be found in the department of marine and fisheries, or in any other department, concerning the construction and placing of fish-ladders in the Rivière du Nord, crossing the county of Two Mountains, from its confluence with the Ottawa River, at St. André, in the county of Argenteuil, to St. Jerome, in the county of Terrebonne, for the purpose of preventing the destruction of fish in the Rivière du Nord. Presented 24th July, 1903.—*Mr. Ethier.* *Not printed.*

136. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1903, for a copy of all returns from the local clerks of court, or other officers of the government, in the North-west Territories, showing number, names, occupations, residence, etc., of all persons naturalized in the North-west Territories during the past ten years, or any portion thereof; as well as all other information contained in such returns. Presented 31st July, 1903.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

137. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 15th July, 1903, showing the amount of customs and excise duties collected at the several ports of entry in the North-west Territories for the year ending the 30th June last. Presented (Senate) 31st July, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Perley*.....*Not printed.*

138. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th August, 1903, for a copy of a Memorandum on the Status of the Question of Fishery Rights between the Federal and Provincial Governments. Presented 4th August, 1903.—*Hon. J. R. Préfontaine*.....*Not printed.*

139. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th August, 1903, containing the following maps: 1. Short Line Survey, Rivière Ouelle and Edmunston. 2. Short Line Railway, from height of land to Long Lake. Presented 5th August, 1903.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

140. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1903, giving: 1. The total number of Intercolonial freight cars in use on connecting lines on the first day of March, 1902, and the first day of March, 1903, respectively, or the nearest dates to these that the car mileage reports are prepared; the list of roads using these cars at the dates named, and the number in use on each road; and the number of days such cars have been in use on such roads. 2. The number of cars belonging to connecting lines in use on the Intercolonial on the first of March, 1902, and the first of March, 1903; the names of the roads owning or controlling these cars, and the number of days such cars have been in use on the Intercolonial on these dates. Presented 5th August, 1903.—*Mr. Haggart*.....*Not printed.*

141. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1903, giving: 1. The number of ties that have been issued in the sidings and on the main lines of the Intercolonial Railway, and charged to the capital account, for the years 1900-01 and 1901-02, and to the first of April, 1903. 2. Also as to the number of ties purchased between the 30th June, 1902, and the first of April, 1903.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Concluded.*

The list of names from whom purchased, and the quality and prices paid. 3. The number of ties that have been actually used in the track, between the 30th of June, 1902, and the first of April, 1903, and charged to ordinary maintenance. Presented 5th August, 1903.—*Mr. Haggart.* *Not printed.*

142. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 25th August, 1903, for copies of cablegrams that passed between the Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies and His Excellency, relative to the publication of the proceedings of the Colonial Conference. Presented 25th August, 1903.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

143. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th September, 1903, for copies of the report on the resources of the country between Quebec and Winnipeg along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway. Presented 15th September, 1903.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier.* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

144. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1903, for copies of the correspondence exchanged between the Dominion government and that of the province of Quebec regarding the following claims produced by the latter: 1. $1,425,855, being the share of the province of Quebec in the indemnity paid by the United States government as a compensation for the advantages accorded to American fishermen. 2. $490,000, indemnity due to the province of Quebec for leases and licenses granted by the federal government to fish in the interior and salt waters within the limits of the said province. Presented 11th September, 1903.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

145. Return of the regulations made by the governor in council under the authority of section 47 of the Dominion Lands Act, applicable or relating to the Yukon territory. Presented 10th October, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Not printed.*

146. Copy of correspondence respecting the arrangements entered into between the department of the interior and the North Atlantic Trading Company, for the promotion of emigration to Canada from the continent of Europe. Presented 16th October, 1903, by Hon. J. Sutherland...*Not printed.*

147. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 7th October, 1903, for a copy of the returns to the finance department for the years 1896 and 1897 of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. Presented (Senate) 16th October, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Domville*.....*Not printed.*

147*a*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 2nd October, 1903, for a statement of the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York, as last sent to the insurance department. Presented (Senate) 16th October, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Domville*.....*Not printed.*

148. Papers in connection with the Quebec bridge. Presented 20th October, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

149. Correspondence and papers in relation to the Alaska boundary question. Presented 22nd October, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

150. Report of the commissioners appointed to examine the cattle guards in use on the principal lines of railway in Canada and the United States, and also of such inventions of this nature as were presented. Presented 22nd October, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*

151. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 15th June, 1903, for copies of all orders in council, correspondence, reports and recommendations of the warehouse commissioner, and other documents in anywise relating to the Grain Act, since January, 1901. Presented (Senate) 31st August, 1903. —*Hon. Mr. Young*.....*Not printed.*

152. Memorandum of settlement terms of the agreement made between the government of Canada and the Government of Manitoba for the settlement of the school question. Presented (Senate) 3rd September, 1903, by Hon. R. W. Scott.....*Not printed.*

153. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 3rd September, 1903, for a copy of the agreement referred to by the Honourable Mr. Roblin, in his interview with the gentlemen who composed the catholic deputation, as having been entered into and signed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, representing the Dominion Government, on one side, and Honourable Mr. Clifford Sifton, representing the province of Manitoba, on the other side, together with a copy of the "reply given in writing to the memorial of the delegates, by the premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the minister of justice, the Honourable Mr. Fitzpatrick," and that, if no written reply was given by the premier, the senate be informed of the character of the demands made by said deputation, and of the answer given by, or of the action taken thereon, by the premier and the minister of justice. Presented (Senate) 24th September, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier*.....*Not printed.*

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AS TO

PENITENTIARIES OF CANADA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1902

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1903

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency, the Annual Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for the year ended June 30, 1902.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

C. FITZPATRICK,

Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, January 7, 1903.

CONTENTS

	PAGES.
Inspectors' Report	ix to xx
Appendix A, Wardens' Reports	3— 18
" B, Surgeons' Reports	21— 33
" C, Chaplains' Reports	37— 44
" D, School Instructors' Reports	47— 52
" E, Matrons' Reports	55— 56
" F, Crime Statistics	59—111
" G, Labour Statistics	115—117
" H, Cost per capita	121—125
" I, Revenue Statements	129—130
" J, Expenditure Statements	133—170
" K, List of Officers	173—180
" L, Farm Reports	183—188
" M, Regina Jail Reports	191—204
" N, Prince Albert Jail Reports	207—220

INSPECTORS' REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

INSPECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR

FISCAL YEAR 1901-2.

To the Honourable
CHARLES FITZPATRICK, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit herewith reports and statistics in connection with the penitentiaries and the territorial jails of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

POPULATION.

The average daily population of the penitentiaries for the past eight years has been as follows :—

1894–5	1,250
1895–6	1,314
1896–7	1,353
1897–8	1,415
1898–9	1,447
1899–1900	1,430
1900–1	1,405
1901–2	1,294

The movement of population during the past year is as follows :—

Penitentiary.	In custody July 1, 1901.	Received.			Total.	Released.								In custody June 30, 1902.
		From Jails.	By Transfer.	Forfeiture of Parole.		Expiry of Sentence.	Pardon.	Parole.	Transfer.	Death.	Removed to Asylum.	Escape.	Order of the Court.	
Kingston	506	125	9	3	643	109	17	46	2	6	1	1	1	460
St. Vincent de Paul	448	111	2	3	564	142	12	58	4	3	...	....	....	345
Dorchester	210	115	....	1	326	69	4	33	2	4	1	....	3	210
Manitoba	117	35	...	....	152	27	7	11	1	1	...	....	..	105
British Columbia	101	33	....	....	134	24	3	9	2	. .	1	....	1	94
	1,382	419	11	7	1,819	371	43	157	11	14	3	1	5	1,214

It will be observed that the number received from jails is 419 as compared with 461 during the previous year. The number released by expiry of sentence is 371 as compared with 324 during the year previous. These figures, together with the more extensive application of the provisions of the Parole Act, account for the material decrease in the average daily population.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PARDONS, DEATHS AND ESCAPES.

Fiscal Years.	Pardons.	Deaths.	Escapes.
1894-5	73	18	2
1895-6	52	8	1
1896-7	56	16	2
1897-8	53	8	2
1898-9	80	17	0
1899-1900	70	22	0
1900-1	36	25	1
1901-2	43	14	1

The one successful escape is to be regretted. It was due, as is usually the case, to neglect on the part of the officer in charge. The fact that the officer has been subjected to a period of suspension with the addition of a fine cannot compensate the public for the result of his negligence, but will no doubt induce greater care and watchfulness in future.

The health of the convicts has been quite satisfactory. The St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary was for some time in serious danger owing to an epidemic of small-pox in the surrounding village. Five officers were quarantined at their homes on account of the existence of the disease in their respective families. The prompt and intelligent efforts of the warden and the surgeon proved effectual in protecting the institution and its inmates.

CONVICTS RELEASED ON PAROLE.

Penitentiary.	1899-00.	1900-1.	1901-2.
Kingston	20	47	46
St. Vincent de Paul	28	43	58
Dorchester	20	16	33
Manitoba	2	4	11
British Columbia	1	12	19
	71	122	157

The effect of the operation of the Parole Act upon the conduct and industry of the convicts continues to be most salutory.

AGE OF CONVICTS.

Age.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.
Under 20	125	147	134
From 20 to 30	619	575	493
" 30 to 40	359	348	298
" 40 to 50	199	195	174
" 50 to 60	79	74	73
Over 60	43	43	42
	1,424	1,382	1,214

DURATION OF SENTENCES.

Under two years (military prisoners)	2	
2 years	170	
Over 2 and under 3	51	
3 years	219	
Over 3 and under 4	19	
4 years	118	
Over 4 and under 5	5	
5 years	219	
Over 5 and under 6	4	
6 years	43	
7 years	130	
8 years	17	
9 years	10	
10 years to 12 years	68	
12 years	25	
13 years	2	
14 years	19	
15 years to 18 years	27	
20 years to 30 years	22	
Life	44	
		1,214

RACIAL.

White	1,106	
Coloured	49	
Indian	32	
" half breed	19	
Mongolian	8	
		1,214

NATIONALITY.

British.	Canada	858	
	England	113	
	Ireland	52	
	Scotland	12	
	Newfoundland	5	
	West Indies	4	
	Australia	2	
			1,046

Foreign.	United States	103	
	Germany	13	
	Italy	12	
	Denmark	7	
	Austria	6	
	China	5	
	Norway and Sweden	5	
	Russia	4	
	France	3	
	Japan	3	
	Belgium	2	
	Portugal	2	
	Chili	1	
	Greece	1	
	Syria	1	
			168

CIVIL CONDITION.

Single	793	
Married	388	
Widowed	33	
		1,214

SOCIAL HABITS.

Abstainers	165	
Temperate	619	
Intemperate	430	
		1,214

EDUCATION.

Cannot read or write	230	
Can read only	91	
Can read and write	893	
		1,214

CREED.

Roman Catholic	617	
Church of England	242	
Methodist	146	
Presbyterian	103	
Baptist	57	
Lutheran	18	
Buddhist	8	
Jewish	6	
Congregationalist	4	
Other creeds	10	
No creed	3	
		1,214

COMPARISON ON PERCENTAGE BASIS.

—	Number of convicts.	Percentage of prison population.	No to each 10,000 of population as per last census.
Church of England	242	19·93	3·56
Roman Catholic	617	50·82	2·78
Lutheran	18	1·48	2
Baptist	57	4·69	1·84
Methodist	146	12·02	1·6
Presbyterian	103	8·48	1·23

FINANCIAL.

Penitentiary.	Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	155,234 56	66,005 64	89,228 92
St. Vincent de Paul	115,546 22	1,115 03	114,431 19
Dorchester	54,496 90	2,635 21	51,861 69
Manitoba	50,058 47	2,996 72	47,061 75
British Columbia	42,019 06	1,383 93	40,635 13
	417,355 21	74,136 53	343,218 68

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COST PER CAPITA.

—	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	142 72	142 22	174 10	265 64	242 07
Maintenance of convicts	44 69	48 34	40 44	57 90	56 31
Discharge expenses	6 09	5 31	5 87	9 65	17 23
Working expenses	43 64	42 50	33 76	63 01	66 34
Prison equipment	18 51	29 45	4 82	3 67	8 48
Industries	171 04	11 22	10 13	30 25	34 97
Land, wall and buildings	15 76	12 46	4 58	44 77	.....
Miscellaneous	2 25	2 32	2 07	5 07	7 29
	444 70	293 82	275 87	479 96	432 69
Deduct revenue	136 73	2 90	12 31	27 49	14 24
Cost per capita	307 97	290 92	263 56	452 47	418 45

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COST PER CAPITA FOR SIX YEARS.

—	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	229 53	203 59	173 56	233 84	252 11	307 97
St. Vincent de Paul	237 53	214 52	226 54	227 73	234 90	290 92
Dorchester	258 63	219 28	205 24	236 51	247 69	263 56
Manitoba	484 60	459 63	391 31	394 09	474 95	452 47
British Columbia	396 04	416 73	436 11	440 40	442 61	418 45

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET EXPENDITURE FOR PAST SIX YEARS.

—	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	106,732 13	81,486 89	129,121 82	116,569 48	157,618 72	89,228 92
St. Vincent de Paul	87,659 80	78,426 74	91,737 06	97,763 91	105,858 34	114,431 19
Dorchester	43,050 64	45,178 91	45,523 38	51,714 22	51,450 65	51,861 69
Manitoba	35,359 55	34,724 38	38,367 05	44,341 78	47,052 94	47,061 75
British Columbia	39,022 01	39,487 06	40,218 72	38,763 00	40,557 98	40,635 13
	311,825 13	279,277 68	344,967 63	349,152 39	402,538 63	343,218 68
Average daily population	1,353	1,415	1,447	1,430	1,405	1,294

ACTUAL COST.

Value of supplies on hand July 1, 1901		$ 131,564 00
Expenditure, 1901-2 (gross)		417,355 00
		$ 548,919 00
Deduct :—		
Supplies on hand, June 30, 1902	$ 78,949 00	
Approximate value of prison labour employed in production of revenue and capital	75,000 00	
		153,949 00
Net actual cost		$ 394,970 00
Cost per capita		305 23
Cost per caput per diem		0 83

SUMMARY.

—	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Gross expenditure	396,002 40	365,366 96	392,020 48	422,709 17	433,927 88	417,355 21
Net expenditure	311,825 13	279,377 68	344,967 63	348,152 39	402,538 63	343,218 68
Actual cost	348,412 00	392,517 00	288,469 00	355,486 00	329,980 00	394,970 00
Cost per capita	257 51	232 87	192 51	248 59	234 86	305 23
Cost per caput per diem	0 70	0 64	0 53	0 68	0 64	0 83

REGINA JAIL.

Years.	Average daily Population.	Expenditure	Cost per capita per annum.
		$	$
1894-5	$23\frac{1}{5}$	9,548	410
1895-6	$22\frac{1}{2}$	9,055	402
1896-7	$21\frac{1}{5}$	8,151	279
1897-8	$20\frac{3}{4}$	7,576	375
1898-9	$15\frac{3}{4}$	7,722	477
1899-1900	23	8,279	378
1900-1	20	8,633	454
1901-2	20	8,625	458

PRINCE ALBERT JAIL.

Years.	Average daily Population.	Expenditure	Cost per capita per annum.
		$	$
1898-9	$2\frac{359}{365}$	5,587	1,635
1899-1900	$3\frac{43}{365}$	3,945	1,216
1900-1	$6\frac{188}{365}$	4,633	713
1901-2	$6\frac{131}{365}$	6,000	955

MATERIAL CONDITION.

Kingston.—The reconstructed west wing is ready for occupation. The cells are large, well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. The mason work, blacksmithing, plumbing, steamfitting, electric wiring and all other labour was done by the convicts. Its excellence reflects credit on the officers in charge.

Important changes are being made in the heating and power system. Underfeed stokers have been attached to the boilers. This device enables the engineer to use soft coal screenings instead of more expensive fuel. There is no smoke and a ton of screenings will last as long as an equal quantity of hard coal. Electric motors are being installed

in the shops to replace the steam engines now in use. It is proposed to run the electric dynamo during the day to supply current to the shop motors, and at night to supply light. The exhaust steam from the engine will be utilized to heat the prison and shops. The steam from the boiler will be made to do double duty—to provide power and heat. Basing his estimates on the result of experiments made last winter, the engineer hopes to reduce the consumption of coal about 30 per cent.

The defect in the arrangement of the kitchen, mentioned in last year's report, is being remedied. At meal times convicts enter the kitchen from the dome, pass through the north corridor of the west wing and march in single file through the east end of the kitchen where they are served with their rations, and on to their cells through the south corridor of the west wing. The door through which convicts formerly passed from the yard into the kitchen will be walled up. The steward's office will be so placed that perfect oversight will be possible, not only of the kitchen but also of the officer's mess-room and the steward's storeroom.

An entrance to the Protestant chapel and the school room has been opened from the west wing, and the entrance from the yard through the kitchen closed. A stairway has been built giving entrance direct from the yard to the inclosure containing the women's seats in the chapel.

These changes add greatly to the security of the prison and to the health and comfort of the convicts. When going to the kitchen, the chapel or the school, convicts no longer have to pass through the prison yard. The chance of escape while doing so is removed and their exposure, often in inclement weather, is avoided.

A shed for the storage of coal is required.

The water front between the walls and the lake is unsightly. Much has been done towards reclaiming this spot, but much remains to be done. It is hoped that before another year has elapsed this portion of the reserve will present a more creditable appearance.

St. Vincent de Paul.—The farm has been doubled in area by the purchase of 160 acres of excellent land. Larger quantities of produce will be raised for prison use and employment provided for a larger number of convicts. The land has been prepared for crop and the fences repaired.

The stone work of the north lodge is finished, the roof completed, the floors laid, and the interior fittings well advanced towards completion. In addition to the guard room and armoury, the building contains spacious storerooms and a storekeeper's office. Stores of all sorts will be centralized here instead of being scattered in several buildings as at present. The building will be occupied this winter.

Stone was quarried, cut and built into a commodious shop in which the stonecutters will work. It occupies the south-east corner of the yard.

The second section of the sewage filter beds is filled in.

The brick and tile machinery is set up.

The electric light plant has been successfully installed. The installation of the boilers, engine and dynamos, and the wiring of the buildings, and surroundings involved

a large amount of skilled labour. It was done by the convicts under the supervision of the chief trade instructor, engineer and electrician. Here, as at the Kingston penitentiary, important alterations are being made in the heating and power systems, which will result in the saving of fuel to the value of several thousand dollars a year.

The water system was installed twenty-five years ago. Its capacity is not sufficient to ensure adequate fire protection. The water mains are, in places, about worn out. Larger pumps and mains are required. Their purchase has been authorized, and they will be installed next summer.

A coal shed should be built without delay. The prison walls require pointing. The tramway bridge requires to be renewed. Shops should be built for the stonebreakers, blacksmith, engineer and tinsmith, in place of the antiquated structures now occupied. The quarry drain should be completed. The prison yard and the street front require to be graded. The north wing should be reconstructed, and more suitable hospital accommodation provided. Stone for these works will be quarried and cut, brick manufactured, lime burned, sand excavated, and the buildings erected by convict labour. These works together with increased farm operations, and the ordinary prison industries, will keep the prison population busily employed for several years, without any abnormal expenditure being incurred.

Dorchester.—A large barn and stable has been completed and is now in use. The expenditure does not represent more than one third of its actual value.

The kitchen is being remodelled, and the chapel enlarged.

The penitentiary yard is inclosed by a wooden stockade. This should be replaced as soon as possible by a stone or brick wall. The shops occupy several wooden buildings scattered over the yard. These fire traps should be replaced at once by a permanent fire proof industrial building. A larger piggery is required. An additional reservoir should be built to ensure a supply of water in the dry season.

Unfortunately the quantity of available building stone is limited. A thorough examination of the reserve should be made, and, if suitable clay in sufficient quantity be found, brick making machinery should be installed.

Manitoba.—The principal industry is farming. The reserve contains eleven hundred acres, almost all arable land. A portion is cropped, and a quantity of hay cut. Cattle are pastured on the remaining land. On one hundred and eighty acres more than ten thousand bushels of oats and barley were raised. Oats yielded seventy-two bushels to the acre and barley forty-nine. A larger piggery was erected last spring. All the pork, vegetables, grain, straw, hay and much of the beef required for prison use is produced on the farm.

Sewerage filter beds are under construction. When completed the sewerage from the prison will be disposed of without possible danger to the health of the residents of the neighbourhood.

The penitentiary buildings are not inclosed by either stockade or walls. Much work has been done on the north and west walls, but the south and east walls are

not yet begun. It will take years to finish them. Meantime an industrial building and increased cell accommodation are more urgently required and should have first consideration.

British Columbia.—This penitentiary has accommodation for 104 convicts only. Owing to lack of room, at times, it has been found necessary to transfer convicts to other penitentiaries. An extension of the cell wing has been authorized and material is being prepared for it. It will be of brick on stone foundation, and will contain 105 well-ventilated cells each 5 feet by 9 feet 6 inches and 8 feet high. The cell barriers will be of steel and 4 feet wide. The cells and corridors will be floored with cement, and the galleries will be of glass, supported on iron frames. Provision is made for ten isolation cells for dangerous or incorrigible convicts. The building will be absolutely fireproof. Stone for the foundations was prepared last winter. A new brickmaking plant was installed last spring and operated during the summer by the convicts. Six hundred thousand bricks have been made. The outlay for the material required in their manufacture was less than $2 per thousand. Oil and fuel for the engine and wood to burn the brick are the important items of expenditure. Brick manufactured elsewhere and delivered at the penitentiary would cost $6 to $7 per thousand.

There is no prison wall. A board fence incloses an irregular shaped piece of ground containing about thirty acres, in one end of which the buildings stand. The fence is a very slight measure of security. Constant vigilance alone prevents escapes. Plans for a wall are in course of preparation. The hill side on which the penitentiary is built must be cut away at the upper side and filled in below. The wall on the lower side will retain this filling. From foundation to coping it will be fifty feet in height. The foundation will be built of granite, and the remainder of brick. The granite will be quarried by convict labour on an island in Pitt Lake. The principal expenditure will be for cement.

The shops are wooden buildings grouped with the barn and stables a short distance from the prison. They are temporary structures of very inflammable material and should be replaced by a permanent fireproof industrial building nearer the prison. This can be done by convict labour.

Farming cannot be carried on extensively. There are only forty acres of land available and the soil is inferior. Nevertheless considerable quantities of potatoes, vegetables and hay are raised.

Regina Jail.—The farm contains about one hundred acres. It is fenced and most of it has been brought under cultivation A portion is reserved for pasture and a few acres for hay. Potatoes, vegetables and grain, for the use of the jail, are raised. A larger farm could be worked with advantage to the prisoners and profit to the institution.

More cell accommodation is necessary. There are twenty-four cells for male prisoners and four for females. Six more cells will be built, during the winter, by prison labour.

The prison is heated by steam, a high pressure boiler being used. It requires careful attention day and night by qualified firemen. The consumption of coal is excessive. During the four years ending June 30, 1901, the cost averaged $981 a year—more than twice as much as it cost to heat the Prince Albert Jail, where an easily managed hot

water heating system is in use. It is proposed to put in a hot water heating system next spring. The saving in coal and in the wages of a night fireman for the winter months will soon recoup the cost.

The buildings, fences, implements and utensils are kept in good repair.

Prince Albert Jail.—The jail reserve contains about thirty-seven acres. Twenty-five acres were purchased last winter and eleven acres the year before. The soil is excellent but is overgrown with poplar. It is easily cleared, and in a year or two the whole reserve will be under crop. Ten acres were sown this year. The crop was frequently pointed out to strangers visiting the town as a sample of what the country can produce. The garden produced an ample supply of vegetables for prison use.

The water supply is limited in quantity and abominable in quality. It is damaging the plumbing and is useless for any purpose except drain flushing. Pipes are being laid from the river from which an abundant supply of good water will soon be obtainable. An aermotor will be used to pump to the reservoir at the jail.

The amount of labour performed at the prison, during the year, reflects credit on the officers in charge. Ten acres of land were fenced, broken, back set, and sown; an acre of garden planted and cultivated; eight acres of land cleared of brush; excavation made for reservoir; stone hauled from the river and a reservoir built; excavation made for the drain from the reservoir and the drain laid; the pump well dug in the river bank, and the intake pipe laid to the river bed. In addition, the routine work was regularly performed. The daily average number of prisoners has been under seven.

The whole building is now devoted to jail purposes, accommodation having been provided elsewhere for the court, the judge and the sheriff.

CENTRALIZATION OF PAYMENTS.

The existing system by which penitentiary accounts are paid at the several institutions involves a lengthy and complicated routine, which, whether necessary or unnecessary, has caused embarrassment and unreasonable delays in the payment of accounts. The necessity for adopting a more prompt and satisfactory system has been brought to the attention of successive Ministers of Justice during the past seven years, and although the recommendation has met, in all cases, with their approval no action was taken. Your decision to centralize payments by the organization of a staff of accountants here will greatly facilitate the payment of accounts, and afford the means of obtaining prompt information regarding the financial affairs of the penitentiaries, which hitherto has been available only after correspondence with the various local accountants.

ARCHITECT OF PENITENTIARIES.

For many years after the penitentiaries passed under the control of the Dominion Government the administration was divided between the Department of Justice and the Department of Public Works. The custody and treatment of the convicts was entrusted

to the former department, but generally speaking convict labour was directed by the officers of the Department of Public Works, who had charge of structural and mechanical work as well as of the operation of the heating and power systems of the various institutions. The officers and employees of the Public Works were in no way responsible to the warden of the institution, and it is not difficult to imagine the effect upon discipline which such a conflict of authority produced.

In 1886 the Minister of Justice decided to assume complete control of the institutions, and at once proceeded to adopt such measures as would carry out his decision. He soon found, however, that the change of control could not be effected except gradually, and it was in fact ten years later (1896) when the last link of connection between the Public Works Department and the penitentiaries was severed.

The result of the abolition of the dual control has been in every way satisfactory. The difficulties of discipline have been materially reduced, structural work has been carried on more rapidly and more satisfactorily, while new industries, such as quarrying and brick making, afford additional facilities to convicts in connection with the acquisition of mechanical trades.

Owing to the change and to the increase of structural work throughout the several institutions it was found necessary to have the services of an architect in connection with the inspectors' office at Ottawa. This important work has been done by Mr. E. J. Adams, formerly chief trade instructor at Kingston penitentiary. The experience of Mr. Adams in this class of work, and the success which has attended his plans and estimates of previous works, makes it extremely advantageous and even necessary that he should be kept as closely in touch with the head office as possible. Your decision that he be attached to the general staff at Ottawa is an improvement in the general organization, the advantages of which are apparent to all concerned.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

DOUGLAS STEWART,

GEO. W. DAWSON,

December 1, 1902. *Inspectors.*

APPENDIX A

WARDENS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, July 1, 1902.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to present my fourth annual report (with appendices), and to transmit the usual statistical tables and returns from the various departments of the Kingston Penitentiary for the year 1901-2.

The appropriation for the year was $190,500; the amount expended was $155,234.56, leaving a balance of $35,265.44 unexpended. This large balance is due to the fact that the binder twine factory was not in operation for several months of the year, and, consequently, a comparatively small quantity of material was purchased.

But few items in the financial statement require explanation. The slight increase in the cost of staff is occasioned by the payment of a retiring allowance to two officers who resigned because of ill-health. Heating and lighting cost heavily. The increased price paid for coal, and the fact that we commenced the year with empty coal sheds, necessitated the expenditure of nearly $18,000 for fuel alone.

Per capita cost ($307.97) deserves more than a passing notice. For the previous year the net per capita cost was $248.39. Why the increase of nearly $60 per head? There are many reasons why the fluctuations in this particular item cannot be considered as indicating a corresponding increase or decrease in expenditure. First and chief is the increase or decrease in the number of convicts. The average daily population at the Kingston Penitentiary for the year 1900-1 was 537, while for the year just closed it was 490. This of itself accounts for nearly the full increase in per capita cost. But aside from this it will be seen by reference to the item 'industries' that we carried over from last year 'supplies on hand' to the value of $76,000. Four-fifths of this amount was for binder twine valued at cost plus one cent per pound. Three days after the commencement of the year this product was sold by tender, and but a fraction over half the estimated value was realized. This fact fully completes the explanation as to the apparent increase in per capita cost.

But, under ordinary circumstances, the item is misleading and altogether valueless as a comparison between different institutions or between one year and another. During the last three years we have expended over $50,000 on reconstruction of buildings, purchase of lands, installation of boilers, engines, &c., and the buildings are here and the farms are here and the plant is here, all constituting a substantial asset of the institution worth from $75,000 to $100,000; but no part of this large sum assists in the reduction of our per capita cost. If we build up a pile of binder twine worth $50,000 we take credit for it at the end of the year, but if we rebuild a cell wing at a cost of $50,000, the amount shows in our accounts only as expenditure—a clear case of charging expenditure on capital account to the current year as part of the running expenses. It is easy to keep down the per capita cost—simply do nothing. Erect no buildings, remodel no more cells, make no repairs, purchase no lands or machinery, build no roads, dig no drains, in short do nothing that costs money. I maintain that any expenditure on capital account that leaves a substantial asset such as buildings, or lands, or permanent improvements of any kind, should not be charged against the running expenses of the current year.

The Farm.—The year has been a fairly successful one so far as the operations of the farm are concerned. A large number of convicts have been employed thereon, and many improvements have been made in the way of road building, levelling land and tile draining. The crop harvested last summer was above the average in quantity, except as to hay and potatoes. Potatoes hereabouts suffered from the rot, and nearly our

whole crop was lost. During the year another addition of twenty-five acres has been made to our farm premises by the purchase of a lot adjoining our former holdings, and in close proximity to the prison walls. During the winter months the farm gang and several teams were employed in levelling the old quarry pits and making an arable field out of a barren unsightly waste. Some tile drains were placed last fall, and more will be put in later this season. All these improvements are valuable, and I feel that some method should be devised to give the farm management credit for the same in the financial statement for the year.

Heat and Light.—The installation of our new electric plant is now completed and in operation, and is giving entire satisfaction in every respect. The service is far better than that of former years, and the cost is much lower. The contractors have fulfilled their respective agreements in a satisfactory manner.

The important questions of heating and cooking have been thoroughly investigated, in many respects radical changes in the system have been inaugurated, which, when completed, will materially reduce the cost of fuel. Already we have put out of commission boiler-house No. 2 with its pair of large boilers—cooking now being done by steam from the main battery in boiler house No. 1. The main prison is now heated by exhaust steam which was formerly discharged as waste product above the buildings; and we are now engaged in the installation of three underfeed stokers whereby we hope to secure the same efficiency per ton from soft coal as from hard coal. We further contemplate the substitution of electric motors for steam engines in the various shops which will enable us to supply exhaust steam from the dynamo engines sufficient to heat all the shops. We may be too sanguine, but we expect to be able in a year or two to reduce our annual coal bill 40 per cent.

Construction.—Important changes are now in progress in the steward's department which, when completed, will make the kitchen more comfortable and commodious, and render the maintenance of discipline more easy and efficient.

Binder Twine.—By reference to my last report it will be found that on July 1, 1901, we had on hand some 310 tons of twine, for which, in pursuance of parliamentary resolution, tenders had been asked for and were in my hands. This large quantity of twine, being unsold at the close of the year, had to be carried over in our books as 'supplies on hand' and valued at the then selling price of that article. On the second day of the year, July 2, 1901, I opened the tenders and found the prices offered so low that I could not recommend the acceptance of either of them. I submitted the tenders to the Minister who decided that the resolution of parliament was mandatory, and directed the acceptance of the highest offer. The twine was accordingly sold to Mr. Henderson Black, of St. Johns, Que., at a price considerably below the cost of material. The result is, that the amount realized was but a little over half what we had charged against the industry as 'supplies on hand' at the beginning of the year, thus adversely affecting our balance sheet to the extent of some $20,000.

At the beginning of the year 1901-2, our stock on hand was sold and orders were still coming in from farmers. The factory, which had been idle for a time, was started up July 5, 1901, and orders on hand overtaken and new ones filled without difficulty. At the close of the season we found that we had sold direct to farmers less than fifty tons of twine. The mill was kept in operation until we had 75 tons in store for the ensuing season, and then, owing to the unprecedented rise in price of hemp, we closed down and awaited a fall in the market price of hemp, which has not yet taken place. The demand for twine increased with the prospects of an abundant harvest, and our stock of 75 tons being either sold or ordered by farmers I purchased material and hope to have the mill running at full capacity within a few days from date. The selling price of our twine has, thus far, been about two cents below the general market.

Buildings.—Necessary repairs have been made. We hope to have the new west wing ready for occupation early this fall. As this wing approaches completion I feel more confident than ever that it will justly rank with the best prison blocks in America. I have seen none that excels it and but few are at all its equal. When the new wing is occupied, the old east wing, which is a disgrace to the age in which we live, will be practically empty, thanks to the reduction of our prison population. I beg to recom-

mend that we begin the work of demolition on this relic of the past without delay. May I hope for your approbation in my determination to make, as speedily as possible, the east wing equal to the west wing, in order that we may boast of having the best prison on this continent.

The Quarry.—I am sorry to report that the quarry is well nigh exhausted of strata profitable to work and we will require to look elsewhere for location in which to employ this profitable and necessary industry. We have all the land we need for farming purposes, and I recommend the purchase of a quarry field, if we fail to find one on our own property.

Escape.—I am sorry to report that one prisoner escaped during the year—the first accident of the kind since I became warden. The fugitive is still at large and the only redeeming feature is that he is not a desperate criminal, but a young fellow who had but a short sentence for a first offence. I still hope to recover him before the expiration of his sentence. I have no excuse to offer for his escape, and I regret to report that it occurred through the carelessness of one of the officers in charge of the gang. He has since been punished for his carelessness.

Population.—The prison population has been reduced by 46 during the year. This is, however, in keeping with the report from all the other prisons in this country.

For movement of convicts, changes in staff, conduct of prisoners, &c., I beg to refer you to the several tables accompanying this report.

Allow me to thank you for valuable suggestions, active co-operation, ready and prompt assistance and valuable advice rendered during the year, which, in many respects, may be termed successful. I must also give credit to the staff for putting in another year of willing and efficient service.

Yours respectfully,

J. M. PLATT,
Warden

(APPENDIX.)

Memorandum for the Warden.

July 1, 1902.

I have the honour to submit the following report of the various works performed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902 :—

West Wing.—This work has been carried on without intermission, and the wing will soon be completed and ready for occupation.

Quarry.—The old quarry having been worked out as close to the roadway as possible, a new quarry has been opened up in the field north of piggery buildings ; also new stands erected for quarry guards.

Lime House and Kiln.—The lime house has been remodelled and a new roof put on, also the floor raised, making it much better for the preservation of lime. The lime kiln has been thoroughly repaired and pointed.

Farm Barns and Walls.—Considerable repairs have been made to stone buildings and walls. The frame barn on the new farm has been moved to a more desirable site, and a stone foundation built under it.

Wharf.—About 500 feet of the old wharf was removed during the winter and rebuilt with crib-work and square timber on the face.

Fences.—The farm fences being in a bad state of repair a good deal of the worst have been taken down and replaced with new posts and cyclone wire fencing.

Changing Room.—Large cupboards have been built. Partitions changed, and a ventilator built up through roof from laundry, and the whole painted.

Hospital.—Cells and corridors have been painted throughout.

Printing.—Considerable printing has been done for this and other prisons.

Protestant Chapel.—A new entrance to chapel has been made from west wing. Floor in centre aisle removed and relaid with maple flooring. A staircase has been built giving an entrance from the yard to women's room in chapel.

Kitchen.—Alterations are being made in kitchen and steward's storeroom which will give more room in kitchen and better supervision of convicts.

Roman Catholic Chapel.—A new altar is in course of construction.

Brooms.—Foot-power machinery has been installed for making brooms for this and other prisons.

Tailor and Shoe Shops.—Tailors and shoemakers have been employed in making officers' uniforms and shoes, convicts' prison and discharge clothing, and clothing and shoes for the Indians of the North-west Territories.

Dynamo Room.—Granolithic floor put down. A cabinet of ash made for switchboard. Wire partition built, and walls and machinery painted and decorated.

In addition to the above the gangs have been kept employed at general repairs to buildings and work for other departments.

R. J. BURNS,
For Chief Trade Instructor.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

St. Vincent de Paul, July 1, 1902.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

Sirs,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

At the end of the first year of my administration, in 1898, the population numbered 418 convicts; in 1899, 447; in 1900, 463; and at the end of the present fiscal year the population was 345 convicts.

I attribute this decrease of the population to the Ticket-of-leave Act, which has worked so well since it has been put in operation.

Last year fifty-eight convicts were discharged under this Act, and I am pleased to say that only three of this number had their licenses revoked by the court and were condemned to finish the residue of their sentence. Such a good result is a proof that the new Act has certainly had the desired effect.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Grand Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1902.	....	....	....	448
Received from common jails.....	108	3	111	
" other penitentiaries.....	....	....	2	
Licenses revoked.....	....	....	3	
			——	116
				564
Discharged during the year—				
By expiration of sentence.....	142	....	142	
By pardon	12	....	12	
By parole	58	....	58	
By death.....	3	....	3	
Transfer to Kingston insane.....	1	....	1	
" to Kingston	....	3	3	
			——	219
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1902.	....	....	....	345

Cost per capita.—The capita cost of the expenditure is $290.99¾ for each convict, the total expenditure being $112.829.88. The increase is due to the expenditure of $13,063.16, in connection with the installation of the electric plant, the purchase of additional land, and the decrease of population.

School and Library.—The report of the school instructor shows that the school has been well attended as long as the general works have not interfered too much with their attendance at school. The number of pupils enrolled during the present year was forty. The library affords meanwhile an excellent opportunity for the instruction of the convicts, and it is also well attended.

Both chaplains have discharged their duties, with regard to the school and library, with zeal and devotion, and have contributed effectively to the maintenance of discipline.

The Farm.—The area of the farm has been increased, it is a step in the right direction. It will permit us to raise from the farm all the necessary products and avoid purchasing from outside the supplies required for the institution.

North Lodge.—This magnificent building is not quite complete, but I hope that it will be ready for occupation this year. The storekeeper is anxious to have it finished as soon as possible. being short of space for his goods at his present quarters.

Stone Shed.—A good substantial stone shed is being erected, and will be ready for use before long.

I would recommend that the old wooden shed, known as stone shed, be kept intact and used to shelter in future the stone breakers during the winter.

On stormy days the outside gangs could also be employed in the shed breaking stone.

Brick Yard.—A brick yard is being erected for the manufacturing of brick and tiles, and will supply a great want of the institution.

Electric Plant.—The electric plant is installed and gives satisfaction. The perusal of the report of the chief trade instructor will afford you the occasion to know all the details that the department may require.

I may here be allowed to state that great credit must be given to engineer Champagne and electrician Dorais for the efficient and able manner in which they have each performed their respective part of the work.

Sewage.—The sewage system is not quite finished, but it has been far enough advanced to be put in operation this year. I am pleased to say that it has given entire satisfaction, and will certainly be successful when completed.

Insane Convict.—Only one insane convict has been transferred from this penitentiary to the insane ward of the Kingston Penitentiary during the last fiscal year.

In concluding, I am indebted to you for the indulgence you have shown, and I owe thanks to the staff of our institution for the respect and devotion which they have constantly shown me.

Yours most sincerely,

J. A. DUCHESNEAU,
Warden.

(APPENDIX.)

Memorandum for the Warden.

I have the honour to submit for your information the following report on the building operations and other work at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the fiscal year ended June 30:—

North Lodge.—The construction of the north lodge was continued during the summer and autumn of 1901, being far enough advanced early in November to admit of the construction of the roof. The mason's gang continued work in the interior of the building throughout the winter, excavating rock, building duct for steam, water and sewer pipes, levelling for floors, cleaning and pointing walls, and laying cut stone floors in iron storage rooms. The mason work on exterior and the roofing was completed in May of the present year. The interior fitting will be carried on until completed ready for occupation by the store department.

Yard Excavation.—During the winter a gang was kept at work, with teams, clearing the site for the new stonecutters' shop, the refuse being hauled to fill up the site for brickyard west of the tramway bridge.

New Stonecutters' Shop.—The new stonecutters' shop was commenced in June. The building will be 125 feet by 39 feet, giving ample accommodation for at least sixty men cutting stone. Special attention has been given to the provision for sanitation, ventilation and light and heating by steam. The building should be completed and ready for occupation by January 1 next.

Stonecutters' Old Shop.—The frame building at present occupied by stonecutters I recommend to be kept intact and used as a stonebreakers' shop and for wood chopping, until such time as a new building can be erected for their accommodation. This will accommodate and keep employed all outside gangs on wet or stormy days throughout the year, provide macadam and gravel for the prison roads and yard, which is much needed. The wooden building between the north and east wings and boundary wall, now used for wood chopping, I recommend to be pulled down. Its close proximity to the permanent buildings makes it undesirable to retain it longer than can be avoided.

Sewerage Works.—The sewerage work has been far enough advanced to admit of the proper treatment of the penitentiary sewage. The beds now occupy a space of 120 feet by 374 feet, 12,000 cubic yards of sand excavated and hauled from the prison property adjacent being used in the construction. The sewage has been filtered thereon since September, 1900, and the system proves successful in every respect. Samples of the water taken from the outlets have been tested by the surgeon and pronounced fit for use. As opportunity offers the filtering beds will be extended until the area at first laid down is covered. This, with proper care, will give the institution a sewage system for all time.

Brickyard.—A large part of the gully west of tramway bridge has been filled up with refuse from the yard for site for brickyard. Clay has been taken out during the winter. The necessary machinery has been ordered, buildings are being erected. As soon as completed and the machinery set up, the manufacture of brick and tile for penitentiary use will be commenced. As, however, the season will be well advanced before commencing, great results cannot be expected this year, but the industry will be established and sufficient experience gained to make it entirely successful next season. The quantity of brick required for building operations and tiles for farm drainage will make it an industry of particular value to the institution.

Electric Light Plant.—The installation of an electric light plant for the institution was commenced in June, 1901. The plant consists of two horizontal return tubular boilers, each 100 horse-power, duplicate induced draught equipment, with iron smokestack. One Jones underfeed stoker, double plunger pump and feed water heater. One

50 horse-power high speed engine, direct connected to 30 kilowatt generator, and one 100 horse-power high speed tandem compound engine, direct connected to a 75 kilowatt generator. One three panel switchboard, all complete. The mains from power-house to dome executive buildings, front street, stable and towers, &c., are best quality lead encased cable laid in underground ducts. No overhead wires are to be seen in yard. The buildings throughout are wired in the most modern style adaptable to a penitentiary, and all in accordance with underwriters' rules, whilst we are not governed by such rules. The safety of this institution demanded the greatest care, and the use of the best material obtainable. The prison yard is provided with six 'Manhattan' inclosed arc lamps of 1,200 candle power each and eight 32 candle power lamps. The front of the prison is provided with seven 'Manhattan' inclosed arc lamps of 1,200 candle power each. The dome is lit by an arc lamp of same style and capacity. Each accommodation cell is provided with a 16 candle power lamp, and all controlled by a local switchboard in the dome. The executive buildings and offices, warden's and deputy warden's residences, have been supplied with proper fixtures and lamps. The 14 heavy iron brackets required for arc lamps were made in the prison blacksmith shop.

The plant was tested on October 29, 30 and 31, 1901, by Mr. Roderick J. Parke, consulting electrical engineer, (who prepared the specification for the plant) in the presence of the representatives of the Waterous Engine Works Co., Canadian General Electric Co., and the Jones Underfeed Stoker Co., and the proper officials of the penitentiary. The tests were made in full accordance with the specifications and contracts, and proved in every respect satisfactory. The lighting of the institution by electricity was inaugurated on December 24, 1901, and no better evidence of the care bestowed on the installation can be adduced, than the fact, that there has not been the slightest trouble, or break down of any kind since. The unloading of boilers, engines, generators and other machinery, hauling from freight siding to prison, foundations, setting of boilers and engines, sinking and building of ducts, laying of cables, wiring, construction of pole lines, and all work required to install the entire plant, was performed by prison labour. I am glad to report that during the difficult and heavy task of installation, there was not a single accident or case of damage, to any part of the machinery or material comprising the plant. I desire to record my appreciation of the services rendered by Engineer Champagne, during unloading and installation of boilers, engines and other machinery, and by Electrician Dorais, who carried out the electrical portion of the installation, with great energy and ability. The manner in which the work has been done, and the high efficiency of the lighting system is a tribute to both officers.

Changes in Heating System.—The installation of the battery of boilers for electric light, has opened the way to carry out a recommendation of the Inspectors to re-arrange the heating system, and run all machinery by motors. When this is completed an annual saving of about $4,500 in the coal bill will be effected. The necessary changes have been authorized and will be made before cold weather sets in.

Repairs and Painting.—The roofs of all buildings have been gone over, thoroughly repaired and painted, including barns, piggery and tenements. The cell doors have all been painted, lower portion of cell walls cleaned and painted. Keeper's hall, passage, kitchen, passsages in wings and shop buildings, cleaned and painted. A new maple floor laid in engine room.

Barber's Shop and Lavatory.—The space formerly occupied by stairs leading to hospital has been fitted up as a barber shop for the officers. A glass partition separates it from the hallway. The space occupied on the opposite side of hallway, used as a storeroom for cleaning utensils, has been cleaned out, a new cement floor laid and fitted with new water-closets. A glass partition, same as the barber shop, separates it from the hallway. This change has added much to the appearance, cleanliness and light of the hallway between keeper's hall and kitchen.

Cell Barriers.—The cell barrier doors have been found in need of repairs, also the cut stone jambs holding levers. These have received the necessary attention.

Pump House.—The pump house has been repaired and enlarged to accommodate a second boiler. The locomotive type boiler formerly used for driving machinery and removed to make room for electric light boilers, has been set up. No further repairs are

needed to the present pump house buildings, as a new pumping station is one of the necessities to be provided at an early date.

The Quarry.—The quarry buildings have been repaired and repainted, a new derrick with wire guys set up. The expense of keeping in repair the three old derricks was found to be too great to be continued. These have now been set aside, the new derrick being the only one required. The quarry is being operated to better advantage this year than formerly. I recommend that the canal to drain quarry by gravitation, commenced last year and left unfinished, be completed as soon as possible.

Shops Generally.—The various trades have been called upon to do a large amount of work during the year, every branch having more than they could perform within the time assigned. This will be understood from the fact that over 3,100 requisitions for work have been issued on the industrial branch during the year. Work has been provided and no excuse for idleness is tenable. The repairs to buildings and equipment have been various and general. The institution throughout is in better repair, has more facilities for administration than heretofore.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. PRATT,
Chief Trade Instructor.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, August 25, 1902

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably to the requirements of the Statutes, I have the honour to inclose herewith the reports of the officers of the staff of Dorchester Penitentiary, together with the usual statistical tables for the year ended June 30, 1902.

The parliamentary appropriation for the year was $54,500, the amount expended was $54,496.90, leaving a balance of $3.10.

The gross per capita cost of prison maintenance was $275.87, deducting revenue, $12.31, leaves the net per capita cost, $263.56, an increase over the previous year of $15.87. This increase is accounted for by the additional cost of the staff owing to promotions and the appointment of a temporary stonecutter instructor and the large amount paid for retiring allowances.

MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were remaining at midnight, June 30, 1901	202	8	210
Received since :—			
From common jails	105	4	109
From military prison	5	..	5
From insane asylum	1	..	1
From forfeiture of parole	1	..	1
Total	314	12	326
Discharged since :—			
By expiration of sentence	64	5	69
By pardon	4	..	4
By parole	32	1	33
By death	3	1	4
By return to jail, insane on arrival	1	..	1
By removed by order of court	3	..	3
By sent to Kingston Penitentiary	2	..	2
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1902	205	5	210

The number remaining was the same as last year, while the daily average was 214, as against 210 the previous year.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good. There were no escapes and but two attempts during the year.

There were no serious accidents and but four deaths, as against eight the previous year. The health of the prison has been good.

Of the 33 convicts who were conditionally released under the authority of the Ticket-of-Leave Act, one was returned for violations of the conditions of the license. All the others are, however, still serving time under the restraint of the license, and, so far as I have any knowledge of them, the most of them are making good use of the

liberty thus gained. The hope of obtaining freedom under this system, is unquestionably a strong incentive to good behaviour among the convicts, and aids wonderfully in maintaining discipline in the prison.

The various industries have been prosecuted with all the vigour possible, and many necessary changes and improvements have been made in the prison and its surroundings during the year.

The large barn commenced last year is nearing completion and will be ready to receive a portion of this year's crop of hay. The stable will also be ready to receive the cattle in the fall.

The operations of the farm have been very successful. As will be seen from the instructor's report, there was a balance of over $3,000 to the credit of the farm at the end of the fiscal year, the largest in the history of the farm. Better results even may be hoped for in future, as the results of the benefits from the enlarged space and other conveniences afforded by the new barn.

The new piggery proposed to be erected next season will afford accommodation for more stock and enable the farmer to realize larger profits from this branch of the industry, and give additional fertilizing material for the benefit of the farm. The usual quantity of wilderness land was brought under cultivation.

I regret to have to record the retirement of storekeeper Landry, who resigned on May 28, on account of sudden severe illness. Mr. Landry was connected with the staff since 1886, and was a faithful, conscientious officer. His demise since retiring has called forth the deepest sympathy of the staff towards his bereaved family.

Guard A. A. McDonald, a very efficient officer who was connected with the staff since 1893, also resigned on account of ill-health. A young man who had been for a time serving, very satisfactorily, as a temporary guard, has been promoted to fill the vacancy thus caused.

I have again to express my thankfulness for kindness and consideration extended to me by the officers of the department at Ottawa, and to the penitentiary staff for faithful and efficient service.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. KIRK,
Warden.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, September 29, 1902.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, and other reports in connection with this penitentiary for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Remaining at midnight June, 30, 1901	117	
Received since	35	
		152
Discharged by expiration of sentence	27	
" pardon	7	
" parole	11	
" death	1	
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary	1	
		47
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1902		105

The daily average during the year was 109·1 as against 109·8 in the previous year.

The work done by convicts during the year has been steady and satisfactory, while their conduct and industry has been thoroughly creditable.

As previously reported all officers' uniforms and boots, not only for the Manitoba Penitentiary, but also for the Regina and Prince Albert jails, are made here. Besides this all outer and inner clothing, and prison and discharge boots for the convicts are made by convict labour.

We raised 10,384 bushels of grain altogether, showing an increase of 3,365 bushels over last year; of this total 5,478 bushels of oats, representing a yield of 72 bushels per acre; 4,636 bushels barley, representing a yield of 49 bushels per acre. We sowed 5 bushels of speltz or emmer and threshed as the result 218 bushels (at 56 lbs. per bushel). Of flax, 52 bushels, of potatoes, 2,200 bushels, and of hay 133 tons.

Besides this we have a very good crop of onions, turnips, carrots and other vegetables.

We have raised 15,913½ lbs. of pork, showing an increase of nearly 1,000 lbs. over last year. This quantity has been disposed of as follows:—

	Lbs.
Rations for prison	3,042½
Sold to officers	1,982
" Gallagher & Son	1,129
" Griffin & Co	9,760
	15,913½

My recommendation of last year has been put into effect and a new piggery built (by convict labour). This should increase our revenue from this source during the ensuing year.

I see no reason why we should not raise enough cattle to supply all the requirements of the institution. The natural conditions are all that could be desired, and with the purchase of a few shorthorns, I have no doubt that satisfactory results could be shown.

The question of the disposal of sewage referred to in previous years, has been submitted to Mr. Adams, and we hope that his recommendations, which are now being carried out, will be completed before the cold weather sets in.

Under the direction of Mr. Adams, our engineer has overhauled and set in order all the steam pipes in one-half of the building.

A temporary blacksmith shop has been erected inside the wall, which will answer the purpose until the permanent buildings are constructed.

With regard to this subject I understand that it has been suggested that we should purchase the necessary machinery and make our own bricks on the premises. This is being done now at British Columbia penitentiary, where, however, the conditions are different from those of this institution. The farming operations at British Columbia penitentiary are on a comparatively insignificant scale compared to ours. The question, therefore, simply resolves itself into one of economy. If it can be shown that bricks can be purchased at a less price,—or even at the same, as they could be manufactured here, I am of opinion that convict labour could be more advantageously employed in other directions. For in addition to the farming work here, the convicts are instructed in other trades, such as masonry, carpentering, shoemaking, tailoring, &c., and, in fact, there is no lack at all of employment for all the inmates we can at present accommodate.

We purchased recently 80 acres of land comprising two narrow strips of 40 acres each; these strips intersected one of our fields. The farm instructor reports that the soil is excellent, but it was 'overrun with noxious weeds, which made it next to impossible to keep our land clean with only a wire fence between.' In addition to this we purchased a quarter section (160 acres). Notwithstanding all this expenditure on land and improvements generally the per capita cost has been reduced by $22.48.

I would recommend that another tank with a capacity of 5,000 gallons be placed in the attic. In case of the well going dry, as recently happened, or if the present tank requiring cleaning or repairing, it is very desirable to have a reserve supply.

There were 11 'tickets-of-leave' granted this year. Owing to the fact that no reports are made to us concerning the prisoners released under the system, I am unable to give more particulars as to individual cases. On the subject generally, while the ticket-of-leave system is of undoubted value as an inducement to good behaviour, I should like to emphasize the fact that the remission of sentences, if properly carried out, should be even more effective in producing the same result. Remission, however, should not be regarded as a prescriptive right, and prisoners should be made thoroughly to understand that it is a privilege to be earned by obedience and industry.

There have been no escapes.

I should like to bring to your notice again the importance of the introduction of the electric light. It is undoubtedly safer than coal oil, and the installation of it, with our facilities, should not be a matter of great difficulty or expense.

I attended the annual meeting of the National Prison Association of the United States held in Kansas City last autumn. It was the first meeting of the kind at which I had had the opportunity of being present. On my arrival I met Mr. Whyte, the warden of the British Columbia Penitentiary, and in company with him was treated with every courtesy and consideration. These meetings are of undoubted value to those engaged in prison work, enabling them to compare the systems of different countries and to profit by one another's experience. I had the honour of being elected one of the vice-presidents and Warden Whyte was elected one of the honorary vice-presidents.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. IRVINE,

Warden.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, July 2, 1902.

Sirs,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, accompanied by usual statistical and financial statements for the year 1901–2.

The expenditure for this institution for the year was $42,019.06.

In comparing this penitentiary with larger institutions, as to per capita cost, it should not be forgotten that the cost of living here is much higher than at any other penitentiary in Canada; also that we have a staff here equal to the handling of three hundred convicts in a modern constructed prison with a stone wall inclosing the premises.

The following tabular statement shows the movements of convicts during the year just closed:—

	Males.
Received:—	
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1901	101
From common jails	32
Returned by order of court	1
	134
Discharged:—	
By expiration of sentence	24
By pardon	3
By parole	9
Removed to Kingston	2
Removed by order of the court	1
Returned to provincial authorities	1
	40

We started brickmaking on June 1 of this year and expect to have made by the middle of September 750,000 bricks, 30,000 of which will be pressed. The machinery purchased last year has worked very successfully, having been installed and operated without the assistance of any outside labour. When the kiln is burned, we will have sufficient brick for one year's work for construction of increased cell accommodation.

On November 2, 1901, in company with Lt.-Col. Irvine, of Manitoba Penitentiary, I attended the National Prison Congress, held in Kansas City. The papers and debates we heard at the meeting, were concise and clear statements, both from a sociological and practical point of view, in reference to the reforming of prisoners and better administration of institutions, from men who have spent a lifetime in dealing with the intricate questions which arise in the handling and reforming of our prison population. I trust that it will not be the only congress I may have the privilege of attending. In connection with this visit, calls were made at the State Penitentiary of Kansas, Salt Lake Penitentiary, and the Salem Penitentiary of Oregon, where the greatest courtesy was extended to us in looking into their administration, their manufacturing industries and the general method in which the different States administer their prison institutions: in all of which I found the busy hum of machinery, and convicts manufacturing articles for the market, to assist in reducing the expense of their keep: certainly they do not go in very extensively for farming; for the reason of the heavy expense in supervision. In comparing American penitentiaries with Canadian, as to the per capita cost, this phase of prison administration should not be overlooked, as the whole tendency

of American institutions is to reduce the cost of supervision and increase the revenue derived from manufacturing, also that they have reached their limit of construction, hence the convicts could be put to work on revenue-producing employment; in Canada all the penitentiaries are using their labour to raise different vegetables, and general farm produce, which is consumed in the different institutions, and constructing buildings to increase the accommodation and substituting fire-proof workshops and buildings to replace the fire traps at present used for this purpose. A visit was also paid to the Leavenworth Penitentiary, a Federal institution, which was especially interesting as they were constructing a modern prison, with accommodation for a population of 1,200, and we had an opportunity of seeing the latest American ideas, adapted both for the safety and reform of the criminals. Unfortunately a few weeks before our visit, during the construction of the new building, which is about one mile from the old prison, some thirty convicts of the three hundred at work, escaped, after killing three of the guards and terrorizing the surrounding country during their flight in all directions. The majority were captured after some time. What was most noticeable to me was, that the remaining 270 could easily have escaped, as the officers that were not killed, were disarmed and made prisoners for the time being. One must come to the conclusion from this incident that about ten per cent of the prison popu ation is of a desperate character, and will not hesitate to sacrifice life, to obtain their freedom, while the remaining ninety per cent will give little trouble and serve their time without questioning the justice of their sentences.

I paid particular attention during this, and other visits to American penitentiaries, to the dietary scale, and I have come to the conclusion that the dietary scale of Canadian penitentiaries requires revision, because when the present dietary scale was promulgated, articles of food that at that time were looked upon as luxuries, are now, owing to recent investigations by dietic experts, classed as necessities.

I also looked into the financial management of their institutions, but found great difficulty in comparing it with Canadian prisons, owing to the different manner of charging articles, but what one most remarks, is, that for the management of their institutions, owing to the manufacturing phase of the question, they require a less number of officers than we do, as convicts are confined within the four walls of a prison inclosure. At the same time, the officers are very much better paid than Canadian prison officers, and to my mind they are not superior.

We had in September last the pleasure of a visit from Inspector Dawson—the first inspector's visit since I joined the service in December, 1896—I trust in the future it will be an annual, if not a semi-annual, event

After the burning of our brick kiln in October, we propose starting the building of our new cell accommodation, and this work will be continued unremittingly until finished.

Taking everything into consideration I think we can say conscientiously, that this has been one of our busiest years for some time. It has not been necessary (as some intelligent people seem to think) to look for work for our inmates, our difficulty seems to be, at present, that we have more work than people to do it.

In view of the building improvements contemplated, I found that we would be short of stone, I therefore began inquiries in reference to securing a quarry, I consulted with Mr. Jas. Leamy, Crown Timber Agent, who suggested the setting aside for that purpose of Goose Island, which is situated about twenty miles (by water) from here, in the centre of Pitt Lake, one mile and a half from the nearest shore; it consists of about 150 acres, well wooded, and is one mass of gray granite. Not only will it supply granite for all time to come, but will materially reduce our expenditure for fuel, if we decide to place a small gang of 'short timers' there to open the quarry and cut wood.

Discipline has been very well maintained this, as well as last year, owing in a great extent to the operation of the 'parole' system; and from hearsay, those who have been granted the privilege have in no way abused the recommendation of the minister, and I have no reason to change the opinion expressed in my last annual report.

All the officers have been faithful in the discharge of their duties. I very much regret to say that we lost by death, guard T. G. Lobb, who joined the service October 1, 1895, an excellent officer, conscientious and faithful in the discharge of his duty.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. WHYTE,
Warden.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX B.

SURGEONS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, ONT., Sept. 1, 1902.

SIRS,—In accordance with the requirements of the law governing this institution, I have the honour herewith to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

To be able successfully to write an annual report and not wander over ground yet untrodden many times in previous ones, would be a difficulty which no one would hesitate to affirm. It is therefore apparent that reports must necessarily have a sameness attached to them which it would be impossible to obviate. Many of my remarks on minor subjects in my report of last year will be applicable on the present occasion, in consequence thereof a mere reference to them will only be a prelude to their dismissal; subjects, however, affecting directly the well-being of the members of the community over whom we have charge, will occupy a prominence commensurate with their importance. The internal working of the prison runs so smoothly, that an annual stereotyped report would appear to meet all the requirements, were it not for the variation in the yearly returns and the desire on the part of the surgeon not to have it devoid of all interest.

It is particularly gratifying to observe that we have been entirely free from any contagious disease, and this must in a great measure be attributed to the excellent sanitary condition of the whole prison which has been thoroughly renovated during the year. The location of the prison does not recommend itself to present day sanitarians, nor could many of the appointments in the preliminary construction of some of the buildings on the premises meet the approval of those who gave the matter serious study. On this account our comparative freedom from any grave or infectious disease is worthy of notice. The inmates give outward evidence of the care they receive in matters of personal hygiene, and their clothing is selected with care as regards adaptation to extremes of season. Ventilation in the sleeping apartments, and in the various workshops received the attention it required, and the ducts which required free circulation of air have had shafts made into them, thus rendering them more healthful for those engaged within them.

Of the human flotsam and jetsam which periodically find their way to prison, there are many on entrance whose general assimilation and nutrition are so poor and their enervation so defective, that they do not accommodate themselves readily to their newly acquired conditions, and in consequence are not very responsive to medication.

The food served during the year has been of the most healthful quality, and has been served in quantities to meet the legal requirement. The many important changes in the kitchen have been made to facilitate the cooking operations and with a view to the betterment of the health conditions there, and I am pleased to say that there has been no disappointment. The changing of the boilers gives a larger area of floor space for those engaged in culinary duties, and lends an air of limited freedom in the department.

The bread is of the finest quality and would excite the envy of many of the city bakers. A separate and distinct room has been arranged for its reception, where it is kept free from every contaminating agency, and the scrupulous cleanliness of the apartment certainly has a tendency to promote the discouragement of germ life.

Owing to the continuance of the presence of small-pox in various parts of Ontario, the pronouncement regarding the exclusion of visitors made us sensibly feel that an immunity on that score to the dreaded disease existed in our community. In view of the fact that the disease found its way into one of the large prisons in the country to

the south of us, and that we are all subject alike to its visitation, we may, in consideration of prisoners arriving almost daily from all parts of Ontario, consider ourselves very fortunate.

We have amongst our population, as indeed there may be found in all prisons, a few epileptics who generally require special supervision and are given such work as is light, and where there would be no danger of subjecting them to accidental injury should a paroxysm occur. Large cells are provided for them where they do not feel so much the paralysing monotony of convict life, and where ample room is given them during an epileptic explosion. There is no disease so well known as epilepsy and almost twenty centuries ago Lucretius embodied in a few lines the usual conception of a fit: 'Some wretch before our startled sight, struck as with lightning, by some keen disease, drops sudden.'

Tuberculosis, in its pulmonary form, has not occasioned trouble as in former years. The expiration during the year of the sentences of many afflicted with this contagious disease relieved us from the solicitude which the malady occasions. As it would be impossible to eliminate from a prison population, the tuberculous or the epileptic, it is nevertheless evident, that they are such a menace to the moral and healthful condition of the prisoners as to bring the evil of their presence into definite discernment.

The water used for drinking purposes was frequently examined during the year and always found potable. The inexhaustable supply furnished from the bored well is certainly very comforting.

Books from a well equipped library are furnished the prisoners, and they seem to sustain them in bodily and mental health. 'Books,' Collier has said, 'support us under solitude and keep us from being a burden to ourselves. They help us to forget the crossness of men and things, compose our cares and our passions and lay our disappointments asleep.'

The hospital received during the year a through renovation, and is, as usual, kept clean, bright, well ventilated, and heated. The sick can always find in it a place where they can receive the care and attention their disease requires. The orderlies have discharged their duties in a most satisfactory manner and their conduct in the wards was marked by prompt, willing and cheerful obedience to all commands, in the carrying out of which, the punctilious attention to discipline was not disregarded. These duties which are not only arduous and responsible, but often most disagreeable, are rendered more so by the prisoners, who by their inherent nature, are most fastidious and exacting. Though at various times, for brief periods, we have had little or no sickness in the wards, the hospital was always kept in a fit and proper condition for the reception of those requiring admittance. It is never forgotten that we are dealing with live issues—issues which affect the physical well-being and even the lives of the inmates. The hospital is kept free from dust, which is a potent and recognized factor in the disseminating of certain diseases. It is well known that phthisis is greatly aggravated and often initiated by its irritating effects on the respiratory organ. One prisoner on entrance to prison was so afflicted with disease that he was at once taken into hospital where he still remains. It is remarkable the large number who come to us broken down in health by riotous living incident to their criminal mode of living; they show by the lineaments of their face the degree and kind of moral depravity, 'as water trembling in a polished vase, reflects the beam that plays upon its face.'

The ministrations to the sick have been performed with an earnest and tireless attention to duty, and the visits of those having charge of that portion of the work when the ears of the soul can hear nothing except what is true and beautiful, have assisted to brighten the lives and increase the cheerfulness of many in ill-health. For those approaching that 'last dream of all,' when regardless of position, wealth, physical strength, or mental endowments, we must all share the destiny of the humblest, the beneficent influence of words of consolation is usually noticed. It is recorded with pleasure, the exceptionally low death rate during the year, when one considers the depraved mental and physical conditions of so many who enter prison.

Insane Ward.—Of the many conditions which have a tendency to affect the interest of the human race, there is nothing which so completely incapacitates one as a complete

or partial effacement of the intelligence. Notwithstanding this it is well to remember that there are many departures from the normal consistent with a high degree of mental health. When once insanity affects one to such a degree to interfere with his personal safety or the safety of others, it involves a loss, at least for a time, of that personal liberty of which we all prize so highly. Many cases committed to our care are not well mentally balanced but are not admitted to this ward, for they are able to carry on work in the prison proper side by side with the strongest and the ablest. One has only to walk down a lane, an avenue, or a street of any city to see people labouring for their daily bread, who are so defective mentally as to be dangerous to be at large, but as long as they are law-abiding citizens their actions are unnoticed by the ordinary individual. The length of time of the continuance of insanity tends steadily to diminish the hope of restoration to mental vigour. As many have suffered from it unnoticed long before taking up their residence in asylums, it is quite easy to account for the accumulation of chronic cases in all asylums. At the close of the year we had twenty-nine patients in the insane ward, mostly all of whom are able to carry on work, such as whitewashing, and general cleaning. This ward is always kept scrupulously clean and in good order. There has been no acute sickness during the year. One patient died of tuberculosis, a disease to which this class is susceptible.

The number of insane in ward at end of year was 27 ; admitted during the year, 24 ; admitted from prison alone, 22 ; transferred to provincial asylums on expiration of sentence, 2 ; discharged cured, 16 ; improved to resume work, 3 ; received from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 1 ; from Dorchester Penitentiary, 1.

Prison of isolation.—This department has been thoroughly renovated and presents its usual most satisfactory appearance.

The health of those confined here has been exceptionally good, and constant employment such as weaving and sewing, is furnished them. The prisoners here usually have the appearance of being well looked after ; they are clean in their person, neat in their regulation attire, and appear to possess that quiet frame of mind which results from being kept aloof from the contaminating influence of the general prison population. The heating has been perfect, and the food supplied has been all the regulation requires in quantity and quality. The number in this department has been considerably lessened by the expiration of sentences and by transference to the general prison wards

Female prison.—At the end of the fiscal year, only 15 inmates remained in the ward ; all of whom were in the enjoyment of good health. There has been no serious disease during the year, which must be attributed to the great care and attention bestowed on the inmates by those who have them in charge. The different wards and cells have been thoroughly renovated, and the whole place presents a very healthy appearance.

Prescriptions.—The number of prescriptions dispensed during the year, independent of hospital patients, amounted to :—For officers, 722 ; prison of isolation, 100 ; hospital for insane, 194 ; female prison, 206 ; dispensary patients, 3,334 ; number of teeth extracted, 199 ; number of days in hospital, 2,497.

In the prosecution of my official duties, I desire to acknowledge the support, encouragement, and uniform kindness of the various members of the staff, and especially Mr. Gunn, hospital overseer, whose trustworthiness and experience are a sufficient guarantee for the proper discharge of his difficult and responsible duties.

STATEMENT of expenditure for drugs and medicines :—

Stock on hand, June 30, 1901	$149 56	
Drugs and sundries purchased	406 49	
		$556 05
June 30, 1902, drugs, &c., on hand	$180 67	
Received for medicines supplied officers	92 42	
		$273 09
Net expenditure for drugs		$282 96

Per capita cost, 58 cents.

Appended hereto, and forming part of this report, are the usual returns.

I have the honour to be, sirs,
Your obedient servant,

DANIEL PHELAN, M.D.,
Surgeon.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess	1	4	5	..	5	Luxation of shoulder	....	1	1	....	1	....
Amputation of leg	1	..	1	....	1	Malingering	....	16	16	....	15	1
Bronchitis	1	29	30	....	30	Melancholia	1	1	2	....	2	...
Cephalalgia	....	2	2	...	2	Muco-enteritis	....	2	2	....	1	1
Constipation	....	23	23	...	23	Neuralgia	....	2	2	....	2	....
Colic	....	11	11	...	11	Odontalgia	....	1	1	....	1	...
Contusion	....	7	7	....	7	Onychia	....	1	1	...	1	....
Delirium	...	1	1	...	1	Ophthalmia	...	4	4	....	4	....
Debility	....	8	8	...	8	Paralysis	...	4	4	2	2	....
Diarrhœa	1	22	23	..	23	Phimosis operation	....	1	1	..	1	....
Eczema	....	1	1	....	1	Pneumonia	1	7	8	....	8	....
Exythema	....	1	1	...	1	Pleurodynia	....	1	1	...	1	....
Epilepsy	....	2	2	....	2	Pleurisy	....	1	1	..	1	....
Erysipelas	...	2	2	....	2	Rheumatism	.	16	16	....	16	....
Fracture	1	1	2	....	2	Sciatica	....	1	1	...	1	..
Flatulency	....	1	1	..	1	Taenia solium	...	1	1	..	1	....
Heart disease	....	9	9	1	8	Tonsillitis	....	8	8	....	8	....
Hemoptysis	...	8	8	....	8	Tuberculosis	....	3	3	1	2	....
Hydrothorax	...	1	1	....	1	Tuberculosis glandular	....	1	1	1	...	....
Hemerrhoids	....	1	1	..	1	Vaccinia	....	8	8	..	8	....
Indigestion	....	7	7	....	7	Wounds	..	2	2	....	2	....
Injury to eye	....	1	1	....	1							
Influenza	....	33	33	....	33							
Locomotor ataxia	1	....	1	....	1	Total	8	257	265	5	258	2

RETURN of Deaths in the Hospital.

Names.	Age.	Disease.	When admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of days in Hospital.
Harrison, Frank	34	Glan. tuberculosis	April 13, 1901	Aug. 3, 1901	U. S. A.	112
Vahey, Joseph	50	Paralysis	July 15, 1901	Aug. 6, 1901	Canada	22
Parker, John	60	Heart disease	.....	Dec. 8, 1901	"	....
Woods, Richard	55	Paralysis	Mar. 24, 1902	April 2, 1902	"	9
Pare, Geo. E	62	Tuberculosis	Jan. 22, 1902	May 3, 1902	"	101

Return of Convicts in the Insane Ward.

Distribution.	Male.	Total.
Remaining under treatment on June 30, 1901	27	27
Since admitted—		
Kingston Penitentiary	22	22
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	1	1
Manitoba	1	1
Total number under treatment during the above period	51	51
Discharged—		
Cured	16	16
Improved sufficiently to resume work	3	3
Transferred to Provincial Assylum on expiration of sentence	2	2
Died	1	1
Remaining under treatment on June 30, 1902	29	29

OBITUARY.

Age.	Date of Death.	Period of Insanity.	Proximate cause of Death.
36	September 1, 1901	3 years, 254 days	Paresis.

CONVICTS admitted into the Insane Ward.

Name.	Date of Admission.	From Whence Received.			How Disposed of.			Remaining under treatment June 30, 1902.	Remarks as to present state of those still under treatment.
		Kingston Penitentiary.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Manitoba.	Discharged—cured.	Improved to resume work.	Transferred to Prov. Asylum.		
Ford, John	July 7, 1901	1					1		
Callaghan, John	Aug. 8, 1901	1			1				
Broderson, Henry	" 19, 1901	1				1			
"	Sept. 1, 1901	1				1			
"	Nov. 14, 1901	1			1				
McDonald, Wm	Aug. 19, 1901	1				1			
"	Dec. 21, 1901	1				1			
"	June 6, 1902	1						1	Improved.
Conklin, Richard	Aug. 22, 1901	1					1		
Fraser, Alex	" 27, 1901	1			1				
Larsen, Chas	Sept. 17, 1901			1		1			
"	June 14, 1902	1						1	"
McCready, James	Oct. 28, 1901	1				1			
"	Nov. 9, 1901	1				1			
"	Jan. 17, 1902	1				1			
"	Mar. 22, 1902	1				1			
"	May 22, 1902	1				1			
Werke, Frank	Oct. 30, 1901	1						1	"
White, Wm	" 31, 1901	1			1				
Phillips, Henry	Nov. 9, 1901	1				1			
"	Mar. 17, 1902	1			1				
Maurice, Joseph	Dec. 11 1991	1			1				
Buckley, Chas	" 12, 1901	1			1				
Wilson, J. C. W	Feb. 7, 1902	1						1	"
Johnston, Edward	Mar. 12, 1902	1			1				
Bailey, Ephraim	April 29, 1902	1						1	"
Case, Wm	May 2, 1902	1						1	"
Cameron, Frank	" 7, 1902	1				1			
"	June 14, 1902	1						1	"
Prendergash, James	May 9, 1902	1			1				
Boudion, Chas	" 19, 1902		1					1	No improvement
Rogers James	" 20, 1902	1			1				
Clark, Nicholas	June 6, 1902	1			1				
Parr, John	" 10, 1902	1			1				
Froats, Willis	" 19, 1902	1			1				
		33	1	1	13	12	2	8	

DANIEL PHELAN, M.D.,
Surgeon, and Med. Supt. Insane Ward.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, Sept. 3, 1902.

I have the honour to submit my report for the last months of the fiscal year ended June, 1902.

I regret to mention the death of my confrère, Dr. L. A. Fortier, who died during January last. I was appointed acting-surgeon during December, 1901, and surgeon January 30, 1902. Since my appointment the sanitary condition has been good.

Though we had a serious epidemic of small-pox in the village, we had no cases amongst the convicts.

Many officers were in quarantine and with great precautions we prevented the spreading of that terrible disease in this institution. Vaccination was performed on every convict not recently vaccinated.

Rations.—At the date of my appointment I thought wise to lower the quantity of milk given every day. I succeeded partly, and I hope that in a few weeks more no milk shall be given outside the hospital.

Hospital.—I know that the department is to build a new hospital. We need it indeed, and the sooner it is built the better it will be. We want an hospital with large and separated cells, well lighted on all sides.

I am pleased to be able to say that the department has granted what was necessary for the patients; I mean the surgical instruments. We had nothing of any kind, and now, though not possessing all what we need, we are more in position to attend many more surgical cases. I hope that next year the inspectors will continue to grant us what is needed for such an institution.

Since January last sixteen patients were attended in the hospital at different occasions, six only remaining at the end of June, 1902. Amongst them I have many invalids who were admitted months and months ago. Since my appointment no death has occurred amongst the convicts, and no accident of a serious nature.

Kitchen.—I made frequent visits to the kitchen and it always seemed to me that the cooking utensils were very clean and bright.

Shops.—I would suggest that more ventilation be given in the shops, specially in the tailor shop. During the winter months the windows are all closed and the shop is too warm.

I desire to express my highest appreciation of the efficiency displayed in the discharge of his duties by the hospital overseer, Mr. D. O'Shea.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

AD. ALLAIRE. M.D.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries. *Surgeon.*

LIST of Patients treated in the Hospital and Cells, since my appointment, to June 30, 1902.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total.	Diseases.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total.
Abcess	2	2	.....	2	Lumbago	4	4	.....	4
Asthma	2	2	....	2	Neuralgia	3	3	..	3
Bronchitis	20	20	.....	20	Ophthalmia	5	5	.....	5
Burns	2	2	.....	2	Orchitis	1	1	.....	1
Colic	30	30	.....	30	Palpitation	45	45	.....	45
Contusion	5	4	1	5	Phthisis	3	3	.....	3
Constipation	17	17	...	17	Rheumatism	14	13	1	14
Cystitis	8	7	1	8	Senility	1	.....	1	1
Diarrhœa	64	64	.....	64	Tuberculosis	6	5	1	6
Eczema	3	3	...	3	Stricture	12	12	.....	12
Epilepsy	2	2	.....	2	Syphilis	25	25	.....	25
Heart disease	7	6	1	7	Taenia	1	1	.....	1
Hernia	10	9	1	10	Ulcers	1	1	....	1
Hemorrhoids	9	9	.....	9	Urinary calculus	1	1	.....	1

INSANE Convicts transferred to the Insane Asylum.

Chas. Beaudoin	Dangerous.

Hospital Overseer's Report :—

Amount of drugs on hand June 30, 1901	$144 46
Amount of drugs purchased from June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902	570 88
	$715 34
LESS.	
Amount of drugs on hand June 30, 1902	$187 58
Amount of drugs sold to officers from June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902	9 64
	$197 22
Value of drugs used by convicts from June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902	$518 12

Per capita cost, $1.35.

D. O'SHEA,
Hospital Overseer.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, July 1, 1902.

SIRS,—I have the honour to inclose the usual tables of statistics of my department for the year ended June 30, 1902.

CASES Treated in the Prison.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscesses	2	10	12	..	Incontinence	....	10	8	2
Acne	1	....	1	....	Indigestion	1	40	41	....
Acidity	...	37	37	...	Influenza	....	18	18	....
Asthma	....	2	2	....	Insomnia	....	7	7	....
Boils	1	8	9	....	Leucorrhœa	....	1	1	....
Bronchitis	...	2	2	....	Lumbago	....	15	15	....
Burns	....	4	4	...	Neuralgia	....	21	21	...
Cardialgia	....	12	12	....	Ophyhalmia	1	25	26	....
Catarrh	....	34	34	....	Otitis	....	12	11	1
Cephalagia	...	25	25	..	Pleurodynia	....	3	3	...
Chills	....	6	6	....	Pyrosis	....	2	2	...
Colds	....	35	35	....	Retention	....	5	5	...
Colic	...	29	29	....	Rheumatism	....	23	23	....
Comedo	2	1	3	...	Scabies	....	3	3	....
Contusions	....	38	38	....	Scrofula	....	2	2	....
Costiveness	...	57	57	...	Sore throat	....	58	58	....
Cutaneous eruption	....	15	15	....	Sprains	....	16	16	....
Coughs	....	41	41	...	Stomatis	....	37	37	....
Debility	1	8	9	....	Stricture	1	1	2	....
Diarrhœa	2	73	74	1	Syphilis	....	4	4	....
Dysentery	...	13	13	....	Staphyloma	1	..	1	....
Dyspepsia	....	4	3	1	Teeth extracted	....	122	122	....
Gonorrhœa	1	2	2	1	Tonsillitis	....	39	39	....
Hæmoptysis	....	4	4	....	Tuberculosis	....	2	2	...
Heart disease	....	2	2	....	Vaccinations	....	23	23	....
Hernia	2	1	2	1	Varicocele	...	7	7	....
Hæmorrhoids	3	7	7	3	Wounds	....	58	58	....

CASES Treated in the Hospital.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess	....	1	1	...	1	....	Insanity	....	1	1	....	....	1
Amputation of toe	...	1	1	....	....	1	Rheumatism	1	3	4	....	3	1
Bronchitis	....	1	1	...	1	....	Syphilis (tertiary)	....	1	1	....	....	1
Contusions	....	3	3	....	3	....	Tuberculosis	1	2	3	1	2	....
Debility	2	1	3	..	2	1	Typhoid fever	...	1	1	....	1	....
Dyspepsia	....	1	1	...	1	...	Vaccination	....	1	1	...	1	....
Fistula in ano, op.	....	1	1	...	1	....	Wounds	....	2	2	....	1	1
Gangrene of hand	....	1	1	...	...	1							
Heart disease	....	1	1	....	1	....	Totals	4	24	28	1	20	7
Indigestion	....	2	2	....	2	....							

STATEMENT of expenditure for drugs and medicines :—

Stock on hand June 30, 1901		$284 40
Drugs and sundries purchased		148 40
		$432 80
LESS.		
Drugs, &c., on hand June 30, 1902	$240 39	
Received for medicines supplied officers	70 08	$310 47
Net expenditure for drugs		$122 33

Per capita cost, 57 cents.

E. P. DOHERTY, M.D.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, July 1, 1902.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1902.

The health of the convicts during the year has been fairly good. Colds, constipation, indigestion, lumbago and chronic rheumatism were the most common complaints. No infectious or contagious diseases developed in the prison, excepting one case of typhoid fever and one of mumps. During the year I revaccinated all the convicts in the prison who had not been recently vaccinated.

There was one death due to suicide and one convict became insane and was transfered to Kingston.

The stock of drugs on hand at the end of the past year is still too large ($266.54). This is owing to the fact that two-thirds of the medicines on hand are preparations rarely used and which had been purchased in too large quantities some years ago.

The per capita cost is lower this year by nine cents and would have been still lower if it had not been for the extra amount of vaccine purchased. Medicines supplied free to officers has not been included in per capita cost as formerly.

The health of the officers has been very unsatisfactory.

Twenty-one officers were sick 182¼ days, being an average of 8⅔ days each. The greatest number of days lost by sickness, by one officer was 39½ days. The least number of days lost by one officer was 1.

The usual statements are appended.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. NEILL, M.D.,
Surgeon.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

CASES treated in Cells.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Diseases.	Number of Cases.
Abcesses	19	Lumbago	44
Acne	2	Mumps	2
Adenitis	2	Neuralgia	13
Alopecia arata	2	Night sweat	1
Anæmia	16	Ophthalmia	13
Biliousness	2	Otalgia	10
Boils	14	Pain in chest	25
Bronchitis	1	Palpitation of heart	1
Bruises	16	Pediculi	1
Catarrh, nasal	6	Periostitis	13
Catarrh of the stomach	3	Poison ivy	1
Catarrh of the ears	1	Psoriasis	5
Cold	157	Pharangitis	1
Colic, hepatic	6	Rheumatism, chronic	53
Consumption	32	Ring worms	2
Conjunctivitis	21	Scrofula	1
Constipation	124	Sciatica	3
Cough	64	Sore feet	2
Corns	2	Sore hands	1
Cramps	1	Spermatorrhœa	3
Dandruff	3	Sprains	7
Diarrhœa	69	Stomatitis	1
Endocarditis	8	Syphilis	37
Enuresis	6	Tonsilolitis	12
Eczema	18	Torticolis	12
Eczema, winter	2	Tuberculosis	17
Frost-bite	3	Toothache	12
Gleet	2	Teeth extracted	12
Headache	13	Ulcers	6
Hemorrhoids	5	Vaccinated	141
Hepatalgia	10	Vaccination ulcers	49
Hernia	4	Varicose veins	2
Hives	2	Weak eyes	2
Indigestion	108	Warts	13
Influenza	5	Wounds	11
Insomnia	3	Requested change of diet	83
Inflamation of knee joint	5	" " work	27
" ext. ear	4	" extra diet	38
Ingrowing toe-nails	3	" " clothing	23
Laryngitis	4		

CASES treated in the Hospital.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscesses		3	2	1
Adenitis		1	1	
Amputation of finger		1	1	
Boils		1	1	
Bruises		2	2	
Carbuncle		1	1	
Cold		2	2	
Conjunctivitis		1	1	
Consumption		4	2	2
Contusion		1	1	
Diarrhœa		2	2	
Fracture of clavicle and mumps		1	1	
Hypochondria	1		1	
Inflamation of knee joint		3	2	1
Iritis		1	1	
Ophthalmia		1	1	
Psoriasis		1	1	
Scrofula		1	1	
Typhoid fever	1		1	
Ulcers		6	6	
Total	2	33	31	4

STATEMENT of Expenditure for Drugs and Medicines:

Stock on hand, June 30, 1901	$ 305 96
Drugs and sundries purchased	181 01
	486 97
Drugs on hand, June 30, 1902	266 54
	$ 220 43
Drugs supplied to officers on repayment	$ 34 62
Cost of drugs supplied to institution	185 81
Per capita cost	$ 1.70

R. W. NEILL, M.D.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, July 1, 1902.

Sirs,—I beg to submit herewith the tables showing the work of this department for the year ended June 30, 1902.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. DeWOLF SMITH, M.D.

Surgeon.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries.
Ottawa.

Cases treated in Hospital.

Disease.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Conjunctivitis	2	2	2	.....	
Neuralgia	1	2	1	.....	
Chancre	1	1	1	.....	
Ulcer of cornea	1	1	1	...	
Pain in back	3	3	3	.....	
Bruise of finger	3	3	3	.....	
Abscess	1	1	1	...	
Bruise of wrist	1	1	1	.....	
Torticolis	1	1	1	....	
Tonsillitis	3	3	3	.....	
Cold	1	1	1	....	
Indigestion	2	2	2	.....	
Gum-boil	1	1	1	....	
Rheumatism	1	1	1	.....	
Vaccination	4	4	4	.....	
Scrofula	1	1	.....	1	
	27	27	26	1	

Cases treated in Cells.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Diseases.	Number of Cases.
Abscess	1	Indigestion	23
Adenitis	1	Insomnia	1
Anorexia	2	Lumbago	2
Acne	2	Neausau	1
Biliousness	2	Neuralgia	9
Bruises	3	Pain in abdomen	2
Catarrh	6	Pain in back	27
Colds	62	Pain in chest	12
Colic	3	Pain in side	7
Conjunctivitis	7	Pleurodynia	4
Constipation	139	Psoriasis	1
Coryza	13	Paronychia	1
Cough	38	Photophobia	1
Corns	5	Prurigo	1
Chancre	1	Otorrhœa	3
Diarrhœa	1	Ophthalmia	1
Earache	2	Rheumatism	20
Eczema	5	Sciatica	1
Enlarged glands	2	Strain of muscles	3
Furuncle	2	Teeth extracted	24
Gonorrhœa	2	Tonsilitis	17
Gum-boil	1	Torticollis	1
Dandruff	3	Toothache	9
Dysuria	1	Ulcers	4
Hemorrhoids	9	Urticaria	1
Helminthiasis	1	Vaccination	5
Headache	25	Weak eyes	3

Statement of Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs and medicines on hand June 30, 1901	$214 15	
Value of drugs purchased 1901-2	142 73	
		$356 88
Value of drugs on hand June 30, 1902	$212 64	
Received for medicines supplied officers	30 48	
		243 12
		$113 76

Per capita cost per annum, $1.17.

APPENDIX C

CHAPLAINS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, July 1, 1902.

J. M. PLATT, Esq.,
Warden.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report for the year ended June 30, 1902.

One of the most noticeable circumstances in connection with this year's work is the falling off of the number of sick visited in the hospital. My list showing only 988 visits paid as contrasting with 1,881 and 1,912 paid 1901 and 1900 respectively. This is due to a vast improvement in the health of the prison and not to any slackness on my part.

The large addition recently made to the library consisting of standard works ought to prove of great benefit to the men both by keeping them from idle thoughts and filling their minds with wholesome ideals.

On November 7, 1901, the Rt. Rev. W. L. Mills, Bishop of Ontario, held a confirmation in the prison chapel, when eleven converts entered as Anglican were confirmed.

I remain, your obedient servant,

C. E. CARTWRIGHT.
Protestant Chaplain.

SUMMARY of Convicts in charge of Protestant Chaplain.

Church of England	115
Methodist	109
Presbyterian	52
Baptist	16
Lutheran	7
Jews	3
Quakers	2
Mennonites	2
Disciple	1
Latter Day Saints	2
Congregationalist	2
Atheist	2
Total	313

KINGSTON, June 30, 1902.

To the Warden,

SIR,—I have to submit my report as Catholic Chaplain of the Kingston Penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1902, at which date there were found recorded on the chapel register 140 males and 7 women as against 193 men and 6 women at the same date last year, a very respectable decrease, and which we most earnestly pray may grow less and less from year to year.

The convicts under my spiritual direction are more than orderly and continue to show signs of improvement in a more fervent manner in the practice of their religion. As there 'is no rule without an exception' so is it with some of the convicts, yet on the whole the majority is found very attentive during the services and instructions held on all Sundays, Wednesdays, and Holidays throughout the year.

I wish hereby to convey my most sincere thanks to yourself and all the officials of the institution for their many acts of kindness and courtesy on all occasions to myself.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Yours most respectfully,
M. McDONALD,
R. C. Chaplain

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

St. Vincent de Paul, June 30, 1902.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

Sirs,—I beg to forward my report concerning the Roman Catholic chapel, for the fiscal year just ended.

Two hundred and ninety-eight men follow the religious services; one hundred and ninety-two have parted with us as follows: three died; two passed to the Protestant chapel; one was sent to Kingston; fifty-nine profited by a pardon or ticket of leave; one hundred and twenty-seven had served their sentence.

Ninety-five joined our congregation in the following way; three came from the Protestant chapel; two were transferred from Kingston; ninety were sent by the various courts of justice. In spite of the small-pox appearing outside, and its many inconveniences, such as the impossibility of admitting my fellow priests as special means of facilitating to the convicts the discharge of religious duties, the number of communions has proportionally been the same as previously. The behaviour in the chapel was equally good. The library is as well used and the care for books even more satisfactory. The school is well attended and its results excellent.

Only two of the many licensed men have been brought back here to end their sentence. The ticket-of-leave favour may be a very strong incitement to a good conduct, since it can be granted as a reward to the merits of the confined party.

I have been very kindly helped by you and I feel happy to express here my most sincere thanks for it.

Yours respectfully,
L. O. HAREL, Priest,
R. C. Chaplain.

St. Vincent de Paul, July 1, 1902.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to present herewith my (seventh) annual report as Protestant chaplain of this penitentiary.

Movement of convicts for the year:

Convicts remaining, June 30, 1901		51
Received since		21
		72
Discharged	14	
Licensed	10	
Transferred	3	
Pardoned	1	
	—	28
Remaining June 30, 1902		44

Religion.		*Nationality.*	
Church of England	22	Canada	21
Presbyterian	11	England	11
Methodists	5	Scotland	3
Baptists	2	Ireland	2
Lutheran	1	United States	5
Unitarian	1	France	1
Unclassed	2	Sweden	1
	44		44

It is a matter of satisfaction to me, and I doubt not to yourself and all who are responsible for, and interested in, the reformation as well as the discipline of the criminal classes, that the number on our books for the last few years shows a steady decrease.

On June 30, 1898, the number remaining on the books was	76
On the same date, 1899	74
do 1900	70
do 1901	51
do 1902	44

I would fain hope that this may be attributed, in part at least, to a desire on the part of some of those who have been brought under instruction and restraint to lead a better life.

Since my last report I have to acknowledge with thanks the addition of new vestments for use in the chapel, and also a carpet for the vestry. The general conduct of the men in chapel has been good, and the interest manifested in the services is encouraging; of course, here, as elsewhere, there are exceptions.

The library continues to be a much prized boon to the men, and is, I am persuaded, an important factor in the maintenance of good discipline amongst them. In my visits to the men in their cells I am often pained by the wearied and forlorn appearance of those who through their inability to read are deprived of the solace of a book; and the question often arises in my mind, 'would it not be better that attendance at school, instead of being a privilege for the well-conducted, should be made compulsory from the first in the case of all those who cannot read.

Before concluding this report, I would like to bring under your notice the good work done by the Prisoners' Aid Association of Montreal, in finding employment for the released prisoners; maintaining them wholly, or in part, while looking for work; assisting them with funds to pay their fare home; and in other ways helping and encouraging them to reform. If this admirable association, in its work and labour of love, were brought into closer touch with the prison authorities, the result would be beneficial to the country at large as well as to the recipients of its bounty.

Thanking the warden for his uniform kindness, and all of the staff for their courtesy and assistance.

I beg to remain, yours faithfully,

JOHN ROLLIT,

Protestant Chaplain.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, July 1, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present my annual report as Protestant chaplain of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1902.

On that day there were under my charge 121 prisoners, of whom three were women, as against a total of 105 for the corresponding day of the preceding year.

Three of the convicts under my care died during the year, one of the three being the first female prisoner since the opening of the institution in 1880. This reference leads me to add that the efficient matronly discipline that is exercised over the Women's Department can only be excelled by the interest that the matron and her deputy take in the moral and spiritual well-being of those committed to their charge.

The alteration of the chapel, so far as the female convicts are concerned, and pending the complete rearrangement and enlargement of the chapel as inspectorally projected, has been found to work very well, no trouble of any kind having been experienced since the change was effected.

The day school, under Mr. Papineau, continues in a quiet steady way to do good and useful work. Scores of men who came in totally illiterate have gone out again into the world during the last twenty-two years with such a knowledge of the three R's as has fired them with a laudable ambition for better things.

The prison chapel services continue to be marked not only by faultless external reverence, but also by a close observation on the part of the convicts of what is said and done, that is sometimes very surprising.

My weekly Bible class is a source of great pleasure and hopefulness, outgoing men often telling me in a voluntary way how much good the Bible class has done them. The average attendance—55 per cent of the total number under my care—has been reached; and, inasmuch as attendance is voluntary, I naturally incline to attach much importance to that fact.

The choir as at present composed is more than usually satisfactory, being both devotionally helpful to the congregation and ready and desirous to learn. In obedience and tractableness they have reached a condition that parish church choirs might many times well emulate.

May I hope for some good result if I make a plea on behalf of outgoing prisoners whose unfortunate position, often pitiable enough in itself, is frequently aggravated by the attention of the public being drawn to the fact that such a convict has just been discharged? The frequent effect is to make it difficult for them to obtain work; and, as they cannot starve, it even becomes an indirect cause of subsequent criminal acts. It is only fair to add that the better part of the maritime provincial press has of late years exercised a thoughtful care in this matter. But there is still room for improvement.

The following table shows the religious denominational distribution of the 121 convicts now under my charge:—

Church of England	53
Baptists	36
Methodists	17
Presbyterians	15
Total	121

I am debtor to the warden, and also to every other member of the staff, for unvarying courtesy and for facilitating me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. ROY CAMPBELL,

Protestant Chaplain.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

DORCHESTER, August 30, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report as Roman Catholic chaplain of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1902.

At the close of the fiscal year I had inscribed on my register the names of 88 male and 2 female convicts, a total of 90, as against 105 figuring thereon twelve months previously.

I have to record two deaths amongst the men under my spiritual charge.

Nothing has taken place during the year to disturb the uniform normal ministration of my official duties.

In concluding this short report, I cannot refrain from renewing with additional sincerity my high appreciation of the courtesy extended to me by the head officers and entire staff.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your humble servant,

A. D. CORMIER,

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, August 28, 1902.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as Protestant chaplain of Manitoba Penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Convicts on register on June 30, 1902	76	
Received from Courts during the year	23	
Total		99
Discharged by expiration of sentence	22	
" parole	5	
" pardon	5	
Transferred to Kingston	1	
Total		33
Number remaining on register July 1, 1902		66

Creed as given by themselves on entering :—

Church of England	35
Presbyterians	12
Methodist	9
Lutheran	7
Baptist	2
Congregational	1
Total	66
Total abstainers	4
Temperate	21
Intemperate	41
Total	66

The convicts under my care conduct themselves with solemnity during divine service all through the year. Some have given evidence of a change of life. I am pleased to notice that those discharged from here on parole are conducting themselves with propriety, thus demonstrating the wisdom of that measure. I still feel that to the liquor traffic with its attendant evils, may be attributed the ruin of most of those under my care.

The library is well patronized and highly appreciated. Mr. Beaupré is doing good work in the school, and guard Ward renders valuable aid in the service of song. My warmest thanks are due and heartily tendered to the warden and his staff of officers for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

F. M. FINN,
Protestant Chaplain.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

STONY MOUNTAIN, July 2, 1902.

DEAR SIRS,—I have the honour to send my annual report for the year ended June 30, last.

On that day I had thirty convicts under my charge. Their conduct as a whole is satisfactory. Some of them have done very well and it might be well to consider their case, so they might be granted the privilege of a release on parole.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Yours, &c.,

G. CLOUTIER, *Priest,*
R. C. Chaplain.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, July 1, 1902.

Sirs,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1902.

I have forty-eight convicts under my care: of these eight are Indians, five Chinese, three Japanese and one is a coloured man.

The convicts have enjoyed good health all through the year, and at no time have any been confined to the hospital. This speaks well for the sanitary arrangements of the institution. None have been removed by death. The conduct of the convicts at the church services has been good. Notwithstanding the fact that some profess unbelief in the truths of the Bible, they give a respectful hearing to the preaching of the gospel. The work of a penitentiary chaplain may not be the most encouraging; still there are many interesting cases. I have the utmost confidence that the means of grace will be effective for their spiritual well-being.

I have often felt the difficulty at the regular church services in making myself understood by the foreigners, who know so little English. To overcome this difficulty I have for some time given religious instruction one day in the week at the noon hour to the Indians, Chinese and Japanese, taking the different races for about three months in succession. Thus, in some measure, I have been able to convey more intelligently the central truths of Christianity than I could in the regular services.

The ticket-of-leave system seems to work well and is quite an incentive to good conduct. The convict knows if his life in the penitentiary is not all it should be that his chances, by the provisions of the Parole Act, are thereby diminished. The recommendations for this clemency should be made by the wardens and deputy wardens, as there are deserving convicts in whose cases no request, either by themselves or their friends, would be made for this privilege.

The various denominations of those registered under my care are:—

Church of England	16
Methodist	6
Presbyterian	11
Baptist	1
Lutherans	4
Buddhist	8
Congregationalist	1
No religion	1
Total	48

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS SCOULER,

Protestant Chaplain.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 15, 1902.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as Roman Catholic chaplain of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Divine services were regularly held on all Sundays and holidays throughout the year.

The convicts placed under my spiritual care have been, without exception, most respectful and most attentive to my instructions. Their behaviour in the chapel is all that could be desired. Their conduct generally has been good and is due greatly to the good spirit and harmony which exists among the officers, as well as to the diligent discharge of their various duties.

During the past year several convicts have received the privilege of the ticket-of-leave. As far as I am aware, none have abused this privilege. On the contrary, I have received the assurance of my brother priests and missionaries of their amended lives. I hope that the parole system will continue to produce the intended effects in and out of the penitentiary.

In closing I beg to thank the warden, deputy warden and all officers of this penitentiary for the assistance given me in the performance of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. DE VRIENDT,

R. C. Chaplain.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX D

SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, ONT., July 31 1902.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report of the school in this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1902.

The total number enrolled during the year was 86. Of this number 23 passed out capable of reading and writing intelligently and with a fair knowledge of the elementary rules of arithmetic; 25 retired, some owing to expiration of sentence, and a few from lack of application.

The present attendance is 38, and the studies of these are divided as follows:—

Reading in Part I	2
" II	6
Reading in 2nd book and writing	17
" 3rd book, writing and arithmetic	13

I am pleased to state that the pupils are attentive and well behaved in the schoolroom and take every advantage of the opportunity afforded for instruction in the cells during the evening.

Mr. Thompson, assistant school instructor, has been very attentive in the discharge of his duties.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. GUNN,
School Instructor.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

LIBRARY RETURN.

—	Total number of Volumes in Library.	Number added during Year.	Average Number of Convicts who used books.	Total Number of Issues during the Year.
General library	3,556	461	392	23,027
Protestant library	359	.....	58	1,805
Roman Catholic library	392	.....	62	2,465
Totals	4,307	461	512	27,297

EDUCATION.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.	—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Can read and write	364	7	371	Cannot read or write	66	4	70
Can read only	15	4	19				
				Total	.....	....	460

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

St. Vincent de Paul, July 1, 1902.

Sirs,—I have the honour to present my twentieth annual report as school instructor and librarian of this institution for the year ended June 30, 1902.

At the beginning of the year the school was attended by twenty-four pupils.

The number of pupils enrolled during the year was forty; fifteen registered for the English and twenty-five for the French language.

The urgent nature of the farm, quarry and brick making work determined a marked decrease in the attendance which shows a total of eighteen distributed as follows :—

French :	Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic	7
"	Spelling, writing, tables. "	4
English :	Reading, writing, dictation. "	4
"	Spelling, writing, tables. "	3

Sixty men have been furnished with school books to study in their cells.

I am pleased to say that the greater number of the pupils evinced a great desire to profit by the advantages offered them to instruct themselves both in the school room and in their cells.

The conduct and discipline at school have been very good.

The library, increasing every year by new additions of books, is urgently in need of accommodation for the lodging of some three hundred volumes for which no place is at present available for want of shelves.

I beg to express my gratitude to my superiors for the help given me in the fulfilment of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. DORAIS,

School Instructor.

State of Education.

Can read and write	201
Can read only	41
Cannot read or write	103
Total	345

Library Returns, year ended June 30, 1902.

Number of volumes in library	3,654
" " added during the year	28
Number of convicts who have used books	242
Total number of issues during the year	25,168

Total outlay for the year, $14.35.

J. T. DORAIS,

Librarian.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, August 21, 1902.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my fifth annual report of the school and library of this institution for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Seventy-three convicts were enrolled as pupils during the year, and the average daily attendance was twenty-nine.

At the close of the year the school was attended by thirty-two pupils classified as follows :—

Reading, writing and arithmetic	13
Reading and writing	10
Reading only	9

Four were reading in the fourth reader, five in the third, thirteen in the second, five in the first, and five in the primers.

I am pleased to state that good progress was made by the majority of them, and their conduct while at school was very good.

I beg to express my thanks to my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sirs,
Your obedient servant,

G. B. PAPINEAU,
School Instructor.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

STATE of Education.

Cannot read	19
Can read only	20
Can read and write	171
Total	210

LIBRARY Return.

—	Total number of Volumes in Library.	Number added during the Year.	Average Number of Convicts who used books.	Total Number of Issues during the Year.
General library	690	140	180	9,360
Roman Catholic library	289	.....	49	1,274
Protestant library	112	.....	45	1,170
	1,091	140	.....	11,804

G. B. PAPINEAU,
Librarian.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, July 2, 1902.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Twenty-nine convicts were registered as pupils during the year, and the average daily attendance was 14, nearly.

On their admission to school, 4 had to learn the alphabet, 3 could read in the primer, 4 in the first reader, 7 in the second reader and 11 studied arithmetic only.

The attendance on the last day of June was 14, divided as follows:—

Primer	2
First reader	3
Second reader and spelling	3
Arithmetic only	6

I have much pleasure in stating that the pupils were very attentive to their studies and their conduct while at school was very good.

Sixty-three convicts are provided with school books and slates for study in their cells.

I tender my sincere thanks to my superiors for their good disposition towards the school and myself.

I have the honour to be, sirs,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. BEAUPRÉ,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY Return.

—	Total number of volumes in Library.	Number added during the Year.	Average number of Convicts who used Books.	Circulation.
General library	741	None.	150	6,873
Protestant library	193	"	99	2,207
Catholic library	98	"	.....	.....

STATE of Education.

Can read and write	88
Can read only	7
Cannot read or write	10
Total	105

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, July 1, 1902.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

Sirs,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school of this penitentiary for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Nineteen convicts were admitted to the school during the year, and the average daily attendance was 29·193.

Of the 19 convicts admitted to the school, 7 were put in the first primer, 3 in second reader, 3 in third reader, 4 for arithmetic only, and 2 for writing only.

I have attending school 28 pupils, classified as follows :—

Primer	4
Reader, part II	2
Second reader, arithmetic, spelling	6
Third reader, arithmetic, spelling and writing	8
Fourth reader	2
Arithmetic, only	4
Writing, only	2

I am pleased to state that good progress was made by the pupils attending school, and their conduct while there was most satisfactory.

In conclusion I must thank my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duty.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. CARROLL,

School Instructor.

State of Education.

Can read and write English	55
" " Italian	3
" " Chinese	1
" " Portugese	1
" " Japanese	2
Can read only English	2
" Greek	1
" Italian	1
Cannot read or write	28
	94

LIBRARY Return.

—	Number of volumes in General Library.	Number of Convicts using Library.	Circulation
General	1,013	75	7,320
Protestant	354	25	2,050
Catholic	175	25	580

H. MCKEE,
Librarian.

APPENDIX E

MATRONS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, June 30, 1902.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries.

SIRS,—I have the honour to forward you my report for the year ended June 30, 1902.

It is a pleasure to be able to state that everything connected with my department is in a very satisfactory state.

There are but fifteen female prisoners, 6 being discharged and 6 received during the past year. One was sent to the asylum and one released on ticket-of-leave.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. FAHEY,

Matron.

RETURN of work in Female Prison.

No. of Articles.	Work done for Male Prison.	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
			cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
159	Night shirts	159	20	31 80	
2357	Towels	197		39 40	
96	Contract shirts	96		19 20	
274	Flannel "	274		54 80	
658	Striped "	688		131 60	
190	Denim coats	190		38 00	
251	Socks	251		50 20	
37	Sheets	9		1 80	
218	Pillowslips	35		7 00	
36	Table napkins, hemmed	3		0 60	
480	Handkerchiefs	40		8 00	
4	Night shirts	4		0 80	
4	Pyjamas	4		0 80	
32	Bushels beans picked			3 00	
144	Shirts laundered			12 00	
50	Pudding cloths	8		1 60	
233	Bandages	2		0 40	
	Washing for officials			77 50	
					478 50
	Work for Female Prison.				
19	Towels, 21 pillowslips, 8 sheets	6	20	1 20	
15	Coloured aprons, 18 linen aprons	10		2 00	
12	Dresser	12		2 40	
1	Shirt jacket	3		0 20	
6	Pairs drawers, 19 caps	9		1 80	
19	Chemises, 7 flannel shirts	26		5 20	
8	Underwaists, 6 handkerchiefs	9		1 80	
7	Pair stockings	14		2 80	
					17 40
					495 90

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, July 2, 1902.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1902.

On June 30, 1901, there remained eight female prisoners, since that time four have been received, five discharged, one paroled, and one died, leaving five at present in this institution.

The general conduct of the women have been fairly good and the industry satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

E. McMAHON,

Matron.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

RETURN of work done in Female Prison.

No. of Articles.	Work done for Male Prison.	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
			cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
131	Pairs socks	262	20	52 40	
73	" mittens	73	20	14 60	
450	" socks repaired	450	20	90 00	
40	Rugs	40	20	8 00	
	Table linen for officers' dining hall	60	20	12 00	
	Linen for chapel	10	20	2 00	
					179 00
	Female Prison.				
6	Dresses	12	20	2 40	
9	Aprons	5	20	1 00	
8	Skirts	8	20	1 60	
16	Chemises	16	20	3 20	
5	Pairs drawers	5	20	1 00	
6	" stockings	12	20	2 40	
4	Sheets and 4 pillowslips	4	20	0 80	
8	Towels, 8 handkerchiefs and 4 caps	8	20	1 60	
6	Waists and 2 pairs sleeves	8	20	1 60	
6	Outfits for discharged prisoners	70	20	14 00	
2	Women washing, cooking, &c.	730	20	146 00	
					175 60
					354 60

APPENDIX F

CRIME STATISTICS

MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1901	.....	.....	.....	491	15	506
Received since—						
From common jails	122	3	125			
Ticket-of-leave forfeited	3	.....	3			
From other penitentiaries	6	3	9			
				131	6	137
				622	21	643
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence	107	2	109			
" pardon	15	2	17			
" parole	45	1	46			
" death	6	.....	6			
" transfer to other penitentiaries	2	.....	2			
" " to provincial asylum	.....	1	1			
" escape	1	.....	1			
" order of court	1	.....	1			
				177	6	183
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1902	.....	.....	.....	445	15	460

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Grand Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1902	.....	.....	.....	448
Received from common jails	108	3	111	
" other penitentiaries	.....	.....	2	
License revoked	.....	.....	3	
				116
				564
Discharged during the year—				
By expiration of sentence	142	.....	142	
" pardon	12	.....	12	
" parole	58	.....	58	
" death	3	.....	3	
Transferred to Kingston (insane)	1	.....	1	
" to Kingston	.....	3	3	
				219
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1902	.....	.....	.....	345

DORCHESTER.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1901	202	8	210			
Received since—						
From common jails	105	4	109			
" military prison	5	.....	5			
" insane asylum	1	.....	1			
" forfeiture of parole	1	.....	1			
				314	12	326
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence	64	5	69			
" pardon	4	.....	4			
" parole	32	1	33			
" death	3	1	4			
" return to jail, insane on arrival	1	.....	1			
" removal by order of court	3	.....	3			
" sent to Kingston Penitentiary	2	.....	2			
				109	7	116
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1902	.....	.....	.....	205	5	210

MANITOBA.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1901	.....	.....	.....	117	.....	117
Received since—						
From common jails	35	.....	35			
				35	.....	35
				152	.....	152
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence	27	.....	27			
" pardon	7	.....	7			
" parole	11	.....	11			
" death	1	.....	1			
" transfer to Kingston Penitentiary	1	.....	1			
				47	.....	47
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1902	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	105

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In custody July 1, 1901	101	.....	101			
Received since—						
From common jails	32	.....	32			
Returned by order of court	1	.....	1			
				134	.....	134
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence	*24	.....	24			
" pardons	3	.....	3			
" parole	9	.....	9			
Removed to Kingston	2	.....	2			
" by order of court	1	.....	1			
Returned to provincial authorities	1	.....	1			
				40	.....	40
				94		94

*This includes one convict who was in provincial insane asylum when discharged.

MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

Kingston.

Years.	Admissions.			Discharges.															Remaining at end of year.			Daily Average.
				Expiry of Sentence.		Pardons.		Deaths.		Parole.		Re-turned to Jail.	Es-capes.	Other Peniten-tiaries.	Removed by order of Court.	Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1892-93....	107	11	118	137	3	17	1	8	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	4	169	448	33	481	513
1893-94.	166	7	173	121	7	14	.	14	..	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	152	8	160	462	32	494	472
1894-95.....	160	10	170	95	12	19	3	6	....	....	...	.....	2	1	.....	129	15	144	493	27	520	510
1895-96.....	221	9	230	104	10	25	....	5	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	135	10	145	579	26	605	550
1896-97. ..	183	12	195	139	10	25	...	9	....	...	....	.....	2	2	2	179	10	189	583	28	611	612
1897-98.....	157	3	160	130	3	20	1	4	....	....	....	.....	2	2	1	161	5	166	579	26	605	615
1898-99. ...	162	4	166	149	7	32	1	5	1	....	....	.....	.....	5	1	190	11	201	551	19	570	596
1899-00. ..	176	3	179	132	11	25	....	13	....	20	....	1	.....	.....	.....	191	11	202	536	11	537	555
1900-01. ..	138	9	147	108	4	15	.. .	13	...	46	1	.....	.....	1	.....	183	5	188	491	15	506	537
1901-02. ...	131	6	137	107	2	15	2	6	....	45	1	.....	1	2	1	177	6	183	445	15	460	490

St. Vincent de Paul.

Years.	In custody July 1.	Admissions.							Discharges.													Daily average.
		Common Jails.		Reformatory.	Other Penitentiaries.	Total.			Expiry of Sentence.	Pardoned.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Parole.	Deaths.	Escapes.	Transferred to other Penitentiaries.		Released by order of Court.	Total.			Remaining at end of year.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Total.	
1892-3	374	99	6	....	....	99	6	105	84	10	....	....	3	....	2	6	....	99	6	105	374	374	380
1893-4	374	131	2	....	1	132	2	134	131	12	1	....	2	1	1	2	....	147	2	149	359	359	358
1894-5	359	150	2	....	....	150	2	152	96	13	....	....	3	....	1	2	....	113	2	115	396	396	376
1895-6	396	115	5	....	....	115	5	120	114	10	....	....	1	....	3	5	....	128	5	133	383	383	397
1896-7	383	149	6	....	....	149	6	155	114	17	....	....	2	....	3	6	....	136	6	142	396	396	379
1897-8	396	163	3	....	....	163	3	166	112	15	....	....	1	....	13	3	....	141	3	144	418	418	402
1898-9	418	201	1	....	....	201	1	202	134	25	....	....	4	....	9	1	....	172	1	173	447	447	421
1899-00	447	181	1	....	....	181	1	182	99	17	....	28	3	....	18	1	....	165	1	166	463	463	449
1900-01	463	157	4	6	1	164	4	168	110	4	5	43	4	1	10	4	2	179	4	183	448	448	455
1901-02	345	108	3	....	2	110	3	113	142	12	1	58	3	....	....	....	..	216	....	216	345	345	384

DORCHESTER.

Years.	In custody July 1,			Admissions.									Discharges.																		Remaining at end of Year.			Daily average.
				Common Jails.		Military prison.	Insane asylum.		Kingston Penitentiary.	Forfeiture of parole.	Total.			Expiry of Sentence.		Pardon.	Parole.		Returned to jail, being insane on admission.	Death.		Suicide.	Escape.	Removed by Order of Court.	Kingston Penitentiary.		Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1892-3..	172	....	172	66	4	....	....	....	....	....	66	4	70	40	....	20	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	61	3	64	177	1	178	175
1893-4..	177	1	178	62	1	....	....	....	....	....	62	1	63	37	....	16	....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	54	1	55	185	1	186	179
1894-5..	185	1	186	75	3	....	....	....	....	....	75	3	78	50	....	29	....	....	.....	8	....	....	....	....	7	3	94	3	97	166	1	167	180
1895-6..	166	1	167	70	3	7	....	....	....	....	77	3	80	37	....	16	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	55	....	55	188	4	192	181
1896-7..	188	4	192	71	2	5	....	....	....	....	76	2	78	61	1	6	....	....	.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	71	1	72	193	5	198	188·2
1897-8..	193	5	198	84	2	12	....	....	....	....	96	2	98	54	2	12	....	....	.....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	69	2	71	220	5	225	217
1898-9..	220	5	225	93	....	15	....	2	....	....	108	2	110	82	3	17	....	....	.....	4	....	1	....	....	2	....	106	3	109	222	4	226	234·3
1899-0..	222	4	226	78	2	1	....	....	....	....	79	2	81	59	....	15	20	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	4	....	103	....	103	198	6	204	219·7
1900-1..	198	6	204	80	3	3	....	....	1	....	84	3	87	48	....	8	15	1	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	1	81	202	8	210	210
1901-2..	202	8	210	105	4	5	1	....	1	....	112	4	116	64	5	4	32	1	1	3	1	....	....	3	2	....	109	7	116	205	5	210	214

Manitoba Penitentiary.

Years.	In custody July 1.	Admissions.							Discharges.												Remaining at end of Year.			Daily average.
		From Common Jails.		B. C. Penitentiary.	Recaptured.	Total.			Expiry of sentence.	Pardon.		Transfer to Kingston.		Transfer to B.C. Penitentiary.	Escape.	Parole.	Death.	Total.						
		Male	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1892-3	75	20	....	....	....	20	...	20	20	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	23	1	24	71	..	71	
1893-4	71	32	.	....	....	32	...	32	21	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	27	....	27	76	....	76	
1894-5	76	30	....	12	....	42	....	42	20	2	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	....	22	96	....	96	
1895-6	96	14	....	....	....	14	....	14	28	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	30	80	....	80	
1896-7	80	25	....	....	....	25	..	25	25	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	28	....	28	77	..	77	
1897-8	77	22	...	13	....	35	....	35	19	3	...	1	...	....	....	....	1	24	....	24	88	....	88	
1898-9	88	33	....	15	....	48	....	48	16	6	..	....	....	1	...	....	1	24	....	24	112	....	112	
1899-00	112	31	1	....	2	33	1	34	16	8	....	11	1	....	2	2	....	39	1	40	106	...	106	
1900-01	106	45	....	....	....	45	....	45	25	3	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	34	..	34	117	...	117	109·8
1901-02	117	35	....	....	....	35	...	35	27	7	....	1	...	....	....	11	1	47	...	47	105	....	105	109·1

British Columbia Penitentiary.

Years.	In custody July, 1.	Admissions. From Common Jails.		Recaptured.	Returned by Order of Court.	Total.			Discharges. By Expiration of Sentence.		By Pardon.		Suicide.	Death.	Sent to Lunatic Asylum.	Escaped.	Returned to Provincial Jails.	Parole.	Sent to other Penitentiaries.		Removed by Order of Court.	Total.			In Custody at end of year.			Daily Average.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1892-93	75	38	...	1	...	39	...	39	20	..	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	23	1	24	89	1	90	84
1893-94	90	38	1	.	...	38	1	39	13	...	1	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	21	107	1	108	99·2
1894-95	108	37	...	...	...	37	...	37	29	...	4	1	...	1	...	..	...	..	12	..	...	46	1	47	98	...	98	102
1895-96	98	33	...	...	...	33	...	33	28	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	30	...	30	101	...	101	97·3
1896-97	101	36	...	...	.	36	...	36	31	...	6	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	37	...	37	100	...	100	99
1897-98	100	50	1	.	2	52	1	53	25	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	2	44	...	44	108	1	109	103·26
1898-99	110	36	1	...	.	36	1	37	40	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	15	2	...	55	2	57	90	...	90	92·65
1899-1900	90	48	2	...	...	48	2	50	28	...	4	1	1	..	...	...	1	1	...	..	..	36	...	36	103	1	104	93·05
1900-01	104	46	1	1	...	47	1	48	28	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	2	2	...	49	2	51	101	...	101	93·13
1901-02	101	32	...	...	1	33	...	33	*24	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	2	...	1	40	...	40	94	...	†94	97·17

*This includes one insane convict at Provincial Lunatic Asylum under our maintenance. †This includes one insane convict at Provincial Lunatic Asylum discharged.

CONVICTS RECEIVED.

KINGSTON.

	Age.	Where Sentenced.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Sentence.
Geo. Richardson	57	Sault Ste. Marie	Incest	1901—June 17	10 years.
Verne Carlyle	27	Stratford	Attempt to steal	" July 6	3 "
Henry Clark	16	Belleville	Stealing	" " 6	2 "
Jas. Vanderburg	41	Cayuga	Burglary	" " 11	4 "
A. Rolls	53	Toronto	Buggery	" " 11	3 "
E. Songer	26	"	Shopbreaking	" " 13	3 "
O. Reeves	21	Chatham	Assault and bodily harm	" " 8	3 "
Joseph Sykes	21	"	Stealing bicycle	" " 5	3 "
Jas. Bonhomme	27	Stratford	Attempt at theft	" " 18	2 "
J. C. W. Wilson	22	"	Theft	" " 13	5 "
Alma Boivin	35	Montreal	"	" " 12	3 "
Wm. Smoke	47	Cayuga	Horsestealing	" " 24	2½ "
A. Epperson	28	Chatham	Wounding and assault	" June 15	5 "
W. Young	50	Belleville	Housebreaking	" July 25	4 "
Edw. Walsh	41	Whitby	Assault with intent to harm	" June 29	2 "
Alex. Campbell	38	Belleville	False pretenses	" Aug. 2	2 "
Robt. Conklin	66	Trenton	Attempted suicide	" " 2	2 "
Jas. Conkling	21	Owen Sound	Theft from person	" July 29	3 "
Chas. Farmer	18	Oxford	Burglary and larceny	" Aug. 20	5 "
Wm. Morgan	20	"	" "	" " 27	5 "
Jno. Johnson	22	Windsor	Assault and wounding	" " 23	5 "
Thos. Mitchell	21	London	Breaking, entering and stealing	" " 13	3 "
Jno. Briscombe	19	"	" "	" " 13	2 "
Philip Sherridan	51	Welland	Theft from person	" " 31	4 "
Jas. McCready	34	Belleville	Stealing	" " 31	2½ "
Jas. Norton	50	Berlin	Buggery	" " 28	5 "
F. Connell	21	Owen Sound	Theft and forgery	" " 30	3 "
Peter English	20	Brantford	Horsestealing	" Sept. 10	3 "
Chas. Larsen	31	Manitoba	Burglary	1900—Dec. 28	5 "
E. J. Haight	40	Belleville	Stealing	1901—Sept. 13	2 "
E. Baillie	25	Pembroke	Arson	" " 16	3 "
P. Vandette	30	"	"	" " 16	3 "
Dan'l. Kelly	63	Picton	"	" " 16	3 "
Lucy Nadgwan	16	Walkerton	Neglecting to obtain assistance at child-birth	" " 18	2 "
W. H. Sibley	40	Brantford	Forgery	" " 20	3 "
Talbot Jones	65	Chatham	Attempt to carnally know a girl under 14 years	" " 13	2 "
William Ross	22	Port Arthur	Malicious destruction of property	" Aug. 20	2 "
Robert Scott	28	Walkerton	Entering house with intent	" Sept. 27	2 "

Howard Walker	25	Stratford	Manslaughter	"	"	27	14	"
Robt. Shaver	28	Sarnia	Burglary	"	Oct.	1	10	"
Mark Lawrence	34	"	Theft	"	"	2	7	"
L. Martineau	28	Sudbury	Housebreaking, &c.	"	Sept.	30	7	"
A. Matheson	49	Sandwich	Arson	"	Oct.	7	4	"
Jno. Donaldson	23	Barrie	Burglary	"	"	8	3	"
Jessie Thompson	37	Toronto	Attempt to steal	"	"	5	5	"
Edw. Renison	54	"	Incest	"	"	5	7	"
John Madison	27	"	Housebreaking	"	"	5	5	"
Austin Budd	23	"	Assault and robbery	"	"	5	5	"
L. McCurdy	25	"	" "	"	"	5	5	"
Wm. Maxwell	22	"	Shopbreaking and stealing	"	"	7	2½	"
Henry Cameron	37	Chatham	Uttering forged bank notes	"	"	9	10	"
Robt. Irwin	40	London	Stealing	"	"	11	2	"
Geo. Eaton	33	Brockville	False pretenses and attempt to defraud	"	"	12	3	"
McKenzie Mills	58	Guelph	Forgery	"	"	18	3	"
Luther Hall	27	Cornwall	Causing explosion	"	"	23	7	"
Alfred Cooper	44	"	Arson	"	"	23	5	"
Paul Chartrand	55	North Bay	Gross indecency	"	"	18	3	"
John Truckle	40	Brantford	Rape	"	Nov.	5	10	"
Edw. Wilson	23	"	"	"	"	4	5	"
Wm. Thompson	24	Whitby	Horsestealing	"	"	8	3	"
Wm. Stewart	26	"	"	"	"	8	5	"
John Bean	16	Toronto	Rape	"	"	8	5	"
David Hawse	50	"	"	"	"	11	10	"
Chas. Mawood	41	Delhi	Stealing	"	"	8	2	"
Chas. Andrews	43	Toronto	Carnally knowing girl under 14 years	"	"	12	5	"
Chas. Duckworth	53	Brantford	Breaking, entering and stealing	"	"	19	3	"
Barbara Haun	45	Welland	Assault	"	"	23	2	"
Frank Adams	20	Orangeville	Rape	"	"	27	15	"
Chas. Copeland	19	Bracebridge	"	"	"	26	15	"
Edw. Lafrannier	20	"	Assault and robbery	"	"	21	3	"
James Martin	40	Ottawa	Breaking, entering and stealing	"	Dec.	18	8	"
Chas. Smith	46	"	" "	"	"	18	7	"
Z. Burnham	62	Stratford	Obtaining money under false pretenses	"	"	17	2	"
Jos. Kauffman	58	Hamilton	Theft	"	"	19	3	"
N. Jackson	17	Waterford	Stealing from letter bag	"	"	18	3	"
Edw. Haffey	23	Toronto	Theft	"	"	14	5	"
J. R. Ball	35	"	"	"	"	14	5 2/365	"
Wm. Watson	52	Rat Portage	Manslaughter	"	"	21	10	"
Jas. Baldwin	35	Cobourg	Theft	"	"	26	2¼	"
Arthur Cathro	27	London	Assault and wounding	"	"	26	2	"
Thos. Murphy	33	Stratford	Theft	1902	Jan.	7	4	"
Wm. Doxtoter	23	London	Perjury	"	"	6	2	"
H. Badgeley	26	Toronto	Manslaughter	"	"	17	3	"
H. Turan	24	"	Shooting with intent	"	"	21	5	"
Thos. Sellers	41	London	Theft	"	"	20	3	"
C. E. Powley	25	Belleville	Stealing grain	"	Feb.	4	2	"
Jas. Tompkins	24	Owen Sound	Shopbreaking and theft	"	Jan.	22	2	"
Jas. O'Boyle	31	Whitby	Obtaining money by false pretenses	"	Feb.	1	3	"

KINGSTON—*Concluded.*

——	Age.	Where Sentenced.	Crime	When Sentenced.	Sentence.
Frank Simpson	21	Cobourg	Theft	1902 Jan. 31	3 years.
W. E. Lambert	24	Toronto	" and bigamy	" Feb. 17	3 "
Edw. Fisher	36	"	Gross indecency	" " 19	5 "
Jas. Campbell	39	Amherst	Shopbreaking and stealing	1900 June 28	18 "
Wm. Bontillier	28	Halifax	Housebreaking, &c.	" April 12	15 "
Geo. Duggan	20	Chatham	Stealing	1902—Feb. 17	3 "
C. Muma	44	"	"	" " 17	3 "
Thos. Walsh	23	Toronto	Housebreaking and stealing	" " 24	3 "
Hy. Hammond	40	Sarnia	Burglary	" Mar. 5	3 "
R. Gallagher	22	Toronto	Buggery with a sheep	" " 12	3 "
Melvin Hall	36	Cornwall	Theft	" " 18	10 "
J. W. Morris	46	Cobourg	Theft through mail	" " 19	2 "
Mark Garvin	23	Toronto	Buggery	" " 18	10 "
Frank Rymer	28	"	Highway robbery	" " 29	6 "
Frank Gillespie	25	"	"	" " 29	5 "
Ellen Flynn	45	Montreal	Damaging property	" " 20	2 "
C. A. Hendry	24	Toronto	Stealing from post office	" April 2	6 "
J. Firman	41	"	Stealing	" " 3	3 "
Edw. Boulford	20	Windsor	Shopbreaking, theft	" " 7	3 "
Isaac Kersey	28	Sarnia	Stealing post letter and money	" " 5	7 "
Chas. Johnston	20	Chatham	Stealing horse and buggy	" Mar. 24	2½ "
L. Lawrence	33	Barrie	Breaking into church and stealing	" April 2	5 "
Norman Staley	24	"	" "	" " 2	5 "
Chas. Markell	25	Cornwall	Burglary and stealing	" " 11	3 "
Wm. McCaskill	18	St. Catharines	Defiling child under 14 years	" " 14	6 "
Wm. Pate	23	London	Breaking, entering and stealing	" " 23	2 "
Frank Cameron	34	Pembroke	Stealing	" " 29	5 "
P. Boulanger	53	Napanee	Carnally knowing girl under 14	" May 2	5 "
D. Humphrey	21	Cayuga	Attempt to commit robbery	" April 18	3 "
Ed. Hewson	36	Whitby	Arson	" " 19	7 "
Chas. Beaudoin	36	Montreal	Housebreaking	1901—Oct. 3	5 "
Chas. Godson	47	Toronto	Incest	1902—May 21	5 "
Geo. Dawson	30	London	Forgery	" April 28	3 "
Walter Newman	30	Kingston	Stealing	" May 27	5 "
James Egan	28	Brockville	"	" " 23	5 "
Geo. Parks	26	Kingston	Stealing horse, buggy, &c.	" " 30	2 "
Wm. Brooks	22	Guelph	Stealing bicycle	" " 22	3 "
Fred'k Collins	32	Golden	Murder	1901—June 29	Life.
Jos. R. Wilson	53	New Westminster	Shopbreaking	1898—Nov. 1	16 years.
John Stevenson	49	Cornwall	Burglary and larceny	1902—June 12	7 "
E. Dagenais	38	Montreal	Aiding to deflower girl under 14 years	" May 22	6 "

Paul Doyle	20	Welland	Burglary	" June 25	3 "
John Scott	27	"	"	" " 25	3 "
L. Motchell	21	"	"	" " 25	3 "
Frank Smith	38	"	"	" " 25	3 "
Fred Thornton	43	Kingston	Escape	" May 23	3 months.

TICKET OF LEAVE FORFEITED—RETURNED TO PRISON.

G. C. Irwin	19	Lindsay	Shopbreaking	1897—Aug. 2	7 years.
Robt. Young	21	Hamilton	Theft	1899—Oct. 31	3 "
Paul Nelson	46	London	Robbery	1896—June 18	8 "

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Louis Beauparlant	17	Montreal	Theft	1901—July 2	4 years.
Michael Mullen	19	"	Shopbreaking	" " 2	3 "
Joseph Gauthier	22	"	"	" " 2	3 "
Dieudonne Plouffe	23	"	Theft from person	" June 27	3 "
Alma Boevi		"	Theft	" July 12	3 "
P. Dupras *alias* Richard	27	"	"	" " 26	4 "
John Pouliot	22	"	"	" " 26	3 "
Beith Williams	18	"	Housebreaking	" " 23	5 "
Ulric Courcheine	17	"	Theft	" " 29	3 "
Jules Michaud	35	Rimouski	Shopbreaking	" " 29	5 "
Joseph Piche	23	Montreal	Theft	" Aug. 13	3 "
James Muldoon	48	"	"	" " 20	3 "
Napoleon Pelletier	26	Rimouski	Beastiality	" " 14	3 "
Frank Burnside	40	Montreal	Attempt to steal from the person	" " 22	3 "
Exias Perrin *dit-si* Pierre	27	Bedford	Theft	" " 23	2 "
Alfred Auclair	28	Montreal	"	" Sept. 10	2 "
John Bradley	37	Bedford	Shopbreaking	" " 20	8 "
James Driscoll	28	Montreal	False pretenses	" " 17	3 "
Chas. P. Perrin	20	"	Theft	" " 13	3 "
Delphis Duperron	23	St. Francis	"	" " 21	2 "
Joseph J. Grenier	21	Quebec	"	" Oct. 1	2 "
George Lefebvre	23	Montreal	"	" Sept. 25	3 "
George Muir	20	"	"	" " 26	4 "
Geo. Fury *alias* Kelly	27	"	Theft with violence	" Oct. 1	7 "
Robert Inskip	20	"	Receiving stolen property	" " 3	5 "
Chas. Beaudoin	36	"	Housebreaking	" " 3	5 "
Frank Stanley	30	St. Francis	Shopbreaking	" " 7	2 "
Ferd. Ladurantaye	25	Bedford	Shopbreaking and theft	" " 18	5 "
Hercule Ouimet	41	"	Breaking into a car	" " 18	3 "
Geo. Malboeuf	23	"	Theft from person	" " 25	2 "
Wm. Lampman	28	Montreal	Robbery	" " 31	2 "
Thos Lomas	21	Montmagny	Theft	" " 22	2 yrs. 1 mo.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Concluded.*

	Age.	Where Sentenced.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Sentence.
Henry Lamarche	28	Montreal	Housebreaking	1901 Nov. 5	2 years.
Math. Davidson	53	"	"	" " 5	4 "
Geo. Taylor	21	"	Burglary	" " 12	5 "
Thos. Jones	28	"	Robbery	" " 14	5 "
Wm. Scott	25	"	"	" " 14	5 "
Max. Mousseau	33	"	Stealing post-letter	" " 19	3 "
Jno. E. Ingalls	28	Bedford	False pretense	" Dec. 2	2 "
Amabile Barile	27	Montreal	Attempt to murder	" " 10	Life.
Zeph. Labelle	47	"	Theft	" " 1	3 years.
Jos. Young	26	"	Robbery from person	" " 10	3 "
Peter Higgins	37	"	Theft	" " 12	5 "
Jas. Mooney	16	"	"	" " 20	3 "
Arthur Dagenais	24	"	"	" " 26	4 "
J. B. Gagnon	38	"	"	" " 31	5 "
Graham Fenton	23	"	Theft from person	" " 31	5 "
Francis Metivier	45	Quebec	Aggravated assault	" " 31	10 "
Frank O. Wabay	33	Ottawa	Manslaughter	" Nov. 21	5 "
Wm. Chapman	18	"	Theft	" " 27	2 "
Alphonse Provencal	29	Montreal	"	1902—Jan. 9	2 "
Wm. Livernois	43	"	"	" " 16	2 "
Chas. Lacroix	42	"	"	" " 16	2 "
Adlard Bolduc	20	St. Francis	Shopbreaking	" " 22	2 "
Edmond Tremblay	23	Montreal	Robbery	" " 21	6 "
Elzear Noel	34	"	Receiving stolen goods	" " 28	3 "
Jos. Poirier	45	"	Theft	" Feb. 6	4 "
Henry Lavigne *al* Masson	41	St. Scholastic	"	" " 11	10 "
Roch Labelle	33	Montreal	Theft from person	" " 11	2 "
Dollard Carriere	31	"	Receiving stolen goods	" " 13	2 "
Calixte Dompierre	22	"	Shopbreaking	" " 13	2 "
Jno. Nelson	24	St. Scholastic	Shooting with intent	" " 20	12 "
A. Bouvivard *al* Giroux	38	"	"	" " 20	12 "
Jos. Lambert	42	Montreal	Aggravated assault	" " 25	3 "
Bruno Morneau	63	Rimouski	Attempted rape	" Mar. 14	2 "
John Johnson	28	Montreal	Shopbreaking and stealing	" " 18	2 "
Jno. Gavagan	29	"	" "	" " 18	2 "
Eugene Desmarteau	25	"	Robbery	" " 18	6 "
Jno. Leduc	34	"	Housebreaking	" " 18	4 "
Arthur Etienne	19	"	Theft	" " 20	2 "
Ellen Flynn	.....	"	Damaging property over $20	" " 20	2 "
J. Couture	24	St. Francis	Shopbreaking	" April 30	4 "
Pierre Desjardins	23	Arthabaska	Horse stealing	" May 21	2 yrs. 2 mos.

Ludger Tardif	31	Montreal	Attempted suicide	"	April	5	2 years.
David Sutherland	32	"	Attempt to commit murder	"	"	5	21 "
Ernest St. Pierre	25	Quebec	False pretense	"	"	9	2 "
Eliza Dagenais		Montreal	Aiding to deflower girl under 14 years	"	May	22	6 "
Pierre Herpole	30	"	Theft	"	"	13	4 "
Oliver Pomminville	18	"	Housebreaking	"	"	6	4 "
Pierre Laplante	17	"	"	"	"	6	4 "
Adrien Deslongchamps	19	"	Wounding with intent to disable	"	"	5	2 "
Joseph Chaille	52	Joliette	Aggravated assault	"	"	12	2 "
Pierre Gauthier	23	Montreal	Seduction	"	"	13	4 "
Arthur St. Onge	35	"	Stealing post-letter and contents	"	"	10	4 "
Joseph Couture	18	"	Shopbreaking	"	"	6	4 "
Oscar Robert	20	"	"	"	"	6	4 "
Henry Campbell	18	Iberville	Theft	"	"	12	4 "
Philias Senecal	20	"	"	"	"	12	4 "
John Vanderween	18	Ottawa	Shopbreaking	"	"	31	2 "
William Degre	53	Richelieu	Burglary	"	April	9	14 "
Hector Denis	20	Pontiac	Wounding with intent	"	May	22	3 "
John Leaf	23	Beauharnois	Intent carnally knowing a girl under 14	"	April	29	2 "
D*alias* Oscar Leduc	16	"	Theft	"	"	14	3 "
J. B. Pelletier	18	Montreal	Shopbreaking	"	May	1	3 "
Henri Marcotte	23	"	"	"	April	24	3 "
Earnest Desormier	23	"	"	"	"	24	3 "
Eugene Gagne	25	"	Perjury	"	"	5	2 "
Joseph Belisle	22	"	Damaging property	"	Mar.	27	2 "
Moses Yarimovsky	28	"	Arson	"	April	5	3 "
Edouard Laurin	21	"	Manslaughter	"	"	5	14 "
John Gagnon	52	Ottawa	Escaping custody	"	June	4	2 yrs. 2 mos.
Napoleon Caron	16	Montreal	Theft	"	"	5	3 "
Zephire Larose	46	"	Theft from person	"	"	5	3 "
F. X. Desrosiers	29	Richelieu	" "	"	"	5	7 "
Napoleon Labreche	52	Montreal	Shopbreaking	"	"	10	7 "
John Atchison	29	"	Aggravated robbery	"	"	10	5 "
Martial Barrete	64	"	Indecent assault	"	"	10	2 "
Joseph Belec	30	"	Shopbreaking	"	"	10	4 "
Eusebe Blanchette	18	Rimouski	Horsestealing	"	May	17	3 "
Louis Lemieux	30	Montreal	Shopbreaking	1898	Feb.	1	7 "
Joseph Landry	48	Richelieu	Theft	"	Nov.	19	7 "
Richard Dunn	25	Montreal	Attempting sodomy	1902	June	17	3 "
Dieudonne Lecuyer	44	"	Shopbreaking	"	"	24	7 "

DORCHESTER.

	Age.	Where Sentenced.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Sentence.
Salvator Recco	22	Sydney	Wounding with intent	1901—June 27	2 years.
Pasquallo Casco	23	"	" "	" " 27	2 "
John C. Doull	36	"	Abduction	" " 28	4¼ "
William Brown	33	Hampton	Arson	" July 3	5 "
William Brown, jun	18	"	Larceny	" " 3	2 "
Andrew Black	30	"	"	" " 3	7 "
Albin P. Kinread	42	Richibucto	Forgery	" " 3	2 "
Thomas Goggin	14	Newcastle	Putting obstruction on railway	" " 3	1 "
Angus McIntosh	24	Sydney	Breaking, entering and stealing	" " 11	2 "
Edward Fitzgerald	21	Halifax	Indecent assault	" June 28	2 "
Henry Saunders	27	"	Assault and larceny	" July 13	5 "
Samuel Churchill	23	"	Larceny	" " 9	4 "
Charlotte Saunders	26	"	Assault and larceny	" " 13	5 "
Mary Ann Graham	45	"	Perjury	" " 13	2 "
Thomas Mahoney	20	"	Larceny	" " 5	126 days.
Alexander Barrett	19	Amherst	"	" " 16	3 years.
Frank Marney	21	"	Perjury	" " 16	2 "
Hugh McIsaac	19	"	Larceny	" " 16	3 "
Thomas Carey	24	Guysboro'	Manslaughter	" May 31	5 "
Henry Keay	24	"	"	" " 31	5 "
Joseph Shanks	19	Woodstock	Larceny	" July 24	4 "
William Paris	30	Pictou	"	" Aug. 14	3 "
William Oliver	24	Amherst	Forgery	" " 20	4 "
Alexander McLellan	24	Liverpool	Horsestealing	" " 17	4 "
Colin Chisholm	33	Fredericton	Larceny	" Sept. 6	3 "
Damien D. Cormier	50	Richibucto	Arson	" " 13	10 "
Kran Moore	13	Hampton	Larceny	" " 16	2½ "
George Lavigne	13	"	"	" " 16	2½ "
Levi De Long	23	Amherst	Buggery	" " 19	4 "
William Drake	24	Halifax	Larceny	" Aug. 29	6 "
Augustus Sweeney	28	"	"	" Sept. 26	2 "
James White	21	"	"	" " 26	2 "
Clement Newell	24	"	"	" " 20	4 "
Charles Kinney	16	Woodstock	"	" " 27	2½ "
George McLeod	20	Dorchester	"	" Oct. 7	2 "
Fred. Balcom	22	Lunenburg	Knowing girl under 14	" Sept. 2	4 "
Lock Rhodenhiser	21	"	" 16	" " 2	2 "
George Heathers	78	Halifax	Receiving stolen goods	" Oct. 12	2 "
John V. Shellworth	17	"	Attempted rape	" " 12	2 "
John Bell	34	Annapolis	Larceny	" " 1	2 "
James Owen	19	"	"	" " 1	2 "

Frank Gorman	22	"	"	"	"	1	2	"
John Sweet	31	Sydney	Perjury	"	"	21	3	"
John McNulty	52	"	Larceny	"	"	21	2	"
Joseph Denaco	39	St. John	"	"	Nov.	7	3	"
Alfred S. Rissey	18	Halifax	Breaking, entering and stealing	"	"	5	2	"
John A. McCarthy	33	Amherst	Manslaughter	"	"	29	15	"
Walter Jas. Webb	20	Halifax	Larceny	"	"	22	49 days.	
John Welsh	25	Pictou	"	"	Dec.	3	2 years.	
James McKay	25	Halifax	"	"	"	13	3	"
Eli Verge	17	"	"	"	"	9	4	"
Arthur Mahoney	18	"	"	"	"	9	2	"
Joseph Brace	19	"	"	"	"	9	2½	"
Michael Sullivan	36	"	Breaking, entering and assault	1902	Jan.	2	3½	"
Charles McDonald	23	Yarmouth	Assault	"	"	3	2	"
John O'Brien	30	Amherst	Forgery and false pretenses	"	"	21	8	"
David Sutherland	24	Halifax	Drunkenness and desertion	"	Feb.	4	84 days.	
Thomas Doland	44	Shelburne	Breaking, entering and stealing	"	"	4	5 years.	
H. Van Norman	22	Halifax	Fraud	"	"	6	168 days.	
George Dugay	18	"	Larceny and drunkenness	"	"	10	77	"
Mariner Steeves	19	Moncton	Forgery	"	"	18	3 years.	
Edmund Morgan	18	St. John	Larceny	"	"	26	4	"
John Devine	31	"	"	"	"	25	3	"
Howard Briggs	20	"	"	"	"	25	2	"
Joseph Harrington	31	Halifax	Breaking, entering and stealing	"	"	27	2	"
Hiram Mosher	21	"	Larceny	"	"	7	4	"
John Warne	65	Georgetown	Manslaughter	"	"	27	4	"
Francis D. Drake	32	Liverpool	Larceny	"	"	28	6	"
Solomon Beaulieu	30	Madawaska	Arson	"	Mar.	11	3	"
Henry Good	22	Dalhousie	Larceny	"	"	12	2	"
Fred. Benner	23	Moncton	Wounding	"	"	22	3	"
Thomas Ead	30	Halifax	Breaking, entering and stealing	"	"	1	7	"
Thomas Lewis	21	Restigouche	Wounding	"	"	25	2	"
Wm. A. Wood	18	Pictou	Larceny	"	April	7	2	"
James Dean	40	Amherst	"	"	"	15	3	"
Alexander Logue	23	"	Malicious injury to property	"	"	21	2	"
Ernest Tabor	23	"	" "	"	"	21	2	"
John Blay	22	Restigouche	Larceny	"	"	23	2	"
Redmond Joyce	35	Halifax	"	"	"	24	3	"
James Shenton	25	"	False pretenses	"	"	25	112 days.	
John Hemeberry	50	Sydney	Larceny	"	"	18	3 years.	
John Gordon	24	Amherst	Breaking, entering and stealing	"	May	3	3¾	"
Florence Davidson	21	Halifax	" "	"	"	2	5	"
Charles Kavanagh	48	"	Gross indecency	"	"	6	3	"
Henry Awalt	35	"	Arson	"	"	6	10	"
Joseph Doherty	48	Charlotte	Indecent assault	"	"	14	2	"
Charles Taylor	36	Windsor	Arson	"	"	30	5	"
Edward Riley	32	"	"	"	"	30	5	"
James Conners	50	"	"	"	"	30	5	"
Timothy Burke	27	St. John	Larceny	"	"	31	2	"

DORCHESTER—*Concluded.*

	Age.	Where Sentenced.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Sentence.
Edward Butler	24	Kentville	Breaking, entering and stealing	1902—May 21	2 years.
Ainsworth Harrison	21	"	" "	" " 20	2 "
Ronald Collishaw	22	Halifax	Arson	" June 6	4 "
Alfred Awalt	18	"	"	" " 6	4 "
John O'Hara	50	"	Assault and larceny	" " 6	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "
Alexander Munro	42	"	Gross indecency	" May 19	$3\frac{1}{6}$ "
Francis Rushton	61	Truro	Shop-breaking	" June 11	4 "
Joseph Rushton	18	"	"	" " 11	5 "
Mitchell Rushton	20	"	" and cattle-stealing	" " 11	8 "
Donald McLeod	61	Inverness	Grievous assault	" " 10	2 "
William Ackley	48	Pictou	Jail-breaking	" " 10	2 "
Daniel McLeod	71	"	Destroying property	" " 13	2 "
Claude Gallant	14	Summerside	House-breaking	" " 19	2 "
Buzz Perry	14	"	"	" " 19	2 "
Richard Elliott	21	"	"	" " 19	3 "
Harry Richard	20	"	"	" " 19	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "
George Gillion	54	"	Manslaughter	" " 19	7 "
James Spicer	53	Amherst	"	" " 21	15 "
Augusta Roberts	22	"	Concealment of birth of child	" " 21	2 "
Enos Carter	27	Annapolis	Breaking and entering	" " 19	6 "
Daniel Messenger	39	"	Receiving stolen property	" " 19	2 "
Freeman Carter	17	"	Breaking and entering	" " 19	$2\frac{1}{12}$ "
Thomas King	28	Halifax	Resisting arrest and larceny	" " 25	$4\frac{1}{12}$ "
John Walker	18	"	Escape from jail	" " 21	2 "
William Trescott	21	Charlotte	Abduction	" " 27	2 "
Joseph A. Shediac	38	Yarmouth	Forgery	" " 26	5 "

MANITOBA.

	Age.	Where Sentenced.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Crime.
			1901.		
William Swanson	26	Winnipeg	July 2	2 years.	Indecent assault.
Roderick Armstrong	23	Portage la Prairie	Aug. 31	3 "	Cattle stealing.
Wm. Clark *alias* Jas. Thompson *alias* Geo. McPherson	47	Brandon	Sept. 16	2 "	Housebreaking, 2 charges.
William Bert Patch	23	Winnipeg	Oct. 25	2 "	Wounding with intent.
John C. Richardson	22	"	Nov. 4	2 "	Theft.
John Palk	20	"	Oct. 29	3 "	Two counts of theft.
Walter Tilden	48	Portage la Prairie	Nov. 16	2 "	Perjury.
Maxime Brisebois	62	Winnipeg	Dec. 5	2 "	Theft.
Thos. R. Macaffee	25	"	" 24	5 "	Housebreaking and entering a dwelling house at night with intent to commit an indictable offence, to wit, to steal.
Levi Robinson	16	Regina	" 17	3 "	Stealing one post letter.
Octave Paquin	22	"	Oct. 18	3 "	Stealing money.
Carl Jansen	27	Calgary	Dec. 10	6¼ " & 20 lashes	1st, carnally knowing a girl under the age of 14 years; 2nd, unlawfully assaulting with intent to ravish a woman who was not his wife; 3rd, unlawfully escaping from custody.
			1902.		
Albert H. Long	29	Winnipeg	Jan. 6	3 years	Theft.
George Moppitt	46	"	" 11	2 "	"
George Carter	53	"	" 20	2 "	"
James White	23	Moosomin	" 11	2 "	Wounding a horse.
Arthur Coe	19	Lethbridge	" 31	2 "	1st, when confined in police guard room in Lethbridge on a charge of vagrancy, did unlawfully escape on Sept. 9, 1901; 2nd, did unlawfully steal a revolver, ammunition, &c., from guard room on Sept. 9, 1901; 3rd, by threats of violence did steal from G. Ross a horse and accoutrements on Sept. 10, 1901; 4th, did unlawfully escape from guard room, Lethbridge, on October 30, 1901.
Robt. Stevenson *alias* Chas. Scott	30	Lethbridge	Nov. 27	2 "	Stealing one horse.
			1902.		
Alexander Roshblaff	16	Regina	Feb. 13	5 "	Stealing two horses.
John Houle	34	Winnipeg	" 13	5 "	Robbery.
Arthur Durdle	21	Calgary	" 10	2 "	Did unlawfully assault D. M. Connell with intent to rob him.
James Mott	33	Edmonton	Mar. 1	2½ "	Stealing from the person.
Samuel G. Hurst	28	Winnipeg	" 13	2 "	Unlawful concealment of goods.
Francois Hamelin	34	Edmonton	" 9	3 "	Jail breaking.
John Conley	27	Winnipeg	" 25	10 "	Assault and theft.
Walter A. McMillan	24	"	" 25	2 "	Uttering forged cheque.

MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

——	Age.	Where Sentenced.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Crime.
			1902.		
James Sawyer	38	Grenfell	April 16	2 years	Having carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age.
James Kelly	27	Lethbridge	" 26	3 "	Stealing money.
Usup Salomon	38	Winnipeg	....	Life	Murder.
Frank Healy *alias* F. Taylor	28	Calgary	May 10	2 years.	Breaking and entering a dwelling house with intent to steal.
William J. Hendges	19	"	" 23	7 "	Unlawfully displacing a railway switch with intent, &c.
Donald Black	24	"	" 10	7 "	Breaking and entering a dwelling house with intent to steal.
Geo. W. Scouten	34	"	" 10	10 "	Unlawfully killing.
Thos. W. Brown *alias* T. W. Wilson	30	Winnipeg	June 21	3 "	Forgery and uttering.
Tom Lemac (Wingegee)	60	Regina	....	Life	Murder.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

			1901.		
Frederick Collins	32	Golden	May 14	Life	Murder.
Joe Peele	21	Nelson	July 8	2 years	Theft and breaking into shop.
Luigi Bianchi	39	Nanaimo	" 16	2 "	Unlawfully wounding.
George Pruden	35	Vancouver	" 16	2 "	Seduction of a girl under sixteen years.
Joseph Watson	20	New Westminster	June 12	2 "	Unlawful wounding.
Daniel Grady	52	Grand Forks	Aug. 7	3 "	Unlawfully stealing horses.
Fred Wallace	28	Vancouver	" 19	8 "	Breaking, entering and stealing.
*Harry Solloway	37	Victoria	Sept. 11	2¾ "	Stealing.
Frederick G. Fanquier	46	Revelstoke	" 18	2 "	"
Ah Sing *alias* Two-bits	30	"	Oct. 16	2 "	"
Scott Rose	18	Grand Forks	" 24	4 "	Forgery.
Harold Gill	20	Victoria	" 22	15 "	Manslaughter.
Sangola	30	Kamloops	" 23	2 "	Shooting with intent.
Granville Forbes	42	Nelson	" 15	2½ "	Gross indecency.
Jimmy Spuzzum	25	Kamloops	" 3	2 "	Horse stealing.
Mag Gee	49	Nanaimo	Nov. 26	2 "	Stealing.
Harry Pete	32	Vernon	" 30	2 "	Horse stealing.
Thomas McPherson	47	Vancouver	Dec. 23	3 "	Attempting to commit buggery.
Sickamin	26	Kamloops	May 23	6 "	Burglary.
			1902.		
Peter Hasburg	16	New Westminster	Jan. 6	3 "	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Ah Ping	20	Nanaimo	" 9	2 "	Burglary.
George Gassier	20	Vancouver	" 15	2 "	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Frank Nicholas	36	Victoria	Feb. 13	5 "	Manslaughter.

John Blackburn	16	Vancouver	Mar.	8	3	"	Robbery from the person.
Charley Paul	50	Kamloops	May	6	5	"	Incest.
John Henry	34	"	"	6	7	"	Accessory after the fact.
Jimmy Steeve	24	"	"	6	7	"	" "
Buffalo *alias* Pablo	30	Ashcroft	"	8	2	"	Theft.
James Johnston	27	Clinton	"	30	4½	"	Breaking into warehouse.
William Moffett	35	"	"	30	2½	"	" "
John Grinder	29	"	"	30	3½	"	Cattle stealing.
John Cummings	30	"	"	30	5	"	Attempt to commit rape.
George Hanes	18	Soda Creek	June	30	2½	"	Burglary.

* This man was returned to the provincial authorities under section 6, chapter 48, 62 and 63 Victoria.

RECOMMITMENTS.

KINGSTON.

—	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Edward Songer	1	Shopbreaking	Toronto	1901—July 13	3 years.
W. Young	3	Housebreaking	Belleville	" " 25	4 "
Ed. Walsh	1	Assault with intent to harm	Whitby	" June 29	2 "
Jas. Norton	1	Buggery	Berlin	" Aug. 28	5 "
P. Vandette	1	Arson	Pembroke	" Sept. 16	3 "
W. H. Sibley	1	Forgery	Brantford	" " 20	3 "
Robt. Scott	1	Entering house with intent	Walkerton	" " 27	2 "
Robt. Shaver	1	Burglary	Sarnia	" Oct. 1	10 "
Mark Lawrence	1	Theft	"	" " 2	7 "
Jessie Thompson	2	Attempt to steal from the person	Toronto	" " 5	5 "
Austin Budd	1	Assault and robbery	"	" " 5	5 "
Wm. Williams (alias Fletcher)	1	Horsestealing	Whitby	" Nov. 8	3 "
Z. Burnham	1	Obtaining money under false pretenses	Stratford	" Dec. 17	2 "
Jas. Baldwin	1	Theft	Cobourg	" " 26	2¼ mos.
Ed. Fisher	2	Gross indecency	Toronto	1902—Feb. 19	5 years.
Jas. Campbell	1	Shopbreaking and stealing	Amherst	1900—June 28	18 "
Henry Hammond	1	Burglary	Sarnia	1902—Mar. 5	3 "
Ellen Flynn	1	Damaging property	Montreal	" " 20	2 "
Louis Lawrence (alias Leonard)	1	Breaking into church and stealing	Barrie	" April 2	5 "
Norman Staley	1	" "	"	" " 2	5 "
Jas. Eagan	1	Stealing	Brockville	" May 23	5 "
Geo. Parks	1	Stealing horse and buggy	Kingston	" " 30	2 "
Fred. Collins	1	Murder	Golden	1901—June 29	Life.
Fred. Thornton	4	Escape	Kingston	1902—May 23	3 mos.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number serving 1st term in penitentiary	357	13	370
" 2nd "	55	1	56
" 3rd "	20	1	21
" 4th "	10		10
" 5th "	2		2
" 7th "	1		1
Total	445	15	460

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

——	1st Recommitment.	2nd Recommitment.	3rd Recommitment.	4th Recommitment.
Anderson, Victor		1		
Belanger, Achille	1			
Bernier, Jean	1			
Bruneau, Delphis	1			
Beaudoin, Alberic		1		
Belanger, Alphonse	1			
Beausejour, Alexis				1
Bounivard alias Giroux				1
Belac, Joseph			1	
Crow, Patrick	1			
Champagne, Xavier	1	1		
Chouinard, Edward	1			
Cassavant, Alfred	1			
Chevalier, Jean	1			
Chaput, Joseph			1	
Chartrand, Chas	1			
Chartrand, Cyrille	1			
Couture, Joseph	1			
Doré, Amede		1		
Doolan, Peter	1			
DeGonzague, John	1			
Desjardins, Alfred		1		
Durocher, Edmund		1		
Dupras, Pierre	1			
Dagenais, Arthur	1			
Dompierre, Calixte	1			
Desmarteau, Eugene	1			
Degre, William	1			
Desrosiers, F. X		1		
Fury, John		1		
Fenton, Graham	1			
Gahan, Edward	1			
Gravel, Arthur	1			
Gauthier, Arthur	1			
Gagné, Joe		1		
Goupil, Arthur	1			
Gagnon, George	1			
Gagnon, Thomas	1			
Gareau, Leonidas	1			
Godin, Pierre		1		
Giroux, Edmond	1			
Genereux, Alexis				1
Gallagher, John	1			
Girard, William	1			
Gagnon, J. Bte				1
Joly, Angsislin		1		
Lessard, Eugene				1
Lasabonnier, Isaie	1			
Lavalle, Allen	1			
Landreville, Chas			1	
Lavigne, L. A	1			
Leblanc, Omer	1			
Lortie, Jean		1		
Lefebre, Chas	1			
Levesque, Will			1	
Lamontagne, Chas	1			
Lamoureux, Edmond		1		
Leblanc, Jos		1		
Ladurantaye, F	1			
Lacroix, Chas	1			
Lavigne, Henry				1
Leduc, John	1			
Larose, Zeph	1			
Labreche, Nap		1		
Landry, Jos		1		
Lemieux, Louis	1			
Marcotte, Alphonse		1		

ST VINCENT DE PAUL—*Concluded.*

——	1st Recommitment.	2nd Recommitment.	3rd Recommitment.	4th Recommitment.
Martin, Chas. A.	1			
Mailloux, Jos.	1			
Mailloux, Victor	1			
Marchand, J. B.	1			
Malo, Erney	1			
Massey, Oliver		1		
Marcheterre, Albert	1			
Monette, Alex.			1	
Marquis, Theodore		1		
Michaud, Jules	1			
Metivier, Francois		1		
McCarthy, John		1		
McDonough, W		1		
Plomondon, Emile	1			
Perron, Samuel	1			
Pigeon, George	1			
Plante, Louis	1			
Plomondon, Emile				1
Provencal, Alphonse	1			
Rossiter, Michael	1			
Rocheleau, France	1			
Rapanno, Onezime	1			
Sheridan, James	1			
Smith, John		1		
Savard, Paul	1			
St. Pierre, Ernest	1			
Taranto, Francesco		1		
Therein, Isidore			1	
Tremblay, Arthur		1		
Tardif, Ludger	1			
Vezeau, Adelard	1			
Valiere, Alphonse	1			
Vermette, Louis	1			
Totals	63	25	5	5

Number serving 1st time in penitentiary	247
" 2nd "	63
" 3rd "	25
" 4th "	5
" 5th "	3
" 6th "	2
	345

DORCHESTER.

—	Recommitment.	Crime.	Where sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Samuel Churchill..	1	Larceny	Halifax	July 9, 1901.	4 years.
Alexander McLellan.	2	Horsestealing	Liverpool	Aug. 17 " ..	4 "
William Drake....	2	Larceny	Halifax	" 29 " ..	6 "
Augustus Sweeney	1	"	"	Sept. 26 " ..	2 "
George McLeod...	1	"	Moncton	Oct. 7 " ..	2 "
Joseph Denaco....	5	"	St. John	Nov. 7 " ..	3 "
John Devine ..	1	"	"	Feb. 25, 1902.	3 "
Francis Drake.....	2	"	Liverpool	" 28 " ..	6 "
Thomas Ead	2	Breaking, entering and stealing	Halifax	March 1 " ..	7 "
Wm. A. Wood....	1	Larceny	Pictou	April 7 " ..	2 "
Henry Awalt.....	2	Arson	Halifax	May 6 " ..	10 "
Charles Riley.....	1	"	Windsor	" 30 " ..	5 "
William Ackley...	1	Jailbreaking	Pictou	June 10 " ..	2 "
Harry Richard....	1	Housebreaking and larceny...	Summerside	" 19 " ..	3½ "
Enos Carter....	2	Breaking and entering.	Annapolis	" 19 " ..	6 "

MANITOBA.

No.	—	Recommitment.	Crime.	Where sentenced.	Date.	Term.
1	W. Clarke, alias Jas. Thompson, alias G. McPherson.. ...	2	Housebreaking. two charges..	Brandon	Sept. 16, 1901.	2 years.
2	Maxime Brisebois...	1	Theft.	Winnipeg	Dec. 5 " ..	2 "
3	Albert H. Long. ...	1	"	"	Jan. 6, 1902.	3 "
4	Geo. Moppitt.....	1	"	"	" 11 " ..	2 "
5	Arthur Coe..... ..	1	1. Escaping from custody, Sept. 9, 1901. 2. Stealing a revolver. 3. Stealing a horse. 4. Escaping from custody, Oct. 30, 1901.	Lethbridge	" 31 " ..	2 "
6	John Houle.....	2	Robbery	Winnipeg	Feb. 13 " ..	5 "
7	François Hamelin...	1	Jailbreaking...	Edmonton	Mar. 9 " ..	3 .
8	John Conley.....	1	Assault and theft	Winnipeg	" 25 " ..	10 "
9	Frank Healy alias F. Taylor..	1	Breaking and entering dwelling house with intent to steal	Calgary	May 10 " ..	2 "
10	Donald Black.....	2	Breaking and entering dwelling house with intent to steal	"	" 10 " ..	7 "
11	Wm. J. Hendges....	1	Displacing a railway switch with intent, &c.	"	" 23 " ..	7 "
12	Thos. W. Brown alias T. W. Wilson.....	1	Forgery and uttering	Winnipeg	June 21 " ..	3 "

BRITISH COLUMBIA

—	Recommitment.	Crime.	Where sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Buffalo alias Pablo.	1	Theft	Ashcroft	May 8, 1902	2 years.

Number of convicts serving 1st term in penitentiary	92
" " 2nd " "	2
	94

CRIMINAL RECORD.

KINGSTON.

—	Terms	Penitentiaries.			Foreign Prisons.			Provincial Reformatories			Provincial Prisons.			County Jails		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicts serving	1st	357	13	370	8		8	7		7	56		56	25		25
"	2nd	55	1	56	6		6	1		1	21		21	5		5
"	3rd	20	1	21	3		3				8		8	4		4
"	4th	10		10							1		1			
"	5th	2		2										2		2
"	6th													2		2
"	7th	1		1												
"	25th													1		1
		445	15	460	17		17	8		8	86		86	39		39

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Convicts serving	1st	255		255	1		1	7		7				23		23
"	2nd	63		63										16		16
"	3rd	17		17										11		11
"	4th	5		5										6		6
"	5th	3		3										2		2
"	6th	2		2										2		2
"	7th													1		1
"	8th													1		1
"	10th													5		5
		345		345	1		1	7		7				67		67

Dorchester.

—	Terms	Penitentiaries.			Foreign Prisons.			Provincial Reformatories			Provincial Prisons.			County Jails		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicts serving	1st...	154	5	159	2	...	2	6	....	6	....	....	....	30	....	30
" .	2nd..	36	.....	36	....	....	...	...	...	.....	....	....	....	21	....	21
" .	3rd...	14	.....	14	....	....	....	....	..	.....	....	....	.....	8	..	8
" .	4th..	.....	.....	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	....	2
" .	5th..	1	.....	1	....	...	...	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
" .	6th..	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	.....	1	..	1
" .	10th..	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	...	...	5	....	5
		205	5	210	2	....	2	6	....	6	....	....	.....	67	....	67

Manitoba.

Convicts serving	1st...	89	.....	89	2	....	2	26	....	26	1	....	1	....	...	...
" .	2nd..	11	.....	11	1	....	1	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
" .	3rd...	4	...	4	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	.....	....	....	....
" .	4th..	1	.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....
		105	.....	105	3	....	3	34	...	34	1	....	1	....	....	...

British Columbia,

Convicts serving	1st...	92	.....	92	....	....	....	....	..	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
" "	2nd..	2	.....	2	...	...	....	..	....	.	....	....	.....	....	....	....
		94	.....	94	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....

WHERE SENTENCED.

Kingston.

County.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma, District of	8		8	Parry Sound, District of	3		3
Bruce	5	1	6	Prescott and Russell	3		3
Brant	9		9	Prince Edward	3		3
Carleton	10	1	11	Perth	11		11
Dufferin	7		7	Peterborough	4		4
Elgin	4	2	6	Peel	5		5
Essex	9		9	Renfrew	7		7
Frontenac	8		8	Rainy River, District of	2		2
Grey	6		6	Simcoe	9		9
Haldimand	5		5	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	15		15
Huron	3		3	Thunder Bay, District of	2		2
Hastings	13		13	Victoria	5		5
Kent	25		25	Wentworth	13		13
Lennox and Addington	13		13	Wa erloo	4		4
Lincoln	5		5	Welland	11		11
Lambton	8		8	Wellington	14		14
Leeds and Grenville	16		16	York	70	1	71
Manitoulin, District of	1		1	Dorchester Penitentiary	7		7
Muskoka, District of	5		5	British Columbia Penitentiary	9		9
Middlesex	24		24	Manitoba Penitentiary	7	1	8
Northumberland and Durham	5		5	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	27	8	35
Norfolk	2		2				
Nipissing, District of	5		5				
Oxford	8		8				
Ontario	10	1	11		445	15	460

St. Vincent de Paul.

County or District.	Males.	County or District.	Males.
Arthabaska	1	Quebec	22
Beauce	1	Richelieu	9
Beauharnois	3	St. Hyacinthe	12
Bedford	16	Sherbrooke	18
Cornwall	1	Terrebonne	7
Iberville	3	Three Rivers	10
Joliette	5	Rimouski	4
Montmagny	1		
Montreal	233	Total	345
Ottawa	9		

DORCHESTER.

Province.	Country.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nova Scotia	Halifax	42	3	45
	Cumberland	23	1	24
	Annapolis	10	....	10
	Cape Breton	9	..	9
	Pictou	8	....	8
	Guysborough	5	....	5
	Kings	4	....	4
	Hants	4	...	4
	Queens	4	....	4
	Colchester	4	....	4
	Shelburne	3	....	3
	Lunenburg	3	....	3
	Digby	2	1	3
	Inverness	2	....	2
	Richmond	2	....	2
	Antigonish	1	....	1
	Victoria	1	..	1
	Yarmouth	1	...	1
		128	5	133
New Brunswick	St. John	14	....	14
	Westmoreland	13	....	13
	Carleton	9	....	9

Province.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
New Brunswick	Kings	8	..	8
	Charlotte	3	...	3
	Restigouche	3	...	3
	York	2	....	2
	Kent	2	..	2
	Albert	1	....	1
	Gloucester	1	....	1
	Northumberl'd.	1	....	1
	Madawaska	1	...	1
		58	....	58
P. E. Island	Prince	10	....	10
	Queens	8	....	8
	Kings	1	....	1
		19	....	19
Totals by Provinces	Nova Scotia	128	5	133
	New Brunswick	58	...	58
	P. E. Island	19	....	19
		205	5	210

MANITOBA.

	Male.
Manitoba—	
Eastern Judicial District	58
Central " "	6
Western " "	3
North-west Territories—	
Edmonton	6
McLeod	3
Prince Albert	1
Moosomin	5
Lethbridge	3
Grenfell	1
Maple Creek	1
Yorkton	1
Calgary	6
Regina	4
British Columbia—	
Clinton	3
Vancouver	1
Victoria	2
New Westminster	1
Total	105

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

District.	Male.	District.	Male.
Ashcroft	1	New Westminster	6
Clinton	5	Revelstoke	3
Fort Steele	1	Soda Creek	1
Grand Forks	1	Vancouver	13
Greenwood	1	Vernon	14
Kamloops	10	Victoria	9
Nanaimo	12		
Nelson	17		94

CRIMES.

KINGSTON.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arson	21	1	22	Grievous bodily harm and assault	...	1	1
Abduction of a child	1	...	1	Gross indecency	2	...	2
Accessory to arson and receiving	1	..	1	Harbouring girls under 14 years, &c	...	1	1
Aiding to deflower girl under 14 years	...	1	1	Highway robbery	2	...	2
Aggravated robbery	2	...	2	Housebreaking	8	1	9
Assault and shooting with intent	1	...	1	" " and larceny	11	...	11
" with intent to harm	1	...	1	" " with intent to steal	3	...	3
" and robbery	6	...	6	" " and theft	7	...	7
" robbery and wounding	2	...	2	" " and attempt at carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	1	...	1
" on a constable	1	...	1	Housebreaking and attempt to escape	1	...	1
" and wounding	3	..	3	Horse stealing	11	1	12
" with intent to rape	1	...	1	" " and assault	1	...	1
" " to rob	2	...	2	Having explosives in possession	3	...	3
" " to kill	1	...	1	Having counterfeit coin and die	1	...	1
" occasioning actual bodily harm	4	1	5	Incest	10	1	11
Attempt to commit rape	3	...	3	Indecent assault	2	...	2
" to set fire	1	...	1	Inciting to commit perjury	1	...	1
" to commit robbery	1	...	1	Involuntary homicide	1	...	1
" at theft	1	...	1	Larceny	3	...	3
" to murder	3	...	3	Malicious destruction of property	1	...	1
" to shoot and attempt to escape	1	...	1	Murder	13	...	13
" to maim with a razor	1	..	1	Manslaughter	19	1	20
" to commit buggery	1	...	1	Neglecting to obtain assistance at child birth	...	1	1
" to murder and rape	1	...	1	Obstructing railway	1	...	1
" to steal from the person	...	1	1	Obtaining under false pretenses	4	...	4
" to shoot with intent to murder	1	..	1	Procuring avails of defilement	...	1	1
" to break shop	1	...	1	Perjury	1	...	1
" at carnal knowledge of girl under 14	1	...	1	Receiving stolen goods	2	..	2
Bringing stolen goods into Canada, &c	4	...	4	Robbery	4	...	4
Bigamy	3	...	3	" with violence	1	..	1
Breaking, entering and stealing	21	...	21	" and escape	1	...	1
" and entering with intent to assault	1	..	1	" from the person	1	...	1
" into church and stealing	3	...	3	Rape	18	..	18
Buggery	8	...	8	Stopping a mail	1	...	1
" with a sheep	1	...	1	Seduction of girl under 14 years	1	..	1
				Shooting with intent	8	...	8
				" " to murder	3	...	3

KINGSTON.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burglary	25	....	25
" and attempt to steal	1	....	1
" and robbery	2	....	2
" and escape	1	....	1
" and shooting with intent	1	....	1
" and theft	9	....	9
" and attempt to rape	2	....	2
" and carrying offensive arms	2	....	2
" assault and wounding	1	....	1
" and assault	1	....	1
" and carrying burglar's tools	1	....	1
" housebreaking and theft	1	....	1
" and horse stealing	1	....	1
Carnal knowledge of a girl of 4 years	1	....	1
Carnal knowledge of a girl of 14 years	11	....	11
Cattle stealing, theft and escape	1	....	1
Causing grievous bodily harm	1	....	1
" and explosion, &c.	5	....	5
Counterfeiting	2	....	2
Damaging property	....	1	1
Defiling a child	2	....	2
Entering house by night with intent	1	....	1
Forgery	3	....	3
" and obtaining money, &c.	1	....	1
" and theft	2	....	2
False pretenses	3	....	3
" " and intend to defraud	1	....	1
Shooting and wounding with intent to murder	1	....	1
Shop breaking	7	....	7
" " and theft	17	....	17
" " arson and forgery	1	....	1
" " and picking pockets	1	....	1
Stealing	24	1	25
" and escape	1	....	1
" from the person	2	....	2
" from mail bag	1	....	1
" a bicycle	2	....	2
" grain	1	....	1
" horse, buggy and harness	4	....	4
" post letter	2	....	2
Setting fire to Post Office and stealing letters	1	....	1
Theft	25	1	26
" and bigamy	1	....	1
" from the person	3	....	3
" and obtaining	1	....	1
" through the mail	1	....	1
" and forgery	1	....	1
" and resisting police	1	....	1
" and arson	1	....	1
" of cattle	2	....	2
Uttering forged bank note	2	....	2
" " document and obtaining	1	....	1
Unlawfully wounding and assault	1	....	1
Wounding	3	....	3
" with intent	4	....	4
Total	445	15	460

St. Vincent de Paul.

Crime.	Male.	Crime.	Male.
Aggravated robbery	2	Gross indecency	1
Arson	7	Highway robbery	6
Assault aggravated	2	Horse stealing	10
Assault causing actual bodily harm	1	Incest	2
Assault with intent to rob	6	Indecent assault	1
Attempted larceny	2	Indecent assault on a male	1
Attempt to commit murder	4	Lawbreaking	1
Attempted shop breaking	6	Manslaughter	6
Attempt to commit arson	2	Murder	4
Attempt to commit sodomy	1	Perjury	2
Attempt to commit rape	2	Rape	3
Attempt to commit suicide	1	Receiving stolen goods	7
Attempt with violence	1	Robbery	16
Attempt to steal from person	2	Robbery and arson	1
Bigamy	2	Shopbreaking	66
Beastiality	1	Stealing stamped letter	3
Breaking into a house and stealing therein	9	Stealing with violence	1
Breaking into a place of worship and stealing therefrom	2	Seduction	1
Breaking and entering with intent to steal	1	Shooting with intent	1
Breaking into railroad station and stealing	1	Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1
Burglary	5	Shooting with intent to kill and murder	2
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen years	1	Subornation of perjury	1
Conspiracy	2	Theft from dwelling house	1
Damaging property	1	Theft	101
Escaping from custody	1	Theft from place of worship	1
Elopement	1	Theft from person	18
False pretenses	8	Theft with violence	2
Forgery	4	Theft by servant	1
		Unlawful possession of explosives	2
		Wounding with intent	4
		Total	345

Dorchester.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Abduction	2	Larceny	60
Arson	12	" and jail breaking	3
" and larceny	1	" and escape	1
Assault	2	" and indecent assault	1
" and larceny	7	" and false pretenses	1
Attempted rape	2	Manslaughter	7
Burglary and arson	1	Malicious injury to property	3
" " larceny	3	Neglect at child birth	1
" " attempted rape	1	Obstructing railway trains	3
Breaking, entering and larceny	32	Obtaining money under false pretenses	2
Conspiracy and theft	3	Perjury	2
Concealing birth of child	1	Robbery	1
Destroying property	1	Robbing the mails	1
Escape from jail	1	Rape	1
Forgery	4	" and robbery	1
Fraud	1	" and arson	1
False pretenses	1	Receiving stolen goods	6
Grievous assault	1	Resisting arrest	1
Gross indecency	2	Shooting with intent	2
House breaking and larceny	7	" and larceny	1
Horse stealing	2	Shopbreaking and larceny	3
Having counterfeit money	1	Uttering forged document	1
Indecent assault	5	Wounding	1
Jail breaking	1	" with intent	9
Killing an ox	1		
Knowing girl under 14 years	1	Total	210
" " 16 "	1		

Manitoba.

Crime.	Male.
Arson and attempt to murder	1
Assault with intent to rob	2
" and theft	1
Buggery and attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years	1
Burglary and previous conviction	2
Breaking and entering a counting house with intent to steal	1
Breaking and entering a dwelling house with intent to steal	2
Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years	2
" " girls under 14 years—5 charges and attempting to carnally; know girls under 14 years—5 charges	1
Cattle stealing	3
Concealment of goods	1
Displacing a railway switch with intent to injure or maim persons travelling on said railway	1
Escaping from custody and stealing revolver and horse—4 charges	1
Forgery	1
" and uttering	2
Jailbreaking	1
Horsestealing	5
" " and previous conviction	1
" and cattle stealing	1
Housebreaking and theft—3 charges	1
" with intent	1
Having in possession a horse stolen on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, U.S.	1
Having in possession counterfeit coin and moulds for making counterfeit coin	1
Incest	1
Incest—2 charges	1
Indecent assault	1
Killing, unlawfully	1
Manslaughter	5
Murder	5
Perjury	2
Rape	2
Robbery	3
" 3 previous convictions	1
Receiving stolen goods	1
Shooting with intent	2
Shopbreaking and larceny	2
" theft and previous conviction	2
Shopbreaking and theft	6
" " and receiving goods knowing them to be stolen	1
Stealing money	4
" from the person	1
" one post letter	1
Theft	15
" and previous conviction	2
" 2 charges	1
" " and 2 previous convictions	1
" 3 "	1
" 4 "	2
" 2 " and theft 4 charges	1
Uttering forged cheque	1
" " documents, 2 charges and previous conviction	1
Wounding with intent to murder	1
" " do grievous bodily harm	3
Total	105

British Columbia.

Crime.	Male.
Arson	2
Accessory after the fact	2
Assault indecent	3
" and theft from the person	2
Bigamy	1
Breaking, entering and stealing	10
Buggery	1
" attempt to	1
Burglary	5
Bringing stolen property into Canada	1
Breaking into warehouse	2
Forgery	1
" and uttering	1
Fraud	1
Gross indecency	2
" " party to	1
Housebreaking	1
Incest	2
" attempt to commit	1
Manslaughter	4
Murder	3
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1
Rape	1
" attempted	3
Robbery	2
" with violence	1
Receiving stolen property	1
Seduction	1
Shooting with intent	2
Shopbreaking	1
Stealing	6
" horses	5
" cattle	2
" from the person	1
Theft	5
Wounding with intent	8
" unlawfully	7
	94

OCCUPATION PREVIOUS TO CONVICTION.

KINGSTON.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agents	2		2	Medicine man	1		1
Artist	1		1	Moulders	2		2
Accountants	3		3	Millwright	1		1
Bartenders	4		4	Machinists	5		5
Bakers	4		4	Metal polisher	1		1
Barbers	6		6	No occupation	7		7
Blacksmiths	4		4	Painters	8		8
Blacksmiths apprentice	1		1	Porter	1		1
Bookkeepers	7		7	Plumbers	2		2
Butchers	6		6	Peddlers	3		3
Bricklayer	1		1	Paper hanger	1		1
Brickmaker	1		1	Printers	6		6
Brass polisher	1		1	Quarryman	1		1
Cigar makers	2	1	3	Ropemaker	1		1
Carpenters	13		13	Railwaymen	4		4
Clerks	8		8	Riveter	1		1
Cooper	1		1	River driver	1		1
Cabinetmaker	1		1	Sailors	6		6
Coachman	1		1	Silver plater	1		1
Cooks	5		5	Shoelaster	1		1
Carder	1		1	Shoemakers	11		11
Distiller	1		1	Steamfitters	7		7
Dressmaker		1	1	Stonecutters	8		8
Drover	1		1	Steward	1		1
Engraver	3		3	Secretary	1		1
Engineers	8		8	Servants		8	8
Farmers	47		47	Salesmen	2		2
Fishermen	2		2	Stove mounter	1		1
Firemen	9		9	Seamstress		1	1
Florist	1		1	Shantyman	1		1
Gambler	1		1	Springturner	1		1
Hotelman	1		1	Tailors	11		11
Hotel clerk	1		1	Traveller	1		1
Horsemen	3		3	Tinsmiths	4		4
Harnessmakers	2		2	Tobaccomaker	1		1
Hospital nurses	2		2	Teamsters	3		3
House keepers		4	4	Telegraph operators	2		2
Hack driver	1		1	Upholsterer	1		1
Hostler	1		1	Veterinary surgeon	1		1
Iron worker	1		1	Whisk maker	1		1
Jockey's	3		3	Waiters	7		7
Labourers	149		149	Weavers	2		2
Locksmith	1		1	Wood carver	1		1
Lather	1		1	Wheelwright	1		1
Lawyer	1		1	Well digger	1		1
Lithographer	1		1				
Miners	2		2		445	15	460
Masons	5		5				

St. Vincent de Paul.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Accountant	1	Labourers	106
Agent	1	Leather cutter	3
Boxmaker	1	Letter carriers	2
Bookkeeper	1	Masons	3
Butlers	3	Mail conductor	1
Basketsmaker	1	Merchants	2
Barbers	6	Moulder	1
Bartenders	2	Machinists	6
Bricklayers	5	Messengers	2
Blacksmiths	4	Navigator	1
Brushmaker	1	Operators	2
Brakeman	1	Policemen	2
Bakers	2	Printer	1
Butchers	5	Painters	10
Confectioners	2	Peddlar	1
Clerks	10	Plumber	1
Carpenter	8	Roofer	1
Carter	20	Ropemakers	2
Carriagemaker	1	Tailors	3
Cigarmakers	10	Steamfitters	2
Cook	1	Shoemakers	15
Checker	1	Schoolmaster	1
Drover	1	Stonecutters	8
Engineer	1	Students	2
Farmers	15	Saddlers	3
Electrician	4	Springmaker	1
Firemen	4	Soldier	1
Grocer	1	Tailors	12
Goldsmith	1	Traders	10
Gardner	1	Tinsmiths	5
Hatter	1	Telegraph operator	1
Foreman	1	Tobaccouist	1
Horsedealers	2	Waiters	3
Hotelkeepers	2	Weaver	1
Hunter	1	Whitewasher	1
Interpreter	1		
Jockeys	2	Total	345

Dorchester.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Blacksmiths	2	Larriganmaker	1
Bookkeeper	1	Labourers	123
Barbers	2	Mariner	1
Baker	1	Mason	1
Butcher	1	Miners	6
Carpenters	6	Master mariner	1
Carporter	1	Painters	3
Clerk	1	Pilot	1
Domestics	6	Shoemakers	4
Engineer	1	Stonecutters	3
Farmers	20	Sailors	8
Firemen	2	Soldiers	4
Fisherman	1	Tailors	3
Harnessmaker	1	Teamsters	2
Junk dealer	1		
Iron moulders	2	Total	210

MANITOBA.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Bakers	3	Mortarmaker	1
Barbers	3	Painter	1
Blacksmith	1	Plasterer	1
Bookkeeper	1	Sailors	3
Carpenters	3	Shoemakers	3
Clerk	1	Saloonkeeper	1
Cooks	5	Tailors	3
Engineer	1	Teamsters	2
Farmers	9	Tinsmith	1
Fireman	1	Travelling agent	1
Glass-blower	1	Waiter	1
Labourers	21	No occupation	35
Machinist	1		
Miner	1	Total	105

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Accountants	3	Miners	9
Blacksmiths	2	Salesman	1
Carpenters	3	Sailors	6
Clerk	1	Saloonkeeper	1
Cooks	6	Sign painter	1
Engineers	3	Ship caulker	1
Farmers	4	Shoemakers	4
Fishermen	3	Tailor	1
Iron turner	1	Teamster	1
Labourers	40	Typemaker	1
Laundry man	1		
Marble polisher	1	Total	94

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

KINGSTON.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Two years	16	3	19	Thirteen years	1	.....	1
Over two years and under three years	27	.....	27	Fourteen years	9	.....	9
Three years	72	3	75	Fifteen years	16	.....	16
Over three and under four years	10	....	10	Sixteen years	1	.....	1
Four years	28	2	30	Seventeen years	1	.....	1
Five years	84	5	89	Eighteen years	1	...	1
Over five and under six years	3	...	3	Twenty years	10	.....	10
Six years	10	1	11	Twenty-one years	2	.....	2
Seven years	57	.....	57	Twenty-two years	1	.....	1
Eight years	10	.....	10	Twenty-three years	1	...	1
Nine years	2	.....	2	Twenty-five years and three months	1	...	1
Ten years	38	.....	38	Life	27	1	28
Eleven years	1	...	1				
Eleven years and six months	1	.....	1	Total	445	15	460
Twelve years	15	.....	15				

St. Vincent de Paul.

Sentence.	Males.	Sentence.	Males.
Two years	51	Ten years	7
Over two years and under three years	6	Twelve years	5
Three years	76	Fourteen years	4
Four years	54	Fifteen years	2
Five years	74	Sixteen years	1
Six years	11	Twenty years	1
Seven years	37	Twenty one years	1
Over seven years and under eight years	1	Life	6
Eight years	2		
Nine years	4	Total	345
Nine and a half years	2		

Dorchester.

112 days (military prisoner)	1	Five years and six months	1
168 days "	1	Six years	15
Two years	54	Seven years	10
" and one month	2	Eight years	4
" and two months	1	Nine years	2
" and three months	1	Ten years	13
" and six months	2	Twelve years	5
Three years	26	Thirteen years	1
" and two months	1	Fourteen years	2
" and six months	3	" and six months	1
" and nine months	2	Fifteen years	3
Four years	28	Twenty-five years	2
" and one month	1	Thirty years	1
" and three months	1	Life	1
" and six months	2		
Five years	23	Total	210

Manitoba.

Two years	23	Six years and one-quarter	1
" and one-twelfth	1	Seven years	14
" and one-quarter	3	Ten years	7
" and one-half	1	Fourteen years	1
" and two-thirds	1	Fifteen years	1
Three years	27	Twenty years	2
" and one-half	1	Life	6
Four years	2		
Five years	14	Total	105

British Columbia.

Two years	23	Seven years	11
" and a half	5	Eight years	1
" and three-quarters	1	Ten years	1
Three years	15	Fourteen years	2
" and a half	2	Fifteen years	1
Four years	4	Life	3
" and a half	1		
Five years	19	Total	94
Six years	5		

NATIONALITY.

Kingston.

Where Born.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Where Born.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Canada	285	11	296	Denmark	2	...	2
United States	61	.....	61	Australia	1	...	1
England	53	1	54	Italy	1	.....	1
Scotland	2	2	4	Russia	1	...	1
Ireland	23	1	24	West Indies	1	...	1
Germany	11	.....	11	Newfoundland	1	...	1
Sweden	1	.....	1	Austria	1	...	1
France	1	...	1	Total	445	15	460

St. Vincent de Paul.

Where Born.	Number.	Where Born.	Number.
Belgium	1	Russia	1
Canada	285	Scotland	2
England	16	Sweden	1
France	1	Syria	1
Ireland	13	United States	21
Italy	3	Total	345

Dorchester.

Where Born.	Number.	Where Born.	Number.
Canada	177	United States	3
England	11	West Indies	2
Ireland	4	France	1
Scotland	3	Italy	4
Newfoundland	4		
Australia	1	Total	210

Manitoba.

Where Born.	Number.	Where Born.	Number.
Canada	57	Italy	1
England	21	Norway	1
Ireland	10	Russia	1
United States	6	Sweden	1
Denmark	5	Galicia (Austria)	1
Germany	1		
		Total	105

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Where Born.	Number.	Where Born.			Number.
Austria	4	Scotland			3
Barbados	1	Sweden			1
Belgium	1	United States—			
Canada—		White			11
White	19	Indian			1
Indian	17				
Half Breed	7	Total			94
Cape Verde Islands	1				
China	5				
Chili	1	*Recapitulation*—			
England	11	Canada—			
Finland	1	White	19		
Germany	1	Indian	17		
Greece	1	Half Breed	7	43	
Ireland	1	Other Countries		51	
Italy	3				
Japan	3	Total		94	
Portugal	1				

AGE.

KINGSTON.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years	13	1	14	60 to 70 years	23	.....	23
20 to 30 "	171	5	176	Over 70 "	2	.....	2
30 to 40 "	116	4	120				
40 to 50 "	84	4	88	Total	445	15	460
50 to 60 "	36	1	37				

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Age.	Male.	Age.	Males.
Under 20 years	55	Over 60 and under 70 years	6
Over 20 and under 30 years	146	Over 70 years	1
Over 30 and under 40 "	78		
Over 40 and under 50 "	46	Total	345
Over 50 and under 60 "	13		

DORCHESTER.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
Under 20 years	40	50 to 60 years	14
20 to 30 "	96	Over 60 "	6
30 to 40 "	39		
40 to 50 "	15	Total	210

MANITOBA.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
Under 20 years	12	60 to 70 years	2
20 to 30 "	43	Over 70 "	2
30 to 40 "	29		
40 to 50 "	12	Total	105
50 to 60 "	5		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
Under 20 years	13	40 and under 50 years	13
20 and under 30 years	32	50 " 60 "	4
30 " 40 "	32		
		Total	94

MORAL HABITS.

KINGSTON.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers	99	....	99	Intemperate	95	5	100
Temperate	251	10	261				
				Total	445	15	460

St. Vincent de Paul.

—	Male.
Temperate	153
Intemperate	192
Total	345

Dorchester.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abstainers	42	4	46	Intemperate	42	.....	42
Temperate	121	1	122	Total	305	5	210

Manitoba

—	Males.
Abstainers	12
Temperate	46
Intemperate	47
Total	105

British Columbia.

—	Males.
Total abstainers	8
Temperate	37
Intemperate	49
Total	94

CIVIL CONDITION.

Kingston.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	278	7	285	Widowed	12	1	13
Married	155	7	162		445	15	460

St. Vincent de Paul.

State.	Male.
Single	213
Married	132
Total	345

Dorchester.

State.	Number	State.	Number
Married	48	Widowed	9
Single	153	Total	210

Manitoba.

State.	Male.
Single	84
Married	16
Widowers	5
Total	105

British Columbia.

State.	Male.
Married	30
Single	58
Widowed	6
Total	94

RACIAL.

Kingston.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	416	14	430	Indian	4	1	5
Coloured	25	.....	25	Total	445	15	460

St. Vincent de Paul.

Race.	Male.	Race.	Male.
White	341	Indian	4
		Total	345

Dorchester.

Race.	Number.	Race.	Number.
White	188	Indian	1
Coloured	21	Total	210

Manitoba.

Race.	Number.	Race.	Number.
White	88	Coloured	1
Indian halfbreed	12	Total	105
Indian	4		

British Columbia.

Race.	Male.	Total.	Race.	Male.	Total.
White	59	59	Mongolian	8	8
Indian	18	18	Negro	2	2
Indian halfbreed	7	7	Total	94	94

PARDONS.

Kingston.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Louis Mathias	Uttering forged bank notes	Windsor.
James O'Rourke	Carnally assaulting girl under 14 years	Toronto.
Harry Lamont	Burglary and carrying offensive arms	Chatham.
J. W. Prior	Perjury	Windsor.
A. Benedict	False pretenses	Sault St. Marie.
Robert. Conklin	Attempted suicide	Trenton.
H. J. Hays	Wounding	Walkerton.
John Ford	Breaking jail	Toronto.
Thos. Mussells	Rape	Ottawa.
Martha Wolfe	Murder	Victoria, B.C.
Elese Brown	Receiving stolen goods	Clinton.
Arthur Prentice	Murder	Cobourg.
Thomas Dolan	Robbery with threats	Kinston.
William Coppoway	Rape	Cobourg.
Geo. W. Freeman	Manslaughter	London.
J. B. Narbonne	Accessory to murder	Terrebonne.
J. R. Hooper	Attempt at murder	Three Rivers.

St. Vincent de Paul.

E. Vincent	Theft	Quebec.
William Dooso'	Receiving stolen goods	Montreal.
A. Vinet	Theft	"
M. E. Scott	Forgery	"
Toulouse Lautrec	"	"
F. Gargantini	Breaking and entering	"
John Roach,	Aggravated robbery	"
Joseph Marion	Theft	"
D. Barsalou	Attempt to commit arson	"
Ed. Stillaro	False pretenses	"
David Provost	Murder	"
Alfred Provost	Theft	"

Dorchester;

Percy Murphy	Larceny	Kentville.
Frank Wetmore	"	Dorchester.
John Cummings	Breaking and stealing	Charlottetown.
Henry Davidson	Murder	Antigonish.

Manitoba.

Albert Price	Shooting with intent	Winnipeg.
Henry Cole	Manslaughter	Portage la Prairie.
Thos. E. Sheppard	"	Edmonton.
A. D'Egidio	Murder	Grenfell.
A. T. Ross	Carnally knowing girl under 14	Winnipeg.
Thos. Newton	Murder	"
Mich'l. Kennedy	Manslaughter	Kamloops, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
John F. Elliott	Dealing with a forged cheque, knowing the same to be forged.	Victoria.
Alexisse	Giving an intoxicant for immoral purposes	Vernon.
Mickey	Bringing stolen property into Canada	"

CONVICTS PAROLED.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
John McGaghran	Robbing the mail	Pembroke.
A. E. Laing	Theft	Brantford.
John Watson	Incest	Perth.
Joseph McCormack	Burglary	Welland.
Joseph Smith	Stealing	Peterboro.
Thos. Stead	Breaking, entering and stealing	Ottawa.
Wm. Curry	Arson	Toronto.
Frederick Harris	Horsestealing and theft	Goderich.
John White	Arson	Ottawa.
Henry Ronald	Horsestealing	Sandwich.
John McLean	Stealing	Parry Sound.
Albert Webber	Horsestealing	Sandwich.
Andrew McGuire	Attempt to murder	Cobourg.
Walter C. Smith	Stealing	Toronto.
Henry Broderson	Receiving	"
Wm. Freeman	Arson	"
John McCaber	Shooting with intent to maim	"
John Lamb	Stealing	Delhi.
R. D. Milner	Arson	Chatham.
Camile Perrier	Counterfeiting	Pembroke.
Geo. Kenderick	Theft and receiving	Toronto.
Frederick McClellan	Buggery	Perth
James Valley	Receiving, &c	Cornwall.
Chester Wyatt	Wounding	Ottawa.
Baudin Mucotobin	Manslaughter	Sault St. Marie.
Louis Viau	Receiving stolen goods, &c	Montreal.
John Carroll	Stealing	London.
Thomas Grimes	Arson	Toronto.
Frank J. Osler	Shopbreaking	St. Thomas.
Richard Hix	Receiving stolen goods	Woodstock.
W. Vansickle	Housebreaking and theft	Brantford.
John Jordan	Larceny	Ottawa.
Eva Milne	Receiving stolen goods	St. Thomas.
Michael Sullivan	Indecent assault	Sault St. Marie.
Wm. McHugh	Breaking into, &c	Toronto.
J. C. McKenzie	Attempt at rape	Milton.
Peter Bodah	Theft	Chatham.
Jas. Guinyon	Shopbreaking and theft	Lindsay.
W. J. Perry	Shopbreaking	Brockville.
D. Laframboise	Housebreaking, larceny, &c	Montreal.
John Murphy	Stealing	Ottawa.
James Pearson	Forgery	Woodstock.
Allen Stevens	Burglary, &c	Cayuga.
John Wilson	Stealing	Kingston.
Birtie Wilson	Attempt to murder	Parry Sound.
Nelson Gordon	Burglary	Ottawa.

St. Vincent de Paul.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Donald J. McGillis	Conspiracy	Montreal.
Patrick Joyce	Unlawfully wounding	"
Napoleon Lefebvre	Aggravated robbery	"
Joseph Garney	Theft	Bedford.
Frank Lamb	Theft	Montreal.
John Buckley	Arson	Gaspé.
Ludger Bedard	Theft	St. Francis.
Louis Lachance	Theft	"
Albert Robert	Shopbreaking	Montreal.
George Moore	Forgery	"
Louis Gauthier	Rape	"
John Nesbit	Unlawfully wounding with intent to do bodily harm	"
Jos. Badeau	Theft from person	Richelieu.
John B. Robertson	Theft	Montreal.
James Wells	Theft	St. Francis.
Toussaint Comeau	Carnal knowledge girl under 14	Bedford.
Albert Giguire	Theft	St. Hyacinthe.
Pietro DeCubellis	Counterfeiting	Montreal.
Angelo DeCubellis	"	"
Fernando DeCubellis	"	"
Joseph Morin	Forgery	St. Hyacinthe.
Peter Boyle	Breaking and entering a warehouse	Montreal.
Moses Goodney	Theft	Ottawa.
Arthur Bertrand	Theft	Montreal.
Alex. Florent	Stealing from a house	"
F. X. Malouin	Theft	"
Jeremie Comtois	Theft	"
Henri Dorion	Shopbreaking theft	Ottawa.
Henri Berti	Shopbreaking	Montreal.
Thos. Chipchase	Theft	"
Arthur Labrie	Theft	Richelieu.
Arthur Madore	Shopbreaking theft	Ottawa.
Edoura Lambert	Shooting with intent to do bodily harm	St. Francis.
Albert Lavallee	Theft	Richelieu.
Hugh Reynolds	Theft	Montreal.
Max Mousseau	Stealing post letter	"
Chas. Read	Theft	St. Francis.
Raoul Dufault	Shopbreaking	Montreal.
Oliver Coutlee	Theft	Montreal.
David Rousseau	Incest	Bedford.
Theophile Bernier	Rape	Kamouraska.
Wilfrid Lemay	Theft	Montreal.
Joseph Potvin	Theft	Richelieu.
William Potvin	Theft	"
Joseph Bourque	Breaking into a R.R. station and stealing	Joliette.
Joseph Levesque	Theft	Kamouraska.
Chas. Bishop	False pretenses	St. Francis.
August Brazeau	Stealing from person	Montreal.
Dominic St. Onge	Theft	Three Rivers.
Ludger Grignon	Theft	Montreal.
Ferd. Lemieux	Making false bank return	"
James Simpson	False pretenses	"
Alfred Ruel	Larceny	Montmagny.
Frederick Moreau	Wounding with intent	"
Elie Vandette	Aggravated robbery	Montreal.
John N. Fulton	Theft	"
Zenophile Riopel	Rape	"
Peter Higgins	Theft	"

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Karn Moore	Larceny	Hampton.
Chas. Kinney	"	Woodstock.
Lorenzo Duff	"	Guysboro.
Lauchlin McEachern	Throwing bottle at railway car	Cape Breton.
William Cushing	Robbery	Dorchester.
Percy Hickey	Larceny	Woodstock.
Horace Bowers	Shop breaking and larceny	Halifax.
Clyde Boutilier	" "	"
George Rolfe	" "	"
Jas. H. Boyce	" "	"
James Walsh	" "	"
Melburne Cullins	Larceny	Woodstock.
John J. Mooney	"	Richibucto.
Oliver Buckly	"	Richmond.
Murdock Buckly	"	"
John Boudreau	Horse stealing	Digby.
James LeHeve	Larceny	Halifax.
Redmond Joyce	"	"
Joshua Timmons	Breaking and stealing	Port Hood.
George Renner	Larceny	Halifax.
Frank Hachey	Arson	Restigouche.
Lavinia Lindsay	Manslaughter	St. John.
William Bryanton	Forgery	Summerside.
William Jones	Breaking, entering and stealing	Windsor.
Michael Monaghan	Wounding with intent	Summerside.
Daniel Kennedy	Housebreaking and larceny	Georgeton.
John Walsh	Manslaughter	St. John.
John Jones	Rape	Windsor.
Israel McLaughlin	Attempted rape	Hampton.
George Brown	Arson	Fredericton.
Hugh Lecoutre	Wounding with intent	Richmond.
F. S. Whitaker	Forgery	St. John.
Patrick Keating	Breaking entering and stealing	Shelburne.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Charles Joachim	Manslaughter	Edmonton.
Jimmy Page	"	British Columbia.
Joseph Pelletier	Cattle stealing	"
A. M. Leitch	Stealing a mail bag	Kamloops.
George Riley	Robbery with violence	Winnipeg.
Adam Grega	Manslaughter	Whitewood.
John McCarthy	Theft	Winnipeg.
John Schoffield	Bigamy	"
Thos. A. Porter	Theft	Regina.
J. W. Blake	Rape	Winnipeg.
James White	Wounding a horse	Moosomin.

British Columbia.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Felix Benedict	Attempt to commit rape	New Westminster.
P. J. Quinlivan	Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm	Vernon.
B. G. Bertucci	Stealing	Vancouver.
Henry Daggett	Having stolen property in his possession knowing the same to be stolen	New Westminster.
Harry Stevenson	" "	Kamloops.
Frank Weger	Wounding with intent	Nanaimo.
George Mitchell	Theft from the person	Kaslo.
James Pinkerton	Stealing from his employer	Revelstoke.
Harold May	Horse stealing	Vernon.

DEATHS.

Kingston.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Frank Harrison	Forging Dominion notes	Chatham.
Joseph Vahey	Housebreaking	Hamilton
Patrick Kane	Murder	Vancouver.
John Parker	Attempt at suicide	Lindsay.
Richard Woods	Stealing from the person	London.
Geo. E. Paré	Theft	Cobourg.

St. Vincent de Paul.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
A. E. Demers	Shopbreaking	Montreal.
Gédéon Deguire	Manslaughter	"
Alphonse Belisle	Shopbreaking	"

Dorchester.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Edward Nickerson	Breaking, entering and stealing	Kentville.
Joseph Berthelotte	Assault	Restigouche.
Mary Ann Graham	Perjury	Halifax.
John H. Bartlett	Forgery	"

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
* Wasyl Acktymizuk	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	Winnipeg.

* This man committed suicide.

(British Columbia, None.)

LIST OF INSANE CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

No.	Name.	Date of Admission.	Discharged—Cured.	Improved to resume work.	Transferred to Provincial Asylum.	Died.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1902.	Remarks.
1	Ford, John	July. 7, '01	....	....	1	....	.....	
2	Callaghan, John	Aug. 8, '01	1	.....	....	.....	.....	
3	Broderson, Henry	" 19, '01	....	1	.....	.....	....	
	" "	Sept. 1, '01	....	1	.....	....	....	
	" "	Nov. 14, '01	1	....	.....	.....	....	
4	McDonald, Wm.	Aug. 19, '01	....	1	.....	....	.....	
	" "	Dec. 21, '01	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
	" "	June 6, '02	....	.....	....	.....	1	Improved.
5	Conklin, Richard	Aug. 22, '01	.....	.....	1	....	.....	
6	Fraser, Alex	" 27, '01	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	McCready, James	Oct. 28, '01	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
	" "	Nov. 9, '01	....	1	.....	.....	.....	
	" "	Jan. 17, '02	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
	" "	March 22, '02	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
	" "	May 22, '02	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
8	Werke, Frank	Oct. 30, '01	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Improved.
9	White, Wm.	" 31, '01	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10	Phillips, Henry	Nov. 9, '01	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
	" "	March 17, '02	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	Maurice, Joseph	Dec. 11, '01	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	Buckley, Chas.	" 12, '01	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13	Wilson, J. C. W	Feb. 7, '02	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Improved.
14	Johnston, Edward	March 12, '02	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15	Bailey, Ephraim	April 29, '02	.....	.....	.....	....	1	Improved.
16	Case, Wm.	May 2, '02	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"
17	Cameron, Frank	" 7, '02	..	1	..	.....	.....	
	" "	June 14, '02	....	.....	..	....	1	Improved.
18	Prendergast, James	May 9, '02	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19	Rogers, James	" 20, '02	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
20	Clark, Nicholas	June 6, '02	1	.....	.....	.....	..	
21	Parr, John	" 10, '02	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
22	Frost, Willis	" 19, '02	1	.....	....	.....	....	
	Totals		13	11	2	....	6	

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remarks.
Chas. Beaudoin.....	House-breaking.....	Five years.....	Transferred to Kingston May 19, 1902

DORCHESTER.

None.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Laisen, Charles	Burglary	Five years.	Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary Sept. 14, 1901.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

None.

PUNISHMENTS.

KINGSTON.

—	Number of times administered.	Number of different prisoners who were punished.
Admonished.....	145	108
Deprived of remission.....	233	145
Dark cell on bread and water.....	114	86
Dungeon " "	131	68
Deprived of cell light	87	62
" " library	7	5
Sent to prison of isolation.....	11	8
Reduced ration.....	20	17
Punishment cell.....	49	27
Reduced in grade	1	1
Hose bath.	1	1

Total number of prisoners who received one or more of the above punishments..... 265

St. Vincent de Paul.

Admonished	46	Deprived of light	94
Advised	23	Deprived of bed	79
Reprimanded	356	Dungeon	220
Deprived of light and bed	259	Deprived of school	2
Apologise to officer	17	Hose applied	1
Deprived of library books	8	Money confiscated	2
Dark cell on bread and water	137	No tea for a week	1
Lost remission	284		
		Total	1,706

Dorchester.

Punishments.	Number of times punishment was administered.	Number of different prisoners who were punished.	Number of persons who were not punished.
Dark cell, on bread and water	217	79	238
Bread and water diet	131	67	250
Deprived of remission time	141	72	245
Admonished	239	142	175

Manitoba.

Admonished	12	12	93
Reprimanded	33	28	77
Reprimanded severely	10	10	95
Bread and water and hard bed	18	9	96
Bread and water and shackled to cell gate during working hours	5	4	101
Loss of remission	44	26	79

Number of prisoners who received one or more of above punishments 89
" " " no punishment 16

Total 105

British Columbia.

Admonished	6	5	89
Dark cell on bread and water	9	6	88
Deprived of privileges	1	1	93
" remission time	10	8	86
On bread and water	54	33	61

Number of persons who received one or more of the above punishments 37
" " " no punishment 57

Total 94

DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTS.

Kingston.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Asylum	31	Masons	16
Bakery	7	Prison of isolation	18
Blacksmith shop	38	Tin, painting and printing	12
Carpenter shop	18	Quarry	20
Chief keeper's department	6	Tailor shop	27
Change-room	13	Shoe shop	16
Engineer's department	23	Stone-cutting	46
Farm, gardens and stables	19	Offices and dormitories	27
North gate	1	Stone-pile	64
West gate	1	Wood yard	7
Hospital	8	Female prison	15
Steward's department	21		
Laundry	6	Total	460

This table shows distribution of convicts on June 30; the numbers vary from day to day. A few days later would show 40 men in Binding Twine Factory, &c. Table on page 155 of last report seems to cover the information required.

St. Vincent de Paul.

Keeper's hall	1	Farm	25
Kitchen	20	Piggery	5
Hospital	12	Stables	10
Library	2	Engineers	11
Chapels	2	Electricians	4
Change-room	11	Pumphouse	1
Dormitories	28	Gate	1
Yard	6	Excavation	14
Bakers	4	Sewerage	19
Carpenters	21	Warden's quarters	3
Tailors	9	Deputy Warden's quarters	1
Shoemakers	13	Offices	7
Blacksmiths	18	Messengers	1
Masons	12	New comers	1
Quarry	19	Sick cells	10
Stonecutters	27	Punishment cells	7
Woodcutters	13		
Tinsmiths	7	Total	345

Dorchester.

Shoe shop	9	Prison stables	7
Tailor shop	18	New barn	8
Carpenter shop	10	Kitchen	6
Blacksmith shop	5	Cell wings	14
Machine shop	7	Yard, breaking stone	27
Bakery	3	Clearing land	6
Farm	16	Hospital	7
Quarry	10	Prison orderly	1
Masons	9	Sick in cells	8
Stonecutters	19	Female ward	5
Farm stables and piggery	5		
Laundry	10	Total	210

MANITOBA.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Carpenters	4	Steamfitting	2
Stone cutting and wall	17	Blacksmith shop	2
Breaking stone	5	Cleaning surroundings	1
Removing trees	2	Chapel orderly	1
Tailor shop	12	Hospital orderly	1
Shoeshop	4	Hospital patients	4
Basement orderly	1	Garden	4
Painting	1	Farm	6
Kitchen	4	Farm yard and stables	5
Bakery	3	Piggery	2
Barber	1	Main hall orderly	1
Steward's orderly	1	Front entrance grounds	5
Prison orderlies	9	Warden's grounds	1
In cell (sick)	1	Deputy Warden's grounds	1
Engine-room	1		
Laundry	3	Total	105

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bakery	2	Orderly, Office	1
Blacksmith	3	" Prison	4
Boiler-room	1	" Clothes-room	2
Bindery	1	" Basement	1
Brick yard	20	" Store-room	1
Carpenter shop	3	Paint shop	1
Clay pit	8	Piggery	1
Farm	13	Shoeshop	4
Garden, vegetable	2	Stables	2
Grounds, Warden's	1	Surroundings	2
" Deputy Warden's	1	Tailor shop	5
Laundry	4	In cell	1
Orderly, Hospital	1	" (sick)	1
" Kitchen	4	" (asylum for the insane)	1
" Main hall	2		
" Messenger	1	Total	94

ACCIDENTS.

KINGSTON.

None.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Date.	Name.	Where employed.	Nature of accident.	Cause of accident.	No. of days in hospital.
1901.					
Oct. 22	John Smith	Blacksmith shop	Amputation of thumb	Bitten by a convict	21

DORCHESTER.

None.

MANITOBA.

None.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Date.	Name.	Where employed.	Nature of accident.	Cause of accident.	No. of days in hospital.
1901.					
Sept. 12 ..	Mitchell, Geo.....	Brick yard.	Fracture of the wrist....	Caught wrist in belt of fly wheel of brick machine engine.....	37

CREEDS.

KINGSTON.	
Roman Catholic....	147
Church of England..	115
Methodist	109
Presbyterian	52
Baptist	16
Lutheran	7
Jew	3
Quaker	2
Mennonite	2
Latter Day Saint	2
Congregationalist	2
Atheist	2
Disciple, ..	1
Total	460

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.	
Roman Catholic	298
Church of England	22
Presbyterian	11
Methodist	5
Jew	3
Baptist	2
Protestant	2
Lutheran	1
Unitarian	1
Total	345

DORCHESTER.	
Roman Catholic	88
Church of England	53
Baptist	36
Methodist	17
Presbyterian	15
Atheist	1
Total	210

MANITOBA.	
Roman Catholic	39
Church of England	35
Presbyterian	12
Methodist	9
Lutheran	7
Baptist	2
Congregationalist	1
Total	105

BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
Roman Catholic	45
Church of England	17
Presbyterian	13
Budhist.	8
Methodist	6
Lutheran	3
Congregationalist	1
Baptist	1
Total	94

LIST of Convicts who served terms in Prison of Isolation.

Date received in Penitentiary.	Name.	Age.	No. of times Committed.	Offence.	Time served in Isolation	
					Months.	Days.
July 1, 1900.	Murphy, J.	28	1	Housebreaking and robbery	6	7
April 7, 1897.	Wilkinson: W. H.	37	4	Burglary	7	....
Dec. 16, 1896.	McDonald, W. A	32	3	"	....	1
Sept. 17, 1900.	Callahan, J.	26	1	Highway robbery	....	1
Aug. 15, 1898.	Doheny, T.	29	2	Assault and battery	6	3
Dec. 16, 1896.	McDonald, W. A	32	3	Burglary	3	25
Sept. 17, 1900.	Callahan, J.	26	1	Highway robbery	3	13
Dec. 16, 1899.	Woods, A.	28	1	Burglary	2	3
July 11, 1900.	Buckley, C.	28	1	Assaulting guard, Central prison	....	....
May 29, 1901.	Clark, N.	22	1	Wounding " "	6	29
Sept. 17, 1900.	Wallace, W.	33	1	Shooting	6	1
Feb. 22, 1902.	Fisher, E.	45	3	Buggery	....	....
" 26, 1902.	Campbell, J.	39	2	Burglary	....	14
" 26, 1902.	Boutilier, W.	28	2	" shooting and escape	....	....
April 7, 1897.	Wilkinson, W. H.	37	4	"	....	....
May 19, 1901.	Thompson, W.	35	1	"	....	....
Dec. 16, 1896.	McDonald, W. A	32	3	"	....	29
Sept. 17, 1900.	Wallace, W.	33	1	Shooting	....	....
Aug. 15, 1898.	Doheny, T.	29	2	Assault and battery	....	....
May 29, 1901.	Clark, N.	22	1	Wounding guard, Central prison	....	....

SUMMARY.

Remaining on June 30, 1901	10
Received	20
Total	30
Discharged 21, in asylum 1	22
Remaining on June 30, 1902	8

SUMMARY of Work, &c., done in Prison of Isolation.

Description.	Days.	Description.	Days.
Weaving linen	1,059	Sewing for changing room	69½
Making mats	32	Polishing railing castings	105
" clothing for shop	90	Messenger	303½
" nets	65	Orderlies	682
Repairing shirts, drawers, &c.,	24	Cleaning	1,794½
Darning socks	7		
Winding bobbins for looms	151	Total	4,392
Repairing and setting up looms	9½		

Æ. D. O. MACDONELL,
Keeper of the Prison of Isolation.

APPENDIX G

VALUE OF LABOUR AND DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTS

Kingston.

	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Carpenter	5,530 29/30	0 30	1,659 29
Blacksmith and machine	12,642 3/10	0 30	3,792 69
Mason	6,364 5/6	0 30	1,909 45
Tin and paint	2,900	0 30	870 00
Quarry	5,326	0 30	1,597 80
Stonecutting	57,546¼	0 30	11,263 87
Tailoring	7,623 13/15	0 30	2,287 16
Shoemaking	3,373 1/10	0 30	1,011 93
Printing	810 21/40	0 30	243 21
Clerical staff, barbers, &c	4,988	0 30	1,496 40
Bakery	2,060	0 30	618 00
Laundry	1,870½	0 30	561 15
Binder twine	2,310	0 30	693 00
Changing room	4,026⅓	0 30	1,207 90
Wood and coal	2,083	0 30	622 90
Wing and cells	6,112	0 30	1,833 60
Engineer	7,145⅓	0 30	2,143 60
Farm, stables and gardens	7,829	0 30	2,348 70
Kitchen	7,194½	0 30	2,158 35
Hospital	2,055	0 30	616 50
Prison of isolation (orderlies)	2,472	0 30	741 60
Prison of isolation (penal class)	1,920	0 30	576 00
	135,386 62/120	0 30	40,315 10

St. Vincent de Paul.

Quarry	6,066	0 30	1,819 80
Excavation	4,300½	0 30	1,290 15
Steward	10,818½	0 30	3,245 55
Change room	5,144½	0 30	1,543 35
Stone cutters	10,759½	0 30	3,227 85
Blacksmiths	4,325½	0 30	1,297 65
Wood shed and stone breakers	4,601½	0 30	1,380 45
Tinsmiths	2,875½	0 30	862 65
Engineers	4,335½	0 30	1,300 65
Bakery	1,232	0 30	369 60
Tailors	6,518½	0 30	1,955 48
Shoeshop	4,665½	0 30	1,399 65
Carpenters	8,653	0 30	2,595 90
Farm crops	5,444	0 30	1,633 20
Piggery	1,514½	0 30	454 35
Dome	9,501½	0 30	2,850 45
Masons and boundary wall	5,237½	0 30	1,571 25
Swerage	4,868½	0 30	1,460 55
Stables	2,060½	0 30	618 15
Teamsters	1,207	0 30	362 10
Bookbindery	244	0 30	73 20
Govt. ornamental ground	614½	0 30	184 35
Garden gang	250	0 30	75 00
	105,237¾	....	31,571 33

Dorchester.

	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Shoe shop	2,604	0 30	781 20
Tailor shop	5,437	0 30	1,631 10
Carpenter shop	3,700	0 30	1,110 00
Blacksmith shop	1,359	0 30	407 70
Machine shop	1,432	0 30	429 60
Masons and stonecutters	10,834	0 30	3,250 20
Bakery	909	0 30	272 70
Sawmill	1,091	0 30	327 30
Quarry	3,423	0 30	1,026 90
Farm	3,476	0 30	1,042 80
Barns, stables and teamsters	3,834	0 30	1,150 20
Grading and excavating	1,959	0 30	587 70
Laundry	1,034	0 30	310 20
Kitchen	2,217	0 30	665 10
Cell wings	4,387	0 30	1,316 10
Barbers	692	0 30	207 60
Boilers	596	0 30	178 80
Breaking stone, &c., in yard	8,109	0 30	2,432 70
Lumbering	697	0 30	209 10
Library	311	0 30	93 30
Female labour	1,773	0 20	354 60
			17,784 90

Manitoba.

Piggery	503	0 30	150 90
Garden	368	0 30	110 40
Farm	1,351	0 30	405 30
Prison stables	311	0 30	93 30
Farm stables	645	0 30	193 50
Orderlies, main hall	281	0 30	84 30
" prison	2,676	0 30	802 80
" clothes' room	312	0 30	93 60
" stewards	316	0 30	94 80
" basement	304	0 30	91 20
" chapel	374	0 30	112 20
" hospital	405	0 30	121 50
General employ	3,176	0 30	952 80
Making hay	217	0 30	65 10
Walls	5,328	0 30	1,598 40
Bakery	601	0 30	180 30
Kitchen	1,178	0 30	353 40
Shaving	225	0 30	67 50
Laundry	782	0 30	234 60
Boiler room	386	0 30	115 80
Maintenance of buildings	731	0 30	219 30
Book binding	74	0 30	22 20
Wood cutting	759	0 30	227 70
Warden's grounds	175	0 30	52 50
Deputy warden's grounds	181	0 30	54 30
Roads	220	0 30	66 00
Stone pile	246	0 30	73 80
Shoemaker's shop	1,311	0 30	393 30
Tailor's shop	3,014	0 30	904 20
Blacksmith's shop	574	0 30	172 20
Carpenter's shop	1,178	0 30	353 40
Engineer's department	124	0 30	37 20
			8,497 80

British Columbia.

	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Coal housing	75½	0 30	22 65
Farm and vegetable garden	2,606	0 30	781 80
Fencing	434½	0 30	130 35
Ground's, warden's	537	0 30	130 35
" deputy warden's	356½	0 30	106 95
Land clearing	1,140	0 30	342 00
Orderley, accountant's office	269½	0 30	80 85
" basement	269½	0 30	80 85
" chapels	296½	0 30	88 95
" deputy warden's office	93½	0 30	28 05
" halls	342	0 30	102 60
" hospital	286½	0 30	85 95
" kitchen	1,248½	0 30	374 55
" laundry	1,197	0 30	359 10
" library and messenger	320½	0 30	96 15
" store	280½	0 30	84 15
" wing	1,113	0 30	333 90
Repairs to buildings	51	0 30	15 30
Shaving	179½	0 30	53 85
Shops, bakery	624½	0 30	187 35
" blacksmith	1,088	0 30	326 40
" brick yard	1,809½	0 30	542 85
" carpenter	1,239½	0 30	371 85
" repairs	542	0 30	162 60
" shoe	1,879	0 30	563 70
" tailor	1,914	0 30	574 20
Stables	304½	0 30	91 35
Stone cutting	3,247	0 30	974 10
Surroundings	997½	0 30	299 25
Teaming	1,206½	0 30	361 95
Tending cows and pigs	665½	0 30	199 65
Wood	128	0 30	38 40
	26,742½		8,022 75

APPENDIX II

PER CAPITA COST

Kingston.

(Average 690.)

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand June 30, 1901.	Expenditure, 1901–2.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand June 30, 1902.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	1,001 34	69,202 87	.....	70,204 21	269 38	69,934 83	142 72·2
Maintenance of convicts	2,276 64	21,565 36	1,638 34	25,480 34	3,579 40	21,900 94	44 69·5
Discharge expenses	226 16	3,086 33	.....	3,312 49	327 55	2,984 94	6 09·1
Working expenses	6,178 92	22,238 13	1,457 43	29,874 48	8,488 71	21,385 77	43 64·3
Prison equipment	1,519 70	8,154 14	49 04	9,722 88	651 01	9,071 87	18 51·4
Industries	76,131 42	22,550 76	.....	98,682 18	14,869 02	83,813 16	171 04·7
Land, walls and buildings	2,549 83	7,345 01	.....	9,894 84	2,169 77	7,725 07	15 76·5
Miscellaneous	.....	1,091 96	.....	1,091 96	.....	1,091 96	2 22·8
Totals	89,884 01	155,234 56	3,144 81	248,263 38	30,354 84	217,908 54	.....

Gross cost	$444 70
Deduct for revenue	136 73
Net cost per capita	$307 97

St. Vincent de Paul.

(Average 384.)

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand July 1, 1901.	Expenditure, 1901–2.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand June 30, 1902.	Net Cost.	Cost Per Capita.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	1,028 87	54,158 34	100 98	55,288 19	677 47	54,610 72	142 22
Maintenance of convicts	6,409 60	15,286 01	2,943 99	24,639 60	6,078 41	18,561 19	48 34
Discharge expenses	716 40	2,091 52	.....	2,897 92	768 24	2,039 68	5 31
Working expenses	4,977 61	21,784 18	535 35	27,297 14	10,975 11	16,322 03	42 50
Prison equipment	1,227 22	11,286 35	.....	12,513 57	1,204 66	11,308 91	29 45
Industries	2,919 91	5,200 67	535 22	8,655 80	4,346 10	4,309 70	11 22
Lands, buildings and walls	62 75	4,851 86	.....	4,914 61	129 25	4,785 36	12 46
Miscellaneous	5 00	887 29	.....	892 29	.....	892 29	2 32
Totals	17,347 36	115,546 22	4,115 54	137,009 12	24,179 24	112,829 88	.....

Gross cost per capita	$ 293 82
Deduct for revenue	2 90
Net cost per capita	$ 290 92

DORCHESTER.

(Average 214.)

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand July 1, 1901.	Expenditure, 1901-2.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand June 30, 1902.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	286 94	37,160 21	103 80	37,550 95	293 60	37,257 35	174 10
Maintenance of convicts	2,245 57	6,861 28	1,235 07	10,341 92	1,687 68	8,654 24	40 44
Discharge expenses	159 68	1,179 23	.....	1,338 91	82 84	1,256 07	5 87
Working expenses	1,074 80	5,946 51	803 13	7,824 44	599 13	7,225 31	33 76
Prison equipment	574 86	902 26	.....	1,477 12	444 86	1,032 26	4 82
Industries	5,413 58	1,001 78	.....	6,415 36	4,248 75	2,166 61	10 13
Land, walls and buildings	.....	981 31	.....	981 31	.....	981 31	4 58
Miscellaneous	.....	399 26	.....	399 26	.....	399 26	1 87
" special	.....	65 06	.....	66 06	.....	65 06	0 30
Totals	9,755 43	54,496 90	2,142 00	66,394 33	7,356 86	59,037 47	.....

Gross cost	$275 87
Deduct for revenue	12 31
Net cost per capita	$263 56

MANITOBA.

(Average 109.)

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand July 1, 1901.	Expenditure, 1901-2.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand June 30, 1902.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	573 72	28,793 80	22 89	29,390 41	436 40	28,954 01	265 64
Maintenance of convicts	1,837 56	4,659 30	739 47	7,236 33	925 73	6,310 60	57 90
Discharge expenses	38 92	1,391 27	.....	1,430 19	378 42	1,051 77	9 65
Working expenses	1,540 63	7,504 62	.....	9,045 25	2,176 99	6,868 26	63 01
Prison equipment	82 95	621 27	.....	704 22	303 81	400 41	3 67
Industries	30 58	1,627 69	1,890 86	3,549 13	251 98	3,297 15	30 25
Land, walls and buildings	.....	4,906 93	.....	4,906 93	26 90	4,880 03	44 77
Miscellaneous	.....	553 59	.....	553 59	.....	553 59	5 07
Totals	4,104 36	50,058 47	2,653 22	56,816 05	4,500 23	52,315 82	.....

Gross cost	$479 96
Deduct for revenue	27 49
Net cost per capita	$452 47

British Columbia.

(Average 97.)

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand June 30, 1901.	Expenditure, 1901-2.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand June 30, 1902.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	1,340 17	23,663 81	80 01	25,084 02	1,562 07	23,521 95	242 07
Maintenance of convicts	1,724 94	5,302 56	737 18	7,764 68	2,292 90	5,471 78	56 31
Discharge expenses	236 99	1,520 09	.....	1,757 08	82 18	1,674 90	17 23
Working expenses	2,109 35	6,920 41	104 00	9,133 76	2,687 55	6,446 21	66 34
Prison equipment	3,741 38	1,128 33	.....	4,869 71	4,046 11	823 60	8 48
Industries	1,312 09	2,779 86	1,188 99	5,280 94	1,883 02	3,397 92	34 97
Miscellaneous	8 00	704 00	.....	712 00	4 00	708 00	7 29
Totals	10,472 92	42,019 06	2,110 21	54,602 19	12,557 83	42,044 36	.....

Gross cost per capita	$ 432 69
Deduct for revenue	14 24
Net cost per capita	$ 418 45

APPENDIX I

REVENUE STATEMENT

KINGSTON.

1902.	*Revenue.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
June 30..	Binder twine	60,284 28	
	Printer	165 14	
	Store keeper	273 93	
	Carpenter	301 75	
	Shoe shop	714 36	
	Stone cutter	382 84	
	Hospital	92 74	
	Tailor shop	2,172 40	
	Tin and paint shop	120 02	
	Brooms	1 06	
	Blacksmith shop	17 85	
	Farm	835 53	
	Female prison	80 40	
	Quarry	16 20	
	Baker	15 12	
	Masons	14 11	
	Convict labour	10 50	
	Fine Account	4 75	
	Prison of Isolation	3 30	
	Waterworks	6 00	
	Laundry	0 10	
	House rent	10 00	
			65,522 38
	Casual Revenue.		
	Old house	220 00	
	Packing cases	1 45	
	Old vice	0 40	
	Old pail	0 20	
	Barrels	8 80	
	Horse collar	1 25	
	Store keeper	7 66	
	Scantling	0 50	
	Old barn	125 00	
	Horses	118 00	
			483 26
			66,005 64

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

1902.	*Revenue.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
June 30..	Water supply	256 97	
	Shoe shop	176 25	
	Carpenters	147 38	
	Rent	133 12	
	Tailors	108 56	
	Masons	98 28	
	Farm crops	43 62	
	Tinsmiths	42 15	
	Piggery	37 60	
	Stonecutters	11 43	
	Book bindery	10 04	
	Engineer	8 00	
	Blacksmiths	5 11	
	Fines	5 06	
	Steward	2 13	
	Storekeeper	0 89	
			1,086 53
	Casual Revenue.		
	Survey board	15 50	
	Refund	13 00	
			28 50
			1,115 03

DORCHESTER.

1902.	*Revenue.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
June 30.	Farm	1,712 79	
	Shoe shop	173 00	
	Tailor shop	91 15	
	Machine shop	42 12	
	Carpenter shop	39 82	
	Bakery	3 00	
	Mason	0 98	
	Woodenware	28 11	
	Steward	6 10	
	Water service	4 00	
	Hospital	96 99	
	Keep of military prisoners	376 00	
	Fines	8 00	
			2,582 06
	Casual Revenue.		
	Armoury		53 15
			2,635 21

MANITOBA.

1902.	*Revenue.*	$ cts	$ cts.
June 30.	Farm	2,084 43	
	Shoemaker's department	168 40	
	Tailor's department	50 72	
	Carpenter's department	53 57	
	Blacksmith's department	8 16	
	Storekeeper's department	415 83	
	Engineer's department	4 09	
	House rent	8 75	
	Convict labour	110 95	
	Hospital	34 63	
	Library	3 15	
			2,942 68
	Casual Revenue.		
	Rations	6 19	
	Heating	47 85	
			54 04
			2,996 72

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1902.	*Revenue.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
June 30.	Bakery	528 68	
	Blacksmith	15 73	
	Carpenter	222 57	
	Shoe shop	163 85	
	Tailor shop	207 62	
	Farm	122 95	
	Hospital	30 48	
	Piggery	30 00	
	Land	50 00	
			1,371 88
	Casual Revenue.		
	Armoury	11 25	
	Chief keeper	0 80	
			12 05
			1,383 93

APPENDIX J

EXPENDITURE

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

KINGSTON.

Salaries—General.	$ cts.
Warden, J. M. Platt, 1 year	2,600 00
Surgeon, D. Phelan, 1 year	1,800 00
Chaplain, Protestant, Rev. C. E. Cartwright, 1 year	1,200 00
Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Rev. M. McDonald, 1 year	1,200 00
Accountant, R. R. Creighton, 1 year	1,200 00
Engineer, W. H. Derry, 11 m. at $1,000	916 66
" " 1 m. at $1,200	100 00
Warden's clerk, J. R. Forster, 1 year	800 00
Storekeeper, T. W. Bowie, 1 year	900 00
Asst. storekeeper, T. A. Keenan, 1 year	600 00
Steward, C. H. Martin, 1 year	900 00
Hospital overseer, W. A. Gunn, 1 year	800 00
Asst. hospital overseer, T. T. Thompson, 1 year	600 00
Matron, Rose A. Fahey, 1 year	600 00
Deputy matron, Mary Smith, 1 year	400 00
Electrician, C. Baylie, 1 year	800 00
Asst. electrician, R. McDonald, 1 year 7 m. 7 d. at $500; 4 m. 23 d. at $600	539 83
Overseer of sewerage, C. A. Sullivan, 1 year	550 00
Messenger, M. J. Kennedy, 1 year	600 00
Firemen, R. Irwin, 1 year	500 00
" I. Seymour, 5 m. 11 d. at $500	223 37
" C. H. Fenning, 1 year	500 00
" J. Mc. Green	303 05
	18,632 91

Salaries—Industrial.	
Chief trade instructor, E. J. Adams, 1 year	1,000 00
Supt. twine dept., T. P. Connor, 1 year	1,500 00
Asst. supt. twine dept., Jno. Price, 1 year	900 00
Trade instructors, 10 at $700, 1 year each	7,000 00
Trade instructors, 1 at $700, 364½ days	699 19
Stable guards, 3 at $500, 1 year each	1,500 00
Asst. farm instructor, D. J. McCarty, 3½ m. at $600	175 00
	12,774 19

Salaries—Police.	
Deputy warden, D. O'Leary, 1 year	1,500 00
Chief keeper, W. S. Hughes, 1 year	1,400 00
Night keeper, J. C. Weir, 1 year	600 00
Keepers, 2 at $700, 1 year	1,400 00
" 8 at $600, 1 year	4,800 00
" 1 at $600, 11 m. 28 d	596 72
Guards, 34 at $500, 1 year	17,000 00
" 1 at $500, 364 d	491 78
" 1 at $500, 2 m	83 32
" 1 at $500, 11 m. 5 d	465 18
" 1 at $500, 10 m. 3 d	420 71
" 1 at $500, 11 m. 29 d	498 63
" 1 at $500, 11 m. 28½ d	497 95
" 1 at $500, 11 m. 10 d	487 68
" 1 at $500, 6 m. 17 d	273 47

Salaries—Police—Concluded.	$ cts.
Guards, 1 at $500, 11 m. 28 d	498 62
" 2 at $500, 6 m	499 92
" 1 at $500, 10 m	416 68
" 1 at $500, 4 m. 15 d	189 04
" broken periods of, temporary at $400	1,084 28
	33,203 98

Recapitulation of Salaries.	
General	18,632 91
Industrial	12,774 19
Police	33,203 98
	64,611 08
Retiring allowance	1,605 16

Uniforms.	
Express	1 15
Freight	0 97
Braid, binding, 12 yds. at 3c.	0 36
" 2 gross at $2.75	5 50
" 1½ gross at $12	15 00
" ¼ gross at $15	3 75
Belting, 1½ yds. at 5c	0 08
Buttons, uniform, 6¼ gross at $3.50	21 58
Crowns, gold, 1	2 50
Canvas, French, 170 yds. at 16c	27 20
Cloth, scarlet, 5¾ yds. at $3.50	20 13
Canvas, 49 yds. at 16c	7 84
" 3 yds. at 12½c	0 38
" buckram, 20 yds. at 18c	3 60
Drill, 120 yds. at 7c	8 40
Duck, canvas, 73⅛ yds. at 16c	11 70
" savage, 61 yds. at 9¼c	5 64
Dress goods, 11 yds. at 75c	8 25
Denim, 59 yds. at 17c	10 03
Caps, fur, 12 at $1.75	21 00
Cap peaks, 3 doz. at $2.50	7 50
Duck, 52½ yds. at 16c	8 40
Eyelets, 6 M. at 15c per M	0 90
Frieze, 118¾ yds. at $1.15	136 56
Farmers satin, 127 yds. at 45c	57 15
Mitts, 83 prs. at $1.20	99 60
Persian lamb collar and cuffs	25 00
Gloves, 13 prs. at $1.45	18 85
Holland, brown, 94½ yds. at 10c	9 45
" black, 93¼ yds. at 17½c	16 32
Hooks, 2 doz. at 5c	0 10
" 2 doz. at 5c	0 10
" boot, 20 boxes, at 25c	5 00
Jean, 103¾ yds. at 6¾c	7 00
Burnishing ink, 5 galls. at 15c	2 25
Lining, sleeve, 69 yds. at 7½c	5 18
" " 7½ yds. at 18½c	13 25
" 29 yds. at 50c	14 50
" 10 yds. at 15c	1 50
" 72 yds. at 20c	14 40
" 33½ yds. at 25c	8 38

Kingston—*Continued.*

Uniforms—Concluded.

	$ cts.
Lace, 2 gross at $1	2 00
" porpoise, ½ gross at $10	5 00
" 2 gross at $1.25	2 50
Lining, mohair, 18 yds. at 45c	8 10
Linen, stay, 49 yds. at 18½c	9 07
Nails, zinc, 30 lbs. at 13c	3 90
Leather, patent calf, 1 skin	3 00
" dongola, 4 doz. at $2.25	9 00
" Spanish sole, 1,082¾ lbs. at 22c	238 21
" slaughter sole, 32 lbs. at 26c	8 32
" pebbled cow, 241 lbs. at 12c	28 92
" sheep skin, 92⅔ lbs. at 9c	8 30
" welt, 77¾ lbs. at 35c	27 21
" French kip, 123½ lbs. at 78c	96 33
" " calf, 132¾ lbs. at $1.02	134 91
" peak, 68 ft. at 10c	6 80
Rubber tissue, 1 lb. at $1.30	1 30
Felt sole, 24¼ lbs. at $1.10	26 68
Bristles, 1 lb	6 00
Shields, 2 at 10c	0 20
Serge, blue, 709 yds. at 85c	602 65
Steels, 2 at 12½c	0 25
Serge, 4 yds, at $1.30	5 20
Steel-shanks, 1 gross	1 00
Silk spools, 4 at 5c	0 20
" twist, 6 lbs. at $4.25	25 50
" machine, 3 lbs. at $6.25	18 75
Patterns, 1 at 20c., 1 at 25c	0 45
Sweat bands, 8 doz. at $1.20	9 60
Thread, 2 spools at 5c	0 10
Wadding, 4 bales at $5.13	20 52
Shoe-tacks, 10 lbs. at 15c	1 50
Webbing, gaiter, 2 yds. at 50c	1 00
" 6 pcs. at 20c	1 20
Silesia, 32 yds. at 19c	6 08
" 160¾ yds. at 18½c	29 72
	1,975 80

Police Mess.

Baking powder, 25 lbs. at 50c	12 50
Beef, 8,635 lbs. at $5.33 per cwt	460 26
Butter, 1,056¾ lbs. at 16½	174 40
Cornstarch, 70 lbs. at 5c	3 50
Coffee, 135 lbs. at 13c	17 55
Currants, 40 lbs. at 15c	6 00
" 30 lbs. at 10c	3 60
" 40 lbs. at 8c	3 20
Cranberries, 2 brls. at $8	16 00
Essence of vanilla, 1 doz.	0 65
Eggs, 160 doz. at 15c	24 00
Apples, evaporated, 200 lbs. at 7c	14 00
Herring, ½ brl	3 00
Fish, 1,040 lbs. at 8c	83 20
Lemons, 25 doz. at 15c	3 75
Mutton, 655 lbs. at 6c	39 30
Mustard, 24 lbs. at 20c	4 80
Nutmegs, 1 lb	0 50
Raisins, 56 lbs. at 7c	3 92
Milk, 730 galls. at 16c	116 80
Sago, 80 lbs. at 5c	4 00
Sugar, granulated, 290 lbs. at 5c	14 50
Tapioca, 50 lbs. at 4c	2 00
	1,010 83

Rations.

Beef, 95,756 lbs. at $5.33 per cwt	5,103 68
Bacon, 11,249 lbs. at 9¾c	1,096 79
Barley, 2,000 lbs. at 2c	40 00
Beans, 17,177 lbs. at 2½c	429 42
Cornmeal, 7,200 lbs. at $1.20 per cwt.	86 40

Rations—Concluded.

		$ cts.
Coffee, 218 lbs. at 13c		28 34
Flour, 1,395 bags at $3.34		4,659 30
Fish, boneless, 2,100 lbs. at 3¾c		78 75
Lard, 343½ lbs. at 11c		37 79
Molasses, 991 galls. at 34c		336 94
Oatmeal, 900 lbs. at 2c		18 00
Rolled oats, 16,020 lbs. at 2c		320 40
Black pepper, 150 lbs. at 9c		13 50
Split pease, 12,000 lbs. at 2c		240 00
Potatoes		877 48
Pork, 3,010 lbs. at 9¾c		293 48
Mutton, 3,022 lbs. at 6c		181 32
Pork, fresh, 2,021 lbs. at 6½c		131 36
" 1,375 lbs. at $6.80 per cwt.		93 50
Pickles, 150 galls. at 40c		60 00
Rice, 11,936 lbs. at $3.10 per cwt		370 02
Sugar, 21,795 lbs. at $3.90 per cwt		850 05
Saltpetre, 5 lbs. at 10c		0 50
Salt, 13,222 lbs. at 40c per cwt		52 89
Turnips, 5 $\frac{65}{100}$ tons at $7		40 78
Tea, Japan, 1,680 lbs. at 17½c		294 00
" Ceylon, 2,140 lbs. at 17½c		374 50
Fine salt, 18 brls. at $1.30		23 40
Vinegar, 294 galls. at 15c		44 10
Yeast, 333 lbs. at 30c		99 90
Cabbage, 645 lbs. at 1½c		9 67
Cartage		45 50
Freight		2 25
Milk, skimmed		21 50
Christmas Extras.		
Suet, 100 lbs. at 9c	9 00	
Butter, 155 lbs. at 16½c	25 58	
Baking powder, 5 lbs. at 20c	1 00	
Currants, 80 lbs. at 8c	6 40	
Citron peel, 20 lbs. at 20c	4 00	
Oranges, 7 doz. at 15c	1 05	
Lemons, 7 doz. at 15c	1 05	
Raisins, 168 lbs. at 7c	11 76	
Coffee, 45½ lbs. at 13c	5 92	
Eggs, 49 doz. at 15c	7 35	
Essences, 2 doz. at 65c	1 30	
Spices, 10 lbs. at 20c	2 00	
Oranges, 2 cases at $7	24 00	
Milk, 300 lbs. at 50c. per cwt.	1 50	
		91 91
		16,447 42

Prison Clothing.

Buttons, trouser, 36 gross. at 8c	2 88
" bone, 12 gross at 9c	1 08
" coat, 17 gross at 74c	12 58
" overcoat, 1 gross	1 18
" fly, 1 gross	0 96
" vest, 6 gross at 40c	2 40
" " 6 gross at 74c	4 44
Boots, rubber, 12 prs. at $3.50	42 00
Cotton, gray, 843 yds. at 4½c	37 93
Cottonade, 48½ yds. at 15c	7 28
Camphor, 18 lbs. at 30c	5 40
Cloth, prison, 3,036½ yds. at 45c	1,366 44
Cotton, red, 6 yds. at 15c	0 90
Castor oil, 2 lbs. at 15c	0 30
Cotton, twilled, 570 yds. at 8c	45 60
Drilling, 50 yds. at 13c	6 50
" 115 yds. at 7c	8 05
Duck, 125⅝ yds. at 16c	20 10
" 55¼ yds. at 12½c	6 70
Denim, 2,697 yds. at 18½c	499 05
Galatea, 2,013½ yds. at 10½c	211 42

Kingston—*Continued.*

Prison Clothing—Concluded.	$ cts.
Gingham, 61 yds. at 9¼c	5 64
Hats, straw, 300 at 10¼c	30 75
Kersey, 704¼ yds. at 20c	140 85
Shoe laces, 30 gross at 80c	24 00
" 1 gross	0 50
Neatsfoot oil, 5 galls. at 90c	4 50
Pegs, 4 bush. at $1.10	4 40
Shirting, 59 yds. at 15½c	9 14
Sheep skins, 5 doz. at $4	20 00
Tape, 10 gross at 55c	5 50
Gloves, Russets, 4 doz. at $10.50	42 00
Tallow, 30 lbs. at 8c	2 40
Shoe tacks, 60 lbs. at 5c	3 00
" 5 lbs. at 15c	0 75
Express	0 80
Freight	4 19
Linen thread, 6 lbs. at $1.75	10 50
Cotton thread, ½ gross at $3.59	1 79
Yarn, 312 lbs. at 29c	90 48
Leather, upper, 790 lbs. at 33c	260 70
" sole, 4,472¼ lbs. at 22c	983 91
" upper, 195½ lbs. at 33c	64 43
" pebbled cow, 39¾ lbs. at 12c	4 77
Underwear, 112 doz. at $4.25	476 00
	4,474 19
LESS—Refunds	66 10
	4,408 09
Hospital Supplies.	
Soda biscuits, 63 lbs. at 8½c	5 36
" 61½ lbs. at 7c	4 31
Butter, 342½ lbs. at 16½c	56 49
Batting, 6 lbs. at 14c	0 84
Cornstarch, 72 lbs. at 5c	3 60
Drugs and instruments	394 49
Brandy	1 35
Eggs, 83 doz. at 15c	3 45
Jelly, 6 pkgs. at 15c	0 90
Mustard	0 50
Milk, 1,154 galls. at 16c	184 66
Sugar, 70 lbs. at 5c	3 50
Tobacco, 96 lbs. at 40c	38 40
Whiskey, 4 galls. at $3	12 00
	709 85
Freedom Suits.	
Braces, 14 doz. at $1	14 00
Buttons, vest, 18 gross at 40c	7 20
" coat, 25 gross at 74c	18 50
" collar, 4 gross at 48c	1 92
" shirt, 12 gross at 9c	1 08
Collars, 11 doz. at $1	11 00
Canvas, 840 yds. at 5¾c	48 30
Capes, 3 at $2.50	7 40
Gloves, 1 doz.	2 60
Handkerchiefs, 5 doz. at 50c	2 50
" 10 doz. at 60c	6 00
" 1 doz.	0 75
Hats, felt, 6 doz. at $4.75	28 50
" women's, 5 doz. at $1.50	7 50
Holland, 94½ yds. at 10c	9 45
Jean, 162¼ yds. at 6¾c	10 95
Jackets, 2 at $2.50	5 00
Lining, sleeve, 348¼ yds. at 7½c	26 12
Canadian kip, 330½ lbs. at 50c	165 25
Neckties, 14 doz. at $1.25	17 50
Shirts, 4½ doz. at $6	27 00
" ½ doz. at $4.20	2 20
" unlaundried, 4 doz. at $5	20 00
" " 5 doz. at $5	25 00

Freedom Suits—Concluded.	$ cts.
Shirts, 4 doz. at $2.25	9 00
" under, 16½ doz. at $3	49 50
" " 3 doz. at $2.25	6 75
Silesia, 154½ yds. at 5½c	8 51
Scarfs, 9 doz. at $3	27 00
Satin, 335 yds. at 8½c	28 47
Tweed, 1,111¼ yds. at 30c	333 38
Shoe tacks, 10 lbs. at 15c	1 50
Underwear, 6 doz. at $3	18 00
Yarn, 12 lbs. at 45c	5 40
	953 23
Convicts' Travel.	
3 at $5	15 00
6 at $6	36 00
5 at $7	35 00
24 at $8	192 00
28 at $9	252 00
33 at $10	330 00
19 at $11	209 00
13 at $12	156 00
7 at $13	91 00
14 at $14	196 00
3 at $15	45 00
1	18 00
5 at $20	100 00
1	22 00
3 at $25	75 00
4 at $26	104 00
2 at $70	140 00
1	73 00
	2,089 00
Interments	22 00
Heating.	
Coal, egg, 1,340·110 tons at $5.09	6,820 88
Soft wood, 13¾ cords at $2.75	37 81
Hardwood, 55⅝ cords at $4.50	249 17
Coal screenings, 702½ tons at $3 44	2,416 64
Customs	0 25
	9,524 75
Lighting.	
Egg coal, 268·022 tons at $5.09	1,364 18
Matches, 40 boxes at 10c	4 00
Coal oil, 478½ galls. at 15½	74 19
Candles, 55 lbs. at 10c	5 50
Electric globes, 20 at 50c	10 00
" 3 at $1.75	5 25
" 2 doz. at $7	14 00
Carbons, 200 at 4c	8 00
" 1 M	30 32
Sleet pulleys, at $1.10	13 20
Carbon rods	0 50
Brushes, 1 set... $ 18.60	
" 1 set... 13 44	
$ 32 04	
Less 15 p.c. 4 81	
	27 23
Rubber covered wire, 2,000 ft. at $65 M	130 39
" " 2,000 ft. at $52.50 M	105 00
" " 2,011 ft. at $12.50 M	25 14
" " 2,000 ft. at $25 M	50 00
Packard's lamps, 1	1 50
" 1	0 60
" 12	2 40

Kingston—*Continued.*

Lighting—Concluded.	$ cts.
Electric tape, 10 lbs. at 50c	5 00
R. C. Wire, 1,135 ft. No. 3 at $75 M.	85 13
" 1,302 ft. No. 5 at $53 M.	69 01
" 600 ft. No. 12 at $17 M.	10 20
Freight	3 17
Customs	1 50
Express	0 85
	2,046 26
Water Supply.	
Egg coal, 268·022 tons at $5.09	1,364 18
Prison Stables.	
Brushes, horse, 1	0 50
" 3 at $1	3 00
" 6 at 25c	1 50
" 6 at 35c	2 10
Blankets, horse, 5 at 75	3 75
Bran, 1 ton	19 00
Castor oil, ½ gall. at 90c	0 45
Neats' foot oil, 2 galls. at 90c	1 80
Axles, 1 pr. at $1.50	1 50
" 622 lbs. at $6.25	38 88
Rim	0 75
Dressing, harness, 1 doz	3 25
Fawn, felt, 5 yds. at $2.50	12 50
Express	0 40
Harness, double, 1 set	35 00
Horses, 4	575 00
Hubs, cast, 1 set	1 50
Oats, 80 bush. at 40c	32 00
Flax seed, 1 bush	2 97
Liniment, Gibson's, 1 qt	1 25
Rubber bit	0 50
Repairing saddle	6 00
Auctioneer's services	18 20
Axle grease, ⅓ gro. at $5.50	1 84
Linseed meal, 10 lbs. at 3c	0 30
Expenses *re* purchasing horses	7 00
Freight	0 30
Shafts	1 00
Spokes	2 00
Sponges, 3 at 25c	0 75
Express	0 40
Veterinary surgeon	43 25
Axles	1 88
Whip	1 00
Salt, fine, 1 brl	1 30
Oil cake, 2 cwt. at $1.75	3 50
Pine tar, 2 qts. at 20c	0 40
	826 72
Maintenance of Buildings.	
Bushings, 12 at 9c	1 08
" 12 at 16c	1 92
" 3 at 25c	0 75
" 1	0 06
Brass castings, 128 lbs. at 3c	3 84
Borax, 50 lbs. at $4.75 cwt	2 38
Alabastine, 100 lbs.	6 50
Brushes, 1	0 90
Bolts, 100 at $1, 100 at $1.07, 100 at 20c., 100 at 39c., 200 at 73c., $1.46, 200 at 78c., $1.56, 100 at 87c., 200 at $1.11, $2.22, 100 at $1.55, 100 at 55c., 100 at 64c., 100 at 70c., 100 at 97c., 300 at 68c., $2.04, 100 at 60c	15 83
Bolts, stove, 300 at 54c	1 62
Buts, 4 doz. at 18c	0 72
Basins, 2 at $2.25	4 50

Maintenance of Buildings—Continued.	$ cts.
Brick, fire, 3,800 at $27.50 M	104 50
Bends, 12 at 40c	4 80
Chrome, yellow, 125 lbs. at 8c	10 00
" 6 tins at 20c	1 20
Batteries, 12 at 30c	3 60
Compression bibbs, 12 at 65c	7 80
" 12 at 50c	6 00
Blocks, 2 at 50c	1 00
" 1	2 50
Brick, 5,000 at $7.50	37 50
Castings, iron, 51 lbs at 5c	2 55
" 324 lbs. at 3c	9 72
" 410 lbs. at 4c	16 40
" 128 lbs. at 3½c	4 48
Castings for range	4 58
Cement, stove, 25 lbs. at 7c	1 75
" Portland, 10 brls. at $2 50	25 00
Closets, 13 at $5	65 00
Coach green, 6 tins at 45c	2 70
Cement, roofing	78 75
Clay, fire, 4,240 lbs. at 43c	18 23
Couplings, 12 at 4c	0 48
" 12 at 24c	2 88
Cocks, basin, 2 at $1.75	3 50
" stop, 6 at $1	6 00
" " 6 at $1.33⅓	8 00
" " 2 at 90c	1 80
Connections, 12 at $4.25 per doz	4 25
" 12 at $5.50	5 50
Colour, wine, 6 tins at 35c	2 10
" green, 6 tins at 35c	2 10
" v. brown, 6 tins at 20c	1 20
" burnt umber, 50 lbs. at 10c	5 00
Emery paper, 10 qrs. at 32c	3 20
Extra boiler pots	107 50
Emery cloth, 10 qrs. at 33c	3 30
Exhaust heaters, 2 at $69.50	139 00
Flanges, mall, 160 at 10c	16 00
Drop black, 24 tins at 14¾c	3 54
Engine emery, 5 gross at 99c	4 95
" 10 qrs. at 66c	6 60
Elbows, cast	44 60
Frankford, green, 217 lbs. at 15c	32 55
Exterminator, roach, 2 bot. at 25c	0 50
Felt, ⅜ yds. at 38c	0 25
Globe rings, 3 at 10c	0 30
Galv. iron, 7,707 lbs. at 4¼c	327 55
Grates, stove	1 25
Flange, unions, 12	11 37
" mall, 5 at 20c	1 00
Hedge clippers	1 25
Glass, 5 cases at $4.08	20 40
Glue, 430 lbs at 10c	43 00
Golden soap powder, 2,600 lbs. at 4c	104 00
Hinges, 12 prs. at 15c	1 80
Repairing water heater	3 50
Hose, 50 feet at 40c	20 00
" 50 feet at 19c	9 50
Iron, 444 lbs. at $1.80 cwt	7 99
Iron pipe, 247 7/12 feet	38 36
Iron castings, 285 lbs. at 3¼c	9 27
" " 122 lbs. at 3c	3 66
" stove castings, 12	4 00
Hubs, 12 at 32c	3 84
Hose couplings, 6 at 12c	0 72
" 6 at 25c	1 50
Iron tank, 1	30 00
Insulators, 100	7 50
Japan, 15 galls. at 70c	10 50
" 94 6/35 galls. at 60c	56 50
Lumber, maple flooring, 1,090 ft. at $40 M	43 64
Lumber, pine, 3,700 ft. at $20 M	77 00

Kingston—*Continued.*

Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	$ cts.
Lumber, pine, 26,776 ft. at $15	401 92
" hardwood, 8,200 ft. at $15	123 00
" " 6,201 ft. at $16 M.	99 20
" " 1,000 ft. at $22	22 00
Lamp black, 20 lbs. at 9c	1 80
Lawn mower	9 50
Portable electric lamps	9 50
Lamp shades, 11	8 35
Lime, chloride, 726 lbs. at 4c	29 04
Locks, 2 door, at 50c	1 00
" 1½ doz. door, Y. & T.	24 85
" 1 doz., Y. & T.	5 53
" 1 doz., sash	0 75
" 1 doz. "	15 03
Keys, 2½ doz. at 15c	0 31
Hellebore, 5 lbs. at 20c	1 00
Labour, papering walls	3 00
" repair on general heating	50 00
Nails, tinned clout, 6 lbs. at 10c	0 60
" " 12 lbs. at 7½c	0 90
" cut, 1 keg	2 43
" " 2 kegs at $2.38	4 76
" wire, 4 kegs at $2.97	11 88
" " 6 kegs at $2.92	17 52
" " 2 kegs at $3.02	6 04
Linseed oil, 81⅝ galls. at 85c	69 33
" 169⅛ galls. at 82c	135 41
Hard oil finish, 10 galls. at $1.10	11 00
Moulding nails, 12 lbs. at 8c	0 96
" 6 lbs. at 7¾c	0 47
Roofing nails, 1 keg	3 77
Ranges	45 50
" Kootenay	41 00
Rivets and heads, 20 lbs. at 5¼c	1 05
Boiled oil, 92⅔ galls. at 85c	78 39
Castor oil, 1 qt	0 23
Putty, 2,000 lbs. at $2.10	42 00
" 3 lbs	0 13
Paint, carbon, 40 galls. at 65c	26 00
Manilla rope, 412 lbs. at $13.20 cwt.	54 38
Red lead, 3 kegs at $5	15 00
Rivets, tinned, 6 M. at 18½c	1 11
Plumber and help	7 70
Plugs, iron, 30	3 90
Pipe covering, asbestos	185 00
" " 252 ft. at 15c	37 80
Red, Venetian, 400 lbs. at 1¼c	5 00
Putty, stove, 20 lbs. at 7c	1 40
Cedar posts, 500 at 13c	65 00
Sand, 31½ yds. at 90c	28 35
Soap, 2,100 lbs. at 2¾c	57 75
Silver dust, 2,220 lbs. at 4½c	99 89
" 7,080 lbs. at 5c	354 00
Sapolio, 18 doz. at $1.10	19 80
Sanitary fluid, 223½ galls. at $1.25	279 38
Shingles, 7 M. at $2.65	18 55
Sulphur, 25 lbs. at 3c	0 75
Soap powder, 668 lbs. at 4¾c	31 73
" 1,232 lbs. at 4½c	55 44
Soap, chip, 2,000 lbs. at 4c	80 00
Screws, 3 gross at 28c	0 84
" 10 " 29c	2 90
Washing soda, 3,375 lbs. at 1c	33 75
Soap, castile, 2,236 lbs. at 8c	178 88
Solder, 9½ lbs. at 25c	2 38
Stain, oak, 6 tins at 20c	1 20
Sandpaper, 15 qrs. at 11c	1 65
Section for Etna boiler	41 00
Water heater, 1	2 00
" 3 at $1.75	5 25
Registers, 1, 12 x 14	2 50
" 2, 17 x 24	12 50

Maintenance of Buildings—Con.		$ cts.
Toilet paper, 20 boxes at $7		140 00
" 1,000 at 6c		60 00
Turpentine, 179¾ galls. at 58c		104 26
Trap-door rings, 2 at 30c		0 60
Timbers (wharf)—		
118, 15 in., at $22	$ 25 96	
3,231, 9 in., at $10	323 10	
540, 8 in., at $8	43 20	
1,080, 9 x 15 in., at $8	86 40	
1,300, 9 x 20 in. to 30, at $10	130 00	
508, 15 x 15 in. to 30, at $22	111 76	
		720 42
Umber, 1 doz		2 40
Tees: 16 at 48c., 1 at 40		8 14
" 2 at $1.20		2 40
" 1		1 84
Washers, 55 lbs. at 6c		3 30
Cut tacks, 16 doz. papers at 5c.		0 80
Wire cloth, 1 pc		3 60
Wire, fence, 2,011 lbs. at $2.90		58 32
Wire pickets		27 00
Whiting, 324 lbs. at 55c		1 78
Varnish surface, 4 galls. at $2.25		9 00
" body, 3 galls. at $2.50		7 50
White lead, 61 cwt. at $5.91		360 51
U. M. blue, 112 lbs. at 12½c		14 00
Ung. Hyd. Fort., 15 lbs. at 75c		11 25
Yellow ochre, 258 lbs. at $1.50 per cwt.		3 87
Unions, 2 at 25c		0 50
Wire screens		1 00
Metallic lath, 70 sqs. at 23c., $6.10; less 3 per cent, 48c		15 62
Sink		1 65
Freight		40 70
Cartage		2 00
Customs		1 25
Express		6 65
Service of steamfitters, 50 d. at $3		150 00
" " 2 " $4		8 00
Wall paper, 11 rolls at 20c		2 20
" 6 " 15c		0 90
" 20 " 25c		5 00
" border, 18 yds. at 10c		1 80
Lead pipe, 30 lbs. at 8c		2 40
Wire, 10 lbs. at 7c		0 70
Plug		0 40
Cutting thread on pipe		8 40
Nipples, 5 at 98c		4 90
" 6 at 62c		3 72
" 2 at 74c		1 48
Staples, 50 lbs. at $3.90		1 95
Gate valves, 2 at $10.50		21 00
Hauling cars		9 00
Soil pipe, 120 feet at 24c		28 80
" cleaner, 12 feet at 50c		6 00
Moving barn		12 50
Formula for roofing paint		125 00
		6,688 89
Less refund		0 46
		6,688 43

Maintenance of Chapel, Protestant.		
Prayer books, 25 at 40c	$10 00	
Music books, 2 at 75c	1 50	
Music paper, 2 qrs. at 40c	0 80	
Repairs to organ	65 00	
Wine, 3 bottles at 50c	1 50	
Coronation service, 51	2 25	
		81 00

Kingston—*Continued.*

Maintenance of Chapel, Roman Catholic.		$ cts.
Olive oil, ½ gall. at $2	$ 1 00	
Screw and eyes, 4 doz. at 5c.	0 20	
Sisters of Charity, for care of altar	30 15	
Incense, 2 bottles at 50c	1 00	
Floats, 12 at 10c	1 20	
Scapulars, 3 doz. at 60c	1 80	
		35 35
Total		116 40

Maintenance of Machinery.		
Black oil, 47 galls. at 15½c		7 29
Belting, 25 ft. at 12¾c		3 06
Boiler tubes, 66 ft. at 17c		11 22
" 1		0 30
Boiler-maker's services, 10 hrs. at 35c		3 50
Babbit metal, 51 lbs. at 13c		6 63
Bearings and covers, 42 lbs. at 3c		1 26
Push blocks, 2 at $1		2 00
Castor oil, 5 galls. at 90c		4 50
Coal oil, 97 galls. at 15½c		15 05
Cups, grease, 5 at 70c		3 50
" 2 at 80c		1 60
Cups, oil, 1		0 85
Copper rivets and burrs, 2 lbs. at 32½c		0 65
Sheet copper, 14½ lbs. at 35c		4 99
Iron castings, 3,849 lbs.		124 21
Brass castings, 15½ lbs. at 30c		4 65
Drills, 2 at 28c		0 56
Discs, Jenkins, 24 at 2·03c	0 72	
" 24 at 4c	0 96	
" 24 at 5c	1 20	
" 24 at 6c	1 44	
" 24 at 19c	4 66	
" 24 at 35c	8 40	
		17 28
Fire clay, 1,965 lbs. at 43c		8 45
Grate bars, 3 at $2.25		6 75
Glycerine, 1¼ lbs. at 20c		0 25
Gasoline, 5 galls. at 22c		1 10
" 10 " 23c		2 30
Gauge glass, 14 x ¾ in., 1 doz.		1 55
" 22 x ¾ in., 1 doz		2·88
Grease, 50 lbs. at 10c		5 00
Leather belting, 6-in., 50 ft. at 80c	$40 00	
Leather belting, 3-in., 250 ft. at 19c	47 50	
Leather belting, 2¼-in., 150 ft. at 12¼c	18 38	
Leather belting, 1½-in., 150 ft. at 8½c	12 75	
Leather belting, 8-in., 28 ft. at $1.06½	29 82	
		148 45
Lace leather, 14 lbs. at 62c		8 68
Oil, machine, 93⅓ galls. at 24c		22 44
Oil, engine, 83·04 galls. at 35c		29 06
" 42·70 " 38c	$16 23	
Less 10 per cent	1 62	
		14 61
Oil, engine, 37·78 galls. at 36c		13 60
Cylinder oil, 78·11 galls. at 55c	$42 99	
Less 3 per cent	1 28	
		41 71
Cylinder oil, 45 galls. at 55c		24 75
Oil-cup glasses, 2 at 25c		0 50
Packing, Garlock, 9½ lbs. at 70c		6 65
" " 500 " 6⅔c		33 12
" Asbestos, 23 " 50c		11 50
" " 6 " $1.20		7 20

Maintenance of Machinery—Concluded.		$ cts.
Packing, Plumbago, 32½ lbs. at 35c		11 38
" Spiral, 14½ lbs. at 75c		10 88
Rainbow rubber, 55½ lbs. at 70c		38 85
" 54 " 75c		40 51
Brass plugs, 15½ lbs. at 40c		6 20
Rubber tubing, 3 ft. at 8c		0 24
Machine steel, 3½ lbs. at 45c		1 58
Shafting, 2 pcs		38 52
Springs for nippers, 75 at 15c		11 25
" 12 at $1.25		15 00
Stove cement, 5 lbs. at 10c		0 50
Cotton waste, 172 lbs. at 7½c		12 90
Sulphur, 2 lbs. at 3c		0 06
Magnet wire, 6 lbs. at 30c		1 80
Telegrams		0 25
Customs		0 75
Freight		1 71
Express		1 90
		797 93

Fire Protection.		
Hose, 600 ft. 2½-in		451 75
Body for expander		4 50
Express		0 30
		456 55

Maintenance of Armoury.		
Care of armoury, 12 mos. at $4		48 00
Repairing revolvers, 2		3 50
		51 50

School.		
Copy books, 11⅔ doz. at 70c		8 17
" 2⅓ " $1		2 33
Pencils, 3 boxes at 11c		0 33
		10 83

Library.		
Books		149 10
Subscriptions, 'Globe'		4 00
" journals		7 00
" magazines		32·97
" 'Powers'		1 00
Express		1 00
Sulphur, 6 lbs. at 3c		0 18
		195 25
Transfer of convicts		22 10
Stationery and King's Printer		383 43
Postage		132 66
Telegrams		14 68
Telephones		142 95
Escapes		33 55
Truckage		46 90
Freight	$90 54	
Less—Refund	0 03	
		90 51

Kingston—*Continued.*

Furniture and Furnishings.	$ cts.
Clock dials	8 00
Clock repairs	6 00
Cuspadore	0 30
Callander pads, 8 at 5c	0 40
Clock	3 00
Fibre, 15 lbs. at 15c	2 25
Ink stands, 4 at 25c	1 00
" 2 Davis at $1.80	3 60
Oiled sheets, 1 doz	0 14
Rulers, 12 at 15c	1 80
Pins	0 84
Castile soap, 414 lbs. at 8c	33 12
Rubber stamps, 10½ lbs. at 90c	9 45
Marking ink, ½ doz	1 20
Twine, 48 lbs. at 18c	8 64
" 3 lbs. at 17c	0 51
" 3 lbs. at 30c	0 90
Thermometers, 7 at 40c	2 80
" dairy, 1	0 25
Napkins, 3 doz. at $2.75	8 25
Gumarabic, 5 lbs at 25c	1 25
Daily labour sheets, 1,200	39 49
White saucers, 3 doz. at 40c	1 20
Jugs, 2 at 35c	0 70
Water hones, 3	2 25
Lather brushes, ½ doz. at $4	2 00
Can handles, 1 doz. sets	3 60
Cups and saucers, 1 doz	0 90
Razors, ½ doz. at $12	6 00
" ½ doz. at $10	5 00
Barber combs, ½ doz	0 75
Clipper springs, ½ doz	0 75
Oil stove	2 25
Bowls	0 55
Cups, 2 doz	3 00
	162 14
Machinery.	
Fence machine	30 00
Exchange of switches	12 00
Generators, 50 p. c. payment	500 00
" extras, 50 p. c. payment	83 00
" panel, 50 p. c. "	62 50
" 40 p. c. payment	876 00
" 40 p. c. "	516 40
Engine No. 2720, 40 p. c	730 00
" No. 2769, 40 p. c	356 00
" No. 2769, 40 p. c	271 56
Generators	348 10
Stokers	2,010 00
Hauling cars	6 00
R. J. Parke, professional services	775 00
Pumb, 'Ebson'	17 50
Pipe, 3 feet	4 20
Valves	1 55
Labour cutting and screwing pipe	0 50
Oil pump	20 00
	6,620 25
Beds and Bedding.	
Twilled cotton, 506 yds. at 8c	40 48
Blankets, 50 at $1.15	77 50
Linen Forfar, 89 yds. at 19c	16 91
	134 89
Prison Utensils.	
Burner's 'B,' 2 doz. at 90c	1 80
" ½ doz. at $1.80	0 90
" 1 doz. at $1.20	1 20
" 'A., 1 doz	1 00
" 1 doz	1 10
" 1 doz	0 85

Prison Utensils—Continued.	$ cts.
Alum, 5 lbs. at 3c	0 15
Bung borer	1 75
Blacking, 9 doz. at 90c	8 10
Brooms, 20 doz. at $1.40	28 00
" 20 doz. at $2.15	43 00
Shoe brushes, 3 doz. at $1.90	5 70
Bannister brushes, 3 at 65c	1 95
Scrub brushes, 1 doz	1 50
Brooms, hair	1 00
Bath brick, 6 doz. at 45c	2 70
Can trimmings, 1 set	3 50
Corks, 2 gross	1 00
Chimneys, 3 doz. at 85c	2 55
" 4 doz. at 60c	2 40
Combs	1 10
Customs	0 50
Cyclostile pen	3 50
Cotton line, 2 lbs. at 25c	0 50
Cement and ink cans	1 75
Desk knife	0 27
Fixtures for range	10 00
Grates	6 90
Feather duster	0 75
Wood faucet	0 10
Cask and screen	2 85
Dripguard	0 38
Knives	5 05
Paraffine wax, 10 lbs. at 15c	1 50
Oven reflectors, 4 at 50c	2 00
Lantern globes, 2 doz. at 75c	1 50
Lamp brackets, 2 at 75c	1 50
Reflectors, 5 at 25c	1 25
Lamp trimmers, 1 pr	0 40
Steel rake, ½ doz. at $4.75	2 38
Ruling pens, 3 at 68c	2 04
Punch	0 45
Putz polish, 18 doz. at $3.40	61 19
Cotton print, 11 yds. at 8c	0 88
Polish Automatic, 48 lbs. at 40c., less 3 p.c.	18 63
Copper knapsack	14 25
Pots	0 90
Spider	0 40
Basting spoon	0 15
Extension	0 57
Sheep shears	0 50
Ice saw	5 65
Stove wick, 2 at 5c	0 10
Steel table	0 50
Rope	1 70
Scapulars, 3 doz. at 60c	1 80
Spoons	31 60
Scoops, 3½ doz. at 10.58	37 03
" 4, at $1.10	4 40
Shovels, ½ doz. at $7.78	3 89
Deck scrubbers, 4⅔ doz. at $2.40	11 20
Sapolio, 3 cases at $3.30	9 90
Shaving soap, 30 lbs. at 35c	10 50
Stop cock	0 71
Spraymotor	15 20
" hose and coupling	1 90
Inspecting scales	1 25
Repairing "	5 00
Wheels	3 75
Axles, 1 pr	1 25
Wash boards, 3 doz. at 25c	0 75
Tumblers, 6 at 5c	0 30
Tin, 5 boxes at $6.50	32 50
Tinned iron, 794 lbs. at 8c	63 52
" 253 lbs. at 9½c	24 04
Tinned copper, 24 lbs. at 34c	8 16
Tape line	2 50
Twine, 20 lbs. at 35c	7 00

Kingston—*Continued.*

Prison Utensils—Concluded.	$ cts.
Transmitters	14 50
Repairing clock	1 00
Spray with nozzle	7 13
Whisks, 2 doz. at $1	2 00
Wicks, asst.	0 45
5 gallon can	1 50
Brass taps, 1	1 35
Hand valve, 1	0 95
Painting nozzle, 1	1 90
Marline, 1 lb	0 25
	541 72
Office Books.	
Express	15 39
Cheque books, 3 at $3.50	10 50
Memo. books, 7 doz. at 70c.	4 90
Ledgers, 3 at $2	6 00
Attendance books	0 95
Index books, 12 at 17c	2 04
" 12 at 13c.	1 56
Directory	2 00
	43 34
Farm Crops.	
Bags, 3 at 20c	0 60
" 1	0 18
" 1	0 65
Paris green, 30 lbs. at 18c	5 40
Threshing grain, 3,760 bush. at 1½c	56 40
Freight	4 00
Building fence	13 00
Manure	162 60
Weighing hogs	1 50
Seed onions	1 25
Seed potatoes, 100⅓ bags at 85c	85 29
" 34 bags at 75c	25 50
Seed turnips, 1 lb., 20c., 1 lb., 25c	0 45
Seed clover, 6 bush. at $5.50	33 00
Seed timothy, 2 bush. at $4	8 00
" 3 pkgs	2 40
Small garden seeds	43 74
Seed corn	2 90
Seed rye, 12 bush. at 60c	7 20
Seed wheat, 9½ bush. at $1	9 50
Seed oats, 6 bush. at 65c	3 90
Seed mangold, 2 lbs	0 41
" 3 lbs. at 25c.	0 75
" 2 lbs. at 30c.	0 60
	468 62
Piggery.	
Boar	9 00
Skimmed milk, 166,000 lbs	306 34
	315 34
Farm Implements.	
Hoes, socket, 1 doz	4 12
Road scraper, 1	8 00
Gang plough, 1	14 00
Cultivator teeth	0 10
Repairs to cultivator	3 80
Guard bolt	5 25
Horse rake, 1	30 00
Plough handles, 1 pr	0 70
Express	1 25
Handles and fittings, manure fork, ½ doz. at $1.80	0 90
" " hay forks, ½ doz. at $1.80	0 90
" " strap, ½ doz. at $2.40	1 20
" " ring, ½ doz. at 60c	0 30
Seed drill, 1	60 00

Farm Implements—Continued.	$ cts.
Bolts, 6 at 3c	0 18
" 1	0 15
" 2, at 25c	0 50
Hay fork, 1	3 00
Spades, ¼ doz. at $10	5 00
Rakes, 6 at 20c	1 20
Scythes, 4 at 85c	3 40
Shares, plough, 34 at 25c	8 50
Shoes, plough	2 70
Scufflers, 2 at $9	18 00
	173 15
Shops Generally.	
Acid, muriatic, 1 lb. at 12c., 4 galls. at 45c	1 92
Awls, pegging, 6 gross at 80c	4 80
" " 1 gross	1 25
" sewing, 3 gross at $1.65	4 95
" harness, 3 gross at 30c	0 90
" asst., 1 gross	1 65
" strip, 6 gross at 35c	2 10
Awl hafts, 3 doz. at $1	3 00
" 4 at 20c	0 80
Alum, 2 lbs. at 3c	0 06
Axles, maple, 260 ft.	5 20
Augers, 1 at $1.40, 1 at $1.20	2 60
Axes, 1 doz	5 50
Sphaltum, 10 lbs. at 5c	0 50
Stencil brushes, 1 doz	5 20
Wall brushes, 1 doz	9 30
Varnish brushes, ½ doz. at $5.70	8 55
" " ½ doz. at $10	5 00
" " 1 doz	1 83
" " ½ doz. at $4.18	2 09
" " ½ doz. at $9.50	4 75
Whitewash brushes, 6 doz. at $5.51	33 07
Fitches brushes, 2 doz. at 82c	1 64
" " 1 doz	1 11
" " ½ doz. at $1.60	0 80
" " 1 doz	0 57
Buckles, 1½ gross at $1.25	1 88
" harness, 1 gross	1 24
" belt, ½ gross at $6	3 00
Blue paint paper, 11 rolls at 90c	9 90
Buttons, trouser, 30 gross at 8c	2 40
" coat, 1 doz	0 25
" " 9 gross at $3.50	31 50
Bluing, 6 lbs. at 20c	1 20
Blades, extension, ½ doz. at $2	1 00
" " ½ doz. at $2.25	1 13
Stove bolts, 100	2 96
" 100	3 93
Boot hooks, 6 boxes at 25c	1 50
Boston polish, 5 galls. at 65c	3 25
Bristles, 1 lb	6 00
Beaver, 220 yds. at $2.45	542 06
Binder's cloth, 1 roll	4 50
" 1 roll	6 50
Buckram, 25 yds. at 16c	4 00
Basswood, 1,300 ft. at $15	19 50
Broom making machinery	61 70
Broom material—	
Corn, 1,392 lbs. at 6½c $90 48	
" 316 " 6c 18 96	
" 363 " 5c 18 15	
" 300 " 5¾c 17 25	
" 289 " 6¼c 18 06	
Tacks, 6 lbs. at 10c 0 60	
Wire, 85½ lbs. at 6c 5 13	
Twine, 57½ lbs. at 30c 17 25	
Handles, 1,200 14 00	
Staples, 6 lbs. at 12c 0 72	
Velvet, 50c.; needles, $1.40 1 90	
	202 50

Kingston—*Continued.*

Shops Generally—Continued.	$ cts.
Beeswax, 21 lbs. at 30c.	6 30
Benzine, 55 galls. at 25c.	13 75
Leather cement	5 75
Crayons, 4½ boxes at 85c	3 82
Carpenter's pencils, 8 doz. at 22c	1 76
Charcoal, 100 bush. at 28c	28 00
Coal, blacksmith's, 7 tons at $4.75	33 25
" " 2·250 tons at $4	8 50
Canada plate tin, 4 boxes at $2.50	10 00
Coal, egg, 804·066 tons at $5.09	4,092 52
Canvas, 149½ yds. at 16c	23 92
Cheese cloth, 439¾ yds. at 3¼c	14 30
Cloth, scarlet, 1¼ yds. at $4	5 00
" binding, 10 yds. at 20c	2 00
Clamp	0 10
Lathe clutch	1 50
Corn starch, 12 lbs. at 5c	0 60
White chalk, ½ cwt. at $1	0 50
Carving tools, 1 set	6 00
Caps for dynamo, 48	0 48
Channel cement, 1 gall.	1 00
Cotton, 33 yds. at 10c	3 30
" gray, 447 yds. at 4½c	20 12
" twilled, 377 yds. at 8c	30 16
" warp, 422 lbs. at 21c	88 62
Chisel, 2 at 50c	1 00
Carriage dressing, 3 qts. at 90c	2 70
Channel openers, 1 doz.	3 00
Drills: 1 doz. 58c., 1 doz. 88c., 1 doz. $6, ½ doz. $2.25, ½ doz. $2.28, 1 doz. $3.36, 1 doz. $4.92, 1 doz. $3.12	23 39
Drilling, 2 yds. at 50c	1 00
Duck, 105 yds. at 12¼	12 73
" 1½ yds. at 50c	0 75
Drill, 205¾ yds. at 7c	17 55
Dynamite, 30 lbs. at 25c	7 50
Detonators, 12	0 12
Eyelet set, 1	1 00
Edge shaver, 1 doz	15 00
Emery flour, 709 lbs. at $4.75	33 68
Emery paper, 5 qrs. at 99c	4 95
Emery wheels, 6	14 25
" 8	44 46
" 10	53 61
Eyelets, 6,000	3 00
" 16 boxes at 15c	2 40
Emery cloth, 16 qrs. at 33c	5 28
Emery straps, 2 at $1.65	3 30
Flannel, 457½ yds. at 45c	205 88
Fuse, 1,000 ft.	3 75
Files, 2 doz. at $1.68	3 36
" 3 doz. at 65c	1 95
" 3 doz. at $1.65	4 95
" 3 doz. at $2.03	6 09
" 2 doz. at 53c	1 05
Ferules, ½ doz. at 50c	0 25
Files, 3 doz. at $4.68	14 04
Gum tragacanth, 2 lbs. at 30c	0 60
Gears, 3	2 88
" 2	3 20
" 1	2 25
Gasoline, 10 galls. at 22c	2 22
" 25 galls. at 23c	5 75
" 10 galls. at 25c	2 50
Silk handkerchiefs, 108 at 90c	97 20
Horse shoes, 1½ kegs, at $4.25	6 38
Harness tools, 2 at 50c	1 00
Handles, ½ doz. at $1.75	0 88
" 2½ doz. at $1.50	3 75
" 2 doz. at $1	2 00
" 2 doz. at 30c	0 60
" 1 doz	2 25
Holland, 46½ yds. at 17½c	8 14

Shops Generally—Continued.	$ cts.
Hammers, 1 doz	4 10
" ½ doz at $1.80	0 90
Hinges, ½ doz. at $4.00	2 00
Iron fire pots, 6 at 30c	1 80
Hand taps, 9 at 33⅓c	3 01
Iron stand, 1	1 75
" 1	4 50
Hickory, 155 ft. at $15	2 33
Band iron, 811 lbs. at $2.10	17 03
" 27 lbs. at $1.95	0 53
" 395 lbs. at $1.80	7 11
Round iron, 489 lbs. at $1.80	8 80
" 809 lbs. at $1.95	15 78
" 100 lbs	2 40
" 56 lbs. at $2.25	1 26
" 50 lbs. at $3.05	1 53
Half round iron, 50 lbs. at $3	1 50
Square iron, 352 lbs. at $1.80	6 34
Bar iron, 169 lbs. at $1.80	3 04
Galvanized iron, 155 lbs. at 4c	6 20
White ink	0 25
Knitting machine ribber	17 55
Knives, 3½ doz. at $1.40	4 90
" ½ doz. at $1.50	0 75
Brass knobs, ½ doz. at 25c	0 13
Kip irons, 2 at 30c	0 60
Hardwood lumber, 2,355 ft. at $15	35 33
" " 1,500 ft. at $30	45 00
" " 1,000 ft.	20 00
" " 750 ft. at $20	15 00
" " 4,350 ft. at $16	69 60
Locks, 1	0 60
Lasts, 30 at 50c	15 00
" 3 at 30c	0 90
" 11 at 35c	3 85
Last tacks, 6 lbs. at 25c	1 50
Leather shoe russet, 2 doz at $4	8 00
Handles, 2 doz. at $1.20	2 40
Lining, 29¼ yds. at 16c	14 75
Mohair lining, 192½ yds. at 45c	86 63
Leather, harness, 115½ lbs. at 25c	28 88
" glazed dongola, 9 sides at $2.25	20 25
" pebbled calf, 174½ lbs at 12c	20 91
" sole, 359 lbs. at 22c	78 98
" laces, 3 gross	3 50
" book-binding, 1 doz	10 00
" upper, 60½ lbs. at 33c	19 97
" French kip, 165½ lbs. at 78c	129 09
" " calf, 20½ lbs. at $1.02	20 92
" welt, 87½ lbs. at 35c	30 62
" belt, 255½ lbs. at 25c	63 88
Machine work, 13 hours at 50c	6 50
Tape measure, 4 doz. at 35c	1 40
Leather mfg. machine, 1	55 00
Parts of sewing machine	0 52
Needles, knitting machine, 36 doz. at 30c	10 80
" sewing, 24 doz. at 35c	8 40
" " 3 doz. at 25c	0 75
" " 15 at 30c	4 50
" harness, 4 papers at 50c	2 00
" glovers', 1 pkg	0 15
Mason lines, 1 doz	0 40
Moulding nails, 12 lbs. at 8¾c	1 05
Hex. nuts, 25 lbs. at 16½c	4 13
" 35 lbs. at 5¼c	1 84
" 25 lbs. at 5½c.	1 38
Sqr. nuts, 25 lbs. at 4c	1 00
" 10 lbs. at 4c	0 40
Neatsfoot oil, 10 galls. at 90c	9 00
Sewing machine oil, 2 galls. at $2	4 00
Meth. spirits	6 15

Kingston—*Continued.*

Shops Generally—Continued.		$ cts.
Printers' Sundries—		
Press	$ 50 00	
Casting rolers	1 80	
Comp. stick	1 00	
Leaders	3 60	
Quads	0 71	
		57 11
Printers' ink, 2 tins at $1.35		2 70
Blasting powder, 6 kegs at $1.80		10 80
Picks, 2 doz. at $4.90		9 80
" ½ doz. at $7.80		3 90
" ½ doz. at $8.10		4 05
Pincers, 1½ doz. at $12		18 00
Drafting papers, 3 rolls		8 84
Paper, C. L. linen, 50½ rms		158 17
" double cap, 5 rms. at $3.78		18 90
" foolscap		24 75
" white flake		28 52
" Manilla, 1 rm		6 70
Pipe cutters, 1		3 50
Fence pliers, 2 prs. at 50c		1 00
Plait, Canada, 3 at $2.50		7 50
Flatt cutters		1 50
Eyelet punch, $1.25; tubes for same, $4.25		5 50
Repairs to sewing machine		0 75
Rings, 3 gross at 75c		2 25
Rasps, 3 at $2.50		7 50
" ½ doz. at $6.10		3 05
Reeds, 6 at 75c		4 50
" 5 doz. at 80c		4 50
" ½ doz. at $3.50		1 75
" ½ doz. at $3.25		1 63
Iron rivets, 10 lbs. at 5c		0 50
Recasting rollers for printing press, 4 at $1		4 00
Rubber tissue, 1 lb.		1 25
Screws, wood, 6 grs. at 11½c		0 69
" " 13½c		0 81
Saw blades, ½ doz. at $1.25		0 63
" 1 doz		4 00
Brass stencil, 7¾ lbs. at 35c		2 71
Brass rivets, 12 lbs. at 28c		3 36
Shoe hammers, ½ doz. at $1.80		0 90
Sand paper, 6 qrs. at 11c		0 66
Sponges, 6 at 30c		1 80
Shoe tacks, 25 lbs. at 15c		3 75
Shoe thread, 40 lbs. at 75c		30 00
Steel shanks, 1 gross		1 00
Shoe nails, iron, 140 lbs. at 5c		7 00
" zinc, 30 lbs. at 13c		3 90
" brass, 15 lbs. at 30c		4 50
Size stick, 1		0 25
Seat wheel, ½ doz. at $10		5 00
Silesia, 53 yds. at 18⅔c		9 94
" 57¼ yds. at 18½c		10 57
" 188 yds. at 18c		33 84
" 33 yds. at 19c		6 27
Set screws, 24 at $1.70		0 41
" 24 at $1.90		0 46
" 1 set		3 00
Snaps, ½ grs. at $2.40		1 20
Socks, 1 pr.		0 30
Sewing silk, ½ lb. at $10		5 00
Machine silk, 2 lbs. at $6.25		12 50
Silk twist, 3 lbs. at $4.25		12 75
" ¼ lb. at $7		1 75
Stay binding, 1 gross		0 75
Starch, 42 lbs. at 6c		2 58
Sheet steel, 160 lbs. at $7.65		12 23
" 357 lbs. at $3.75		13 39
Rip saw		1 50
Gilt studs, 6 doz. at $1		6 00

Shops Generally—Continued.	$ cts.
Cross-cut saw, 2 at $1.25	2 50
Ice saw, 1	4 75
Sewing machine, 1	45 00
Shellac, 1½ galls. at $2	3 00
Shuttles, 1	1 00
Shuttle carrier, 1	0 25
Machine steel, 250 lbs. at $2.80	7 00
" 6 lbs. at 55c	3 30
" 2 lbs. at $1.85	3 70
Slack coal, 100·120 tons at $3.44	345 24
Gasoline stove burner	2 00
Stitch divider, 1 doz	3 00
Mushett steel, 13 lbs. at 55c	7 15
Steel boiler plate, 44 lbs. at 4c	1 76
Black diamond steel, 1 bar	3 90
" "	4 13
Steel shovels, 1 doz	7 78
Cotton thread, 10½ grs. at $3.59	37 69
Linen thread, 2 lbs. at $1.50	3 00
" 93 lbs. at $1.75	162 75
" 4 lbs. at 65c	2 40
" 10 lbs. at 75c	7 50
Tweed, 278½ yds. at 50c	139 25
Carpet tacks, 2 pkgs. at 5c	0 10
Type	31 88
Tapes, 7 grs. at 55c	3 85
" 52¾ grs. at 12c	6 33
Cut tacks, 1 doz	0 66
Tips, ½ doz. at 45c	0 23
Trowels, 1 doz	4 68
Brass tacks, 1,000	0 65
Tailors' oven, 1	15 00
Tin ears, 19 lbs. at 15c	2 85
Parts of tailors' stove	2 00
Tin, 6 boxes at $6.50	39 00
Webbing, 6 pcs. at 20c	1 20
Velvet, 1 yd	0 50
Tin, ingot, 225 lbs. at 32c	72 00
Thermometers, 1	0 20
Wax, 25 lbs. at 8c	2 00
Wrenches, ⅓ doz. at $8	2 67
" ⅙ doz. at $9.25	1 54
" 3 doz. at 85c	2 55
Parts of wrenches	1 10
Wove wire, 1 pc., $2.50, 1 pc. $3.25	5 75
Wadding, 3 bales at $5 13	15 39
Wire, 101 lbs. at $2.85	2 88
Wire cloth, 4 pcs	1 91
" 16⅜ yds. at 13c	2 18
Ink, 5 galls. at 45c	2 25
Russets, 1 doz	10 00
Felt hats, 94 at $1	94 00
Yarn, 3 lbs. at 40c	1 20
" 39 lbs. at 45c	17 55
" for towelling	150 78
Cartage	0 70
Sheet zinc, 163½ lbs. at $5.85	9 57
Repairs to sewing machine	4 14
Express	14 16
Customs	1 50
Freight	18 99
Packing	0 15
Seine twine, 20 lbs. at 35c	7 00
	8,994 25
Binder Twine.	
Advertising	25 00
Paraffine oil., 82 72 galls. at 18½c	15 30
Cordage oil, 3,733 galls. at 9c	335 97
Barrels, 89 at 60c	53 40
T. G. Mathers, legal services	35 54
Freight	346 59

Kingston—*Continued.*

Binder Twine—Concluded.		$ cts.
Express		30 05
Postage		102 00
Customs		1 25
Cartage		34 38
Telegrams		6 46
Hauling cars		12 00
R.R. guide		1 00
Bags, 2,007 at 6c		120 42
Sisal hemp, 87,734 lbs. at $5\frac{3}{8}$	$4,715 70	
" 2,091 lbs. at $4\frac{3}{8}$	91 48	
	$ 4,807 18	
Less 6 p.c. per annum on 65 d	51 36	
		4,755 82
Sisal hemp, 31,233 lbs. at $8\frac{7}{8}$c.	$ 2,771 93	
" 1,012 lbs. at $8\frac{7}{8}$...$89 82		
Less 5 p.c. damaged 4 49		
	85 33	
	$ 2,857 26	
Less 6 p.c. per annum for unexpired portion of 90d	32 87	
		2,824 39
Manilla, 28,476 lbs. at 6c	$ 1,708 56	
Less 100 lbs. short	6 00	
	$ 1,702 56	
Less freight	65 28	
		1,637 28
G. Wright, refund acct. of twine		1 50
Slack coal, 702·824 tons at $3.44		2,416 65
		12,728 00
Less—Refunds		128 60
		12,599 40

Buildings.	$ cts.
Bracket tubes, 28 at $11.50	3 22
" 154 at $7	10 78
Brass screws, 9 gross at 70c	6 30
Rubber buffers, $13\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. at 90c	12 38
Electric cutouts, 1	0 25
" 184 at $16\frac{1}{4}$c	29 81
" 1	1 75
" 30 at 45c	13 50
Basin taps, 152 at $3.77	573 04
Brass closet spuds, 168 at 42c	70 56
Closets, 155 at $7.50	1,162 50
Portland cement, 35 barrels at $2.50	87 50
" 50 " 2.45	122 50
Small castings, 600 at $1\frac{1}{4}$c	7 50
Castings, vent, 2,039 lbs. at 7c	142 73
" collars, 374 lbs. at $3\frac{1}{4}$c	12 15
" asst., 84 lbs. at 3c	2 52
" brass, 18 lbs. at 30c	5 40
Steel doors, 2	74 72
Duggan cleets, 100	7 20
" 74 at $3.60	2 66
Lamp cord, 100 yds	3 15
Flushometers, 155 at $10	1,550 00
Glass, 14 boxes at $4.28	59 92
" 2 " 8.36	16 72
" 2 " 4.08	8 16
Iron castings, 2 at $4.05	8 10
Iron cast crosses, 30 at 32c	9 60
" 6 at 83c	4 98
Bends, 2 at $1.10	2 20
Elbows, 160 at $2\frac{1}{2}$c	4 00
" 300 at 8c	24 00

Buildings—Concluded.	$ cts.
Unions, 240 at 2c	4 80
Pipe, 253 ft. at 5c	12 65
" 504 ft. at $3\frac{1}{4}$c	16 38
Iron, round, 394 lbs. at $1.85	7 28
" " 12 " 2.85	0 34
" flat, 118 bars	278 35
" square, 11,951 lbs. at $1.80	215 11
" " 1,145 " 1.80	20 61
Electric lamps, 152 at 18c	27 36
" 30 at 19c	5 70
Iron T's, 1,010 lbs. at $3\frac{1}{4}$c	32 83
Locks, 1 set	6 03
" $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	32 95
" $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	10 49
Metal lath, 45 sq. y. at 23c., less 3 p.c.	10 04
Rubber tubing, 6 lbs. at 35c	2 10
Rivets, 200 lbs. at $2\frac{1}{4}$c	4 50
" 900 " $1\frac{3}{4}$c	15 75
" 108 " 5c	5 40
" 10 " 10c	1 00
" 3 " 33c	0 99
Burs, 1 lb	0 32
Tinned rivets, 1,200 at 13c. per 100	1 56
Bolts, expansion, 2 at $39.40, less 40 and 10 p.c.	21 28
Bolts, expansion, 100 net	6 90
Unions, mall, 128 at 20c	25 60
Plugs, 136 at $2\frac{1}{2}$c	3 40
Cast T's, 104 at 8c	8 32
West key sockets, 100	14 00
Porcelain tubes, 60	2 69
" 50	0 47
Soldering salt, 12 bots	4 20
Sand	70 80
Shingles, 20 M at $2.50	50 00
Screws, $1\frac{2}{12}$ gross at 91c	5 46
" $1\frac{5}{12}$	3 61
" $1\frac{3}{16}$ gross at $3.20	3 29
" 2 gross at 76c	1 52
" 1 gross	0 89
Steel, 103 lbs. at $1.90	1 85
Steel beams, 4,039 lbs	77 09
Splicing clamp, 1	1 25
Steel tank, 3,840 lbs. at $1.95	74 88
Screws 225 " 4.57	10 28
Bar steel 185 " 1.80	3 33
Black diamond steel, 116 lbs. at $7.65	8 87
Electric wire, 1,000 ft	81 00
" 1,608 ft. at $41	41 33
" 2,005 " 45	90 23
" 30 " 385	11 55
" 220 " 210	46 20
" 126 " 142	17 89
" 2,016 " 18	36 29
" 1,005 " 9	9 05
Woven wire, 2,000 " 18, less dis., 72c	35 28
Freight	123 40
Customs	1 75
Express	1 65
Cartage	0 75
Burning kiln	7 50
Cutting pliers, 1 pair	1 00
" 1 pair	2 00
	5,659 19

Lands.	
Wire fence	85 82
Land purchased	1,600 00
	1,685 82

Kingston—*Continued.*

Travelling Expenses.	$ cts.		$ cts.
Street-car tickets	30 50	Legal expenses	119 73
Warden	76 55		
Chief keeper	8 30		
Engineer	25 00	Advertising	581 34
Carpenter instructor	31 15		
Inspectors of penitentiaries	241 00	Parole expenses	76 50
	412 50		
LESS—Refund of expenditure	131 66		
	280 84		

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff :—			
Salaries, general	18,632 91		
" police	33,203 98		
" industrial	12,774 19		
		64,611 08	
Uniforms		1,975 80	
Retiring allowance		1,605 16	
Police mess		1,010 83	
			69,202 87
Maintenance of Convicts :—			
Rations		16,447 42	
Prison clothing	4,474 19		
Less refund of expenditure	66 10		
		4,408 09	
Hospital supplies		709 85	
			21,565 36
Discharge Expenses :—			
Freedom suits		953 23	
Travelling allowance		2,089 00	
Transfers		22 10	
Interments		22 00	
			3,086 33
Working Expenses :—			
Heating		9,524 75	
Lighting		2,046 26	
Water supply		1,364 18	
Prison, stables and vehicles		826 72	
Maintenance of buildings	6,688 89		
Less refund of expenditure	0 46		
		6,688 43	
Maintenance of machinery		797 93	
" chapel		116 40	
" school		10 83	
Stationery		383 43	
Postage		132 66	
Telegrams		14 68	
Telephones		142 95	
Truckage		46 90	
Freight	90 54		
Less refund of expenditure	0 03		
		90 51	
Armoury		51 50	
			22,238 13
Prison Equipments :—			
Furniture and furnishings		162 14	
Machinery		6,620 25	
Beds and bedding		134 89	
Prison utensils		541 72	
Library		195 25	
Office books		43 34	
Fire protection		456 55	
			8,154 14

Kingston—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION—*Concluded.*

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Industries:—			
Farm crops		468 62	
" implements		173 15	
" piggery		315 34	
Shops generally		8,994 25	
Binder twine	12,728 00		
Less refund of expenditure	128 60		
		12,599 40	
			22,550 76
Capital:—			
Land		1,685 82	
Buildings		5,659 19	
			7,345 01
Miscellaneous:—			
Escapes		33 55	
Advertising		581 34	
Travelling expenses	412 50		
Less refund of expenses	131 66		
		280 84	
			895 73
Legal expenses		119 73	
Parole expenses		76 50	
			1,091 96
			155,234 56

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Salaries.

Rank.	Name.	Period. Months.	Period. Days.	Salary.	Amount.
Staff.				$ cts.	$ cts.
Warden	J. A. Duchesneau	12	.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
Surgeon	L. A. Fortier	7	..	1,600 00	933 31
"	A. A. Allaire	5	2	1,600 00	675 25
"	"	1	16	1,200 00	151 61
Roman Catholic Chaplain	L. O. Harel	12	....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Protestant Chaplain	John Rollit	12	....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Accountant	G. S. Malepart	12	.....	1,210 00	1,200 00
Wardens clerk	E. Lachapelle	12	.....	700 00	700 00
Storekeeper	G. B. Lamarche	12	.....	900 00	900 00
Engineer	E. Champagne	12	.....	900 00	900 00
Steward	N. Charbonneau	12	.....	800 00	800 00
Hospital overseer	D. O'Shea	12	.....	750 00	750 00
School instructor	J. T. Dorais	12	.....	800 00	800 00
Fireman	E. Leclair	12	.....	500 00	500 00
Asst storekeeper	H. C. Fatt	12	.....	500 00	500 00
Messenger	C. Taillon	12	.....	500 00	500 00
Electrician	J. Dorais	12	.....	800 00	800 00
					14,910 17
Industrial.					
Chief trade instructor	G. A. Pratt	12	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Farm instructor	E. Kenney	12	.....	700 00	700 00
Instructors, 8		12	.....	700 00	5,600 00
" 1		8	8	700 00	481 69
" 1		1	16	700 00	88 44
Stable guards, 2		12	.....	500 00	1,000 00
					9,370 13
Special.					
Architect	James Adams	.....	16	1,500 00	64 52
Surgeon	Dr. Gaudet (arrears)	.....	25	1,500 00	92 21
					156 73
Police.					
Deputy warden	O. Beauchamp	12	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Chief keeper	U. Chartrand	12	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Keepers, 9		12	.....	600 00	5,400 00
Guards, 30		12	.....	500 00	15,000 00
" 1		10	.....	500 00	416 60
" 1		9	22	500 00	405 49
" 1		2	5	500 00	90 26
" 1		11	7	500 00	467 67
" 1		10	.....	500 00	416 60
" 1		2	15	400 00	83 33
" 1		9	15	500 00	395 85
" 1		9	22	400 00	324 41
" 1		2	8	500 00	94 51
" 1		6	22	500 00	279 61
" 1		1	13	400 00	47 31
" 1		1	5	500 00	38 71
" 1		3	19	400 00	120 42
" 1		2	.....	500 00	83 40
" 1		.....	15	500 00	20 83
					26,385 00
Less—Refund of Expenditure		.....	.....	.....	116 95
					26,268 05

Gratuities on Retirement.

Gratuities on retirement	1,168 21

St. Vincent de Paul—*Continued.*

Officers' Uniforms.	$ cts.
Fancy Silesia, 464½ yds	34 84
Cuban oil, 1 gall	3 20
Boot varnish, 4 galls	3 35
Carbon, ½ gall	2 00
Pebble grain leather, 70½ lbs	10 58
Black Canadian calf, 186	117 18
Gilt buttons, 14 grs	36 72
Embroidered crowns, 9 prs.	13 00
Blue serge, 15-oz., 466 yds	484 73
" 12-oz., 424 yds	360 40
Frieze, 141½ yds	162 29
Wire nails, 53 lbs	4 77
Blue black cloth, 10 yds	34 50
Rubber cement, 6 boxes	1 20
Felt hats, 2½ doz	36 45
Pipe clay, 1½ doz	1 50
Buffing, 17½ ft	3 50
Rubber soles, 1 pair	1 00
Braid, 25 yds	15 00
Subscription Tailors Journal	10 00
Boot webb, 9 pieces	3 60
Rubber coat, 1	3 00
Military braid, 2¼ grs	31 98
Sole leather, 450 lbs	99 00
Shoe duck, 42 yds	7 20
Patent leather, 39 ft	7 80
French canvass, 310 yds	41 40
Italian cloth, 203 yds	81 20
Venetian cloth, 6 yds	21 00
Button hole twist, 1 lb	4 25
Mohair lining, 47 yds	11 75
Overcoat lining, 52½ yds	10 50
Machine silk thread, 4 lbs	25 00
Rubber capes, 6	10 50
Persian lamb skins, 6	39 00
Hair seal skins, 9	28 50
Cap gads, 12 doz	14 40
Tar felt, 5 yds	1 25
Box calf, 19¾ lbs	5 93
Gloves, 13 pairs	16 25
Knitting cap buttons, ½ gr.	2 50
Mitts, 5½ doz	69 33
Buckskin gloves, 1 pair	2 50
Brass crowns, 38	13 00
Rubber boots, 1 pair	3 00
Lasts, 12 pairs	4 56
Shoe rivets, 28 lbs	2 52
Hardash silk thread, 2 lbs	9 90
Gutta percha, 1 lb	0 50
Coating, 1¾ yds	3 94
Linen thread, 5 lbs	8 75
Scarlet cloth, 5 yds	15 00
Common buttons, 1 gr	0 15
Men's shanks, 1 set	0 35
French calf, 22¾ lbs	26 16
Kid calf skin, 1	3 00
Making cap	2 50
Shoe elastic, 6 yds	2 10
Tracing braid, ½ gr	3 18
Gimp, 3 yds	1 09
Subscription "Journal"	10 00
	1,983 75
LESS—Refund of Expenditure.	161 77
	1,821 98
Police Mess.	
Beef, 4,090 lbs	236 93
Currants, 100 lbs	10 00
Carraway seed, 6 lbs	0 72
Nutmegs, 6 lbs	2 70
Raisins, 224 lbs	16 80

Police Mess—Concluded.	$ cts.
Eggs, 322½ doz	63 91
Baking powder, 36 boxes	9 00
Milk, 273½ galls	19 74
Apples, 2 bags	1 50
" 3½ doz	0 70
Blended tea, 5 lbs	1 75
Coffee, 24 lbs	8 40
Haddock, 430 lbs	21 50
Salmon, 8 lbs	0 80
Cheese, 6 lbs	0 90
Sardines, 6 boxes	0 72
Butter, 290 lbs	66 70
Corn, 10 lbs	0 30
	463 07
Rations.	
Rice, 6,000 lbs	195 00
Pease, 2,500 lbs	52 50
Pork, 40·127 brls	853 34
Herring, 30 brls	150 00
Oatmeal, 6,030 lbs	135 68
Beans, 6,820 lbs	204 60
Sugar, 6,724 lbs	243 75
Flour, 1,074 brls	3,812 70
Beef, 51,015 lbs	2,956 69
Pepper, 510 lbs	91 80
Ground cinnamon, 111 lbs	15 54
Brown cloves, 100 lbs	14 00
Allspice, 91 lbs	12 74
Mutton, 2,567 lbs	122 98
Comp. yeast, 208 lbs	62 40
Molasses, 1,251 galls.	375 30
Split pease, 6,000 lbs	126 00
Pot barley, 1,000 lbs	21 00
Cod fish, 623 lbs	32 72
Japan tea, 400 lbs	70 00
Lard, 600 lbs	60 00
Salt, 12 bags	7 20
Onions, 4 brls	12 00
Potatoes, 661 $\frac{35}{80}$ bags	595 29
Oranges, 4 cases	13 75
Apples, 6 brls	25 50
Milk, 3 galls	0 36
	10,262 83
LESS—Refund of expenditure.	64 87
Total	10,197 96
Prison Clothing.	
Shirting, 3,765½ yds.	395 38
Bone buttons, 25 gross	5 00
Trouser " 24 gross	2 40
Shoe ink, 4 galls	1 76
Neatsfoot oil, 19 galls	14 25
Wax machine thread, 15 lbs.	18 00
Shoe thread, 30 lbs	21 00
Shoe wax, 20 lbs	1 60
Bristles, 2 lbs	10 50
Oxalic acid, 2 lbs	0 20
Tragacanth gum, 2 lbs	0 50
Pegs, 3 bush	3 27
Red calf, 80 lbs	64 00
Welting, 40 lbs	12 00
Porpoise leather, 53⅝ lbs	67 03
Kip leather, 527½ lbs	226 83
Sheepskin, 267 lbs	90 78
Tape, 18 gross	7 20
Felt, 1 end	0 60
Tailor's chalk, 12 boxes	4 80
Lasting tacks, 20 gross	6 40
Iron nails, 190 lbs.	8 56

St. Vincent de Paul—*Continued.*

Prison Clothing—Concluded.	$ cts.
Shoe tacks, 60 lbs	9 00
Split leather, 247½ lbs	47 03
Ammonia, 3 lbs	0 45
Checked cloth, 1,680¾ yds	723 98
Yarn, 570 lbs	165 30
Sole leather, 2,100 lbs	462 00
Under shirts, 80 doz	340 00
" drawers, 80 doz	340 00
Sewing cotton thread, 10 gross	35 90
Wadding, 2,160 yds	97 20
Gingham, 209½ yds	15 66
Rubber boots, 6 prs	18 00
Shoe thread, 15 lbs	10 50
Rivets and burrs, 7 lbs	7 00
Twilled cotton, 568 yds	45 44
Gray cotton, 665¼ yds	29 94
Linen thread, 8 lbs	14 00
Agate buttons, 12 gross	0 60
Hook eyelets, 10 boxes	2 50
Wire nails, 53 lbs	4 77
Interlining, 153 yds	6 50
Straw hats, 40 doz	32 00
	3,369 83
Less—Refund of expenditure	146 36
Total	3,223 47

Hospital.

	$ cts.
Butter, 2,499 lbs	574 77
Mustard, 48 lbs	16 80
Eggs 89½ doz	21 60
Biscuits, 11 boxes	2 80
" 6 lbs	0 91
Medicine	570 88
Milk, 3,911⅛ galls	474 79
Corn starch, 9 packages	0 90
Canton flannel, 148 yds	14 69
Lemons, 3 doz	0 85
Granulated sugar, 175 lbs	8 85
Tobacco, 64½ lbs	23 88
Methylated spirits, 20 galls	22 00
Tomatoes, 208 boxes	20 44
Sherry, 4½ galls	11 25
Apples, 1½ bush	1 50
" 2 doz	0 40
Cheese, 1⅜ lbs	0 21
Oranges, 5 doz	1 15
Trusses, 8	14 05
Codrington lens, 1	2 00
Fowls, 11	6 15
Lime juice, 4 bottles	1 20
Cider, 3 bottles	0 30
Brandy, ¾ gall	2 10
False teeth repaired	2 50
Tubes vaccine, 440	33 00
Jam, 3 lbs	0 65
Sulphur, 5½ lbs	0 35
Professional service	20 00
Lythia water, 1 bottle	0 75
Elastic catheters, 5	5 00
Wine, 2 galls	3 15
Formadelyde, ½ gall	1 95
" generator, 1	12 00
Packing, 1	0 10
Pineapple, 1	0 30
	1,874 22
Less—Refund of expenditure	9 64
Total	1,864 58

Freedom Suits.	$ cts.
Eyelets, 20 boxes	3 00
Ivory buttons, 24 grs	8 40
Flannel, 1,386¾ yds	152 55
Fancy silesia, 630¾ yds	40 72
Interlining	11 43
Hook eyelets, 10 boxes	2 50
Sole leather, 446 lbs	98 12
Handkerchiefs, 13 doz	5 20
Ties, 13 doz	9 75
Braces, 13 doz	13 00
Discharge tweed, 1,140½ yds	342 15
Gloves, 7½ doz	16 88
French canvass, 840½ yds	48 33
Welt leather, 47 lbs	14 10
Shoe ink, 12 bottles	3 00
Farmers satin, 363½ yds	30 90
Gingham, 44 yds	3 08
Felt hats, 6 doz	25 50
Black silesia, 56½ yds	3 11
	831 72
Less—Refund of expenditure	130 00
Total	701 72

Travelling Allowances.

	—	Allowance	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Discharge	1 00	1 00
2	"	2 00	4 00
1	"	2 40	2 40
1	"	2 45	2 45
26	"	3 00	78 00
9	"	4 00	36 00
50	"	5 00	250 00
1	"	5 40	5 40
42	"	6 00	252 00
1	"	6 50	6 50
1	"	6 90	6 90
20	"	7 00	140 00
1	"	7 40	7 40
2	"	7 90	15 80
26	"	8 00	208 00
1	"	8 60	8 60
15	"	10 00	150 00
1	"	10 05	10 05
1	"	11 00	11 00
2	"	15 00	30 00
2	"	20 00	40 00
	Total		1,265 50

Transfers.

Transfer of convicts	94 30

Interments.

Tapers, 50 lbs.	25 00
Graves dug, 3	4 50
Burial permit, 1	0 50
Total	30 00

St. Vincent de Paul—*Continued.*

Heating.	$ cts.
Furnace coal, 500·61 tons	2,770 71
Black birch, 52 cords	299 00
Soft coal, 562·1260 tons	2,436 19
Stove coal, 21·320	124 63
Egg coal, 295·640	1,671 51
Grate bars, 2,448 lbs	86 04
Freight	2 30
Maple, 42 cords	230 58
Smiths' coal, 26·260 tons	156 70
	7,777 66
Less refund of expenditure	50 86
Total	7,726 80
Lighting.	
Matches, 10 gr	4 20
Rubber hose, 8 ft	2 40
Coal oil, 3,228·51 galls	548 87
	555 47
Less refund of expenditure	64 57
Total	490 90
Water Supply.	
Soft coal, 191·1300 tons	829 84
Electric Light, Power, &c.	
Soft coal, 269·940 tons	1,166 81
Coal screenings, 825·1820 tons	3,055 87
	4,222 68
Prison Stables.	
Alcohol, 2 galls	9 50
Olive oil, 2 galls	3 60
Straw, $22\frac{1929}{2000}$ tons	107 91
Carriage whips, 2	1 50
Rock salt, 165 lbs	3 45
Sponges, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	4 88
Green cloth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds	12 25
Lace, 10 yds	1 20
Veterinary services	120 50
Horseshoe nails, 3 boxes	10 05
Horseshoes, 250	8 94
Soft soap, 14 lbs	1 40
Hood ointment, 24 lbs	7 20
Harness soap, 30 lbs	4 50
Oats, 804·58 bags	644 29
Bran, $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons	97 50
Horse collars, 2	14 30
White English leather, 11 ft	5 50
Camphor liniment, 2 lbs	1 50
Nickel plated buckles, 2 doz	0 35
Tincture of opium, $2\frac{1}{4}$ doz	1 62
Beer, 6 bottles	0 60
Linseed meal, 50 lbs	1 75
Corn, $10\frac{80}{200}$ tons	138 60
Pad screws, 2 doz	0 60
Cotton rope, 15 ft	0 30
Currycomb, 1	0 20
Horse, 1	200 00
Medicine, 1 lot	4 76
Reins, 1 pair	2 00
Horse blanket, 1	7 00
Total	6,417 75

Maintenance of Buildings.	$ cts.
Smith's coal, $19\frac{1700}{2240}$ tons	118 55
Coloured paint, 771 lbs	118 15
Burnt umber oil, 10 lbs	1 20
" powder, 15 lbs	1 50
Sienna oil, 10 lbs	1 20
Vermilion paint, 21 lbs	10 10
Wire net, 3 yds	0 75
Black walnut paint, 1 lb	0 25
Dryer, 10 galls	7 50
Screws, $303\frac{1}{2}$ gross	54 86
" 50	0 65
Cut nails, 2,400 lbs	58 80
Black japan, $92\frac{1}{2}$ galls	60 13
Mason's line, $3\frac{5}{8}$	1 09
Disinfectant, 104 galls	79 00
Chloride of lime, 462 lbs	13 86
Tanglefoot, 3 boxes	1 80
Rice root, 252 lbs	40 32
Pine boom, 95 ft	19 00
Fire clay, 23 bags	14 95
Electric bell buttons, 6 boxes	3 60
Gasoline, 15 galls	5 75
Enamelled glass, 1	0 65
Inspection of scales	8 85
Common iron, 15,354 lbs	273 19
Galvanized iron, 1,889 lbs	78 40
Russian iron, 102 lbs	10 71
Canada plate, 42 boxes	231 00
White lead, 3,750 lbs	221 25
Linseed oil, $205\frac{5}{6}$ galls	170 33
Block tin, 191 lbs	61 12
Pig lead, 113 lbs	4 24
Turpentine, $121\frac{13}{16}$ galls	69 15
Table hinges, $\frac{11}{12}$ doz	1 97
Machine oil, $47\frac{19}{35}$ galls	14 26
Whiting, 1,147 lbs	6 30
Wire nails, 800 lbs	23 60
Firth's steel, 1,272 lbs	127 27
Machine steel, 548 lbs	15 07
Shoe steel, 96 lbs	2 64
Toe steel, 66 lbs	1 82
Swede iron, 1,764 lbs	94 92
Band iron, 482 lbs	14 22
Mouse trap, 1	0 10
Bronzes, 44 papers	5 70
Portland cement, 50 brls	100 00
Porous cups, 6	2 40
Muriatic acid, 22 lbs	1 38
Pure rubber, $41\frac{3}{4}$ lbs	23 08
Padlocks, $5\frac{1}{2}$ doz	43 88
Sash pulleys, $\frac{10}{12}$ doz	3 34
Enamelled cloth, 12 yds	4 20
Silver solder, 1 box	1 25
Repairing tenements	84 04
Weighing coal	3 80
Roofing painted	725 75
Glass, 32 boxes	72 40
Hoop iron, 119 lbs	3 16
Sash cord, $26\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	7 95
Door buttons, 5 gross	3 75
Emery paper, 1 ream	6 75
Hemp rope, 1 pkg	0 30
Hinges, $98\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	6 57
" 3 doz	2 37
Tarred paper, 2 rolls	1 20
Elbows, 73 lbs	6 37
" 106	8 85
Bushings, 24	2 45
Buckles, R. & L., $24\frac{3}{4}$ lbs	2 09
" " 12	1 29
Open bends, 24	7 20
Boxes, 6	1 30
Van pump, 1	8 08

St. Vincent de Paul—*Continued.*

Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	$ cts.
Grind stones, 2	2 50
Cherry wood, 71 ft	9 23
Brass rings, 6 doz	1 24
" 4 pairs	2 00
Brass hooks, $1\frac{1}{12}$ gr	2 62
Bass wood, 11,394 ft	215 39
Door pulls, 13 doz	5 25
Blasting powder, 250 lbs	18 50
Plaster paris, 1 brl	2 00
Sheet zinc, 93 lbs	5 30
Iron plate, 176 lbs	7 04
Steel plate, 981 lbs	30 89
Freight	1 39
Cocks, 12	4 56
Cutter wheels, 6	1 44
Galv. iron pipe, $406\frac{1}{2}$ ft	98 20
Tamarack, $117\frac{1}{2}$ cords	580 50
Iron pipe, $216\frac{1}{2}$ ft	5 95
Black rock elm, 5	9 25
Straw, 1,530 lbs	3 60
Pummice stone, 10 lbs	1 00
Tinned rivets, $36\frac{3}{4}$ lbs	2 22
Folding door bolts, 2 prs	1 00
" " $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	1 40
Galv. roofing nails, 200 lbs	13 60
Glue, 223 lbs	33 45
Cotton waste, 317 lbs	24 57
Iron nuts, 250 lbs	12 45
Snap catches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	1 13
Babbitt metal, $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	3 12
Walnut, 256 ft	35 66
Jenkins valves, 6	5 28
Unions, 6	4 41
Valve dies, 12	0 76
Stop cocks, 6	11 64
Red chalk, 25 lbs	5 00
Wall paper, 58 pieces	7 59
" border, $72\frac{1}{2}$ yds	5 11
Varnish, $5\frac{1}{2}$ galls	18 50
Copper rivets and burrs	0 99
Fawcetts, 3	3 65
Siding, 4,054 ft	141 87
Iron washers, 300 lbs	1 58
Round iron, 300 lbs	7 58
Machine steel, 417 lbs	18 98
Ingot tin, 118 lbs	37 76
Water closets, complete, 2	41 36
" bowl, 1	3 60
Rubber hose, 6 ft	0 84
Telephone, complete, 1	15 00
Stove bolts, 200	1 00
Chain, 200 ft	6 00
" 74 lbs	3 33
Moulding sand, 578 lbs	2 89
Galv. iron pipe, $312\frac{3}{4}$ ft	47 54
Sal. ammonia, 25 lbs	3 13
Carriage bolts, 1,700	17 25
Magneto boxes, recharged, 3	9 30
Injector, repaired, 1	7 25
Pine lumber, 41,521 ft	1,147 78
Hand saws, 2	3 10
Moth balls, 10 lbs	1 50
Dial, watch and clock, 1,000	8 00
Telephone batteries, 10	66 90
Shellac, 5 galls	9 25
Smoke stack, made, 1	15 00
Expansion iron bolts, 1	8 70
Insulated wire, $14\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	5 08
" " 660 ft	6 60
Empty, 1	1 00
Burnt sienna, powder, 10 lbs	1 20
Valve seat, 6	2 38
Rubber cement, 6 cans	2 40

Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	$ cts.
Stove, 1	6 00
Grate, 1	0 50
Pantry cocks, 2	4 20
Charcoal, 50 bags	10 00
Sawdust, 350 bags	29 40
Moulding nails, 21 lbs	1 94
Pheonix aid, 2 lbs	1 00
Hydrocloric acid, 45 lbs	2 03
Key spikes, 4	14 00
Wire screen, 167 ft	2 25
Oak, 597 ft	47 73
Rubber band, 7 lbs	9 80
Fire bricks, 10	1 50
Range cover, 1	0 50
Galv. iron wire, 386 lbs	11 00
Shutter knobs, 6	0 60
Drawer handles, 10	7 50
Castors, 1 set	0 75
Door springs, 2	0 60
Cast iron sink, 1	1 10
Gimp, 1 piece	0 65
Iron wire, 203 lbs	5 68
Furnishing nails, 100 lbs	3 10
Tin plate, 198 lbs	17 82
Wire window screens, 4	15 00
Iron soil pipe, 115 ft	54 91
Iron soil pipe tee, 1	1 10
Iron " reducer, 1	0 47
" " bends, 3	1 73
" " taps, 2	2 04
Oakum, 100 lbs	7 25
Loftus roofing formula	100 00
	6,387 77
LESS—Refund of expenditure	245 81
Total	6,141 96
Maintenance of Machinery.	
Lard oil, 15 galls	15 00
Machine oil, 2 galls	2 05
Black oil, 5 galls	1 25
Mill stone. Repaired, 1	8 80
Steam boiler " 1	71 66
Belting, 209 ft	36 40
Rubber, $24\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	6 62
Cylinder oil, 181 galls	99 32
Engine oil, $143\frac{1}{2}$ galls	43 05
Electric packing, $9\frac{13}{16}$ lbs	7 36
Tube cleaners, 6	14 40
Lubricating glass, 24	1 98
Dynamo oil, $46\frac{25}{100}$ galls	20 83
Raw lace leather, $33\frac{3}{16}$ lbs	19 91
Grate bars, 3 sets	15 75
Eccentric rod, 1	1 55
Automatic grease cups	14 40
Engine grease, 190 lbs	47 50
Plumbago, 5 lbs	1 25
Rubber belting, 25 ft	10 53
Cotton waste, 392 lbs	31 04
	470 65
Chapels.	
Organists salary	99 92
Oil for sacraments, 10 galls	14 10
Surplice, 1	8 00
Stole, 1	8 00
Bibles, 3 doz	9 00
Cruit stand, 1	2 50
Six months attendance to chapel	54 56

St. Vincent de Paul—*Continued.*

Chapels—Concluded.	$ cts.
Organs repaired, 2	36 00
Wine, 3 galls	4 65
Wine, 1 bottle	0 55
Rent of organ	25 00
Hymn books, 36	12 36
Deaths registered	2 00
	276 64
Stationery.	
Stationery and King's Printer	967 40
Postage	101 61
Telegrams	31 43
Telephone	135 68
Freight	365 99
Furniture and Furnishings.	
Hooks, 3 doz	0 24
Oil cloth, 21⅓ yds	19 20
Plate mirrors, 2	11 85
Clock, 1	2 80
Dusters, 2	1 55
Broom, 1	1 00
Tapestry, 46 yds	46 00
Rug, 1	13 50
Green leather, 54½ ft	11 99
Moss, 120 lbs	9 60
African fibre, 230 lbs	6 90
	124 63
Bedding.	
Ticking, 1,640½ yds	229 67
Quilts, 18	15 30
Palm leaves, 5,055 lbs	252 75
Forfar linen, 135½ yds	25 75
Blankets, 1,180 lbs	501 50
	1,024 97
Prison Utensils.	
Cans, 4	1 40
Cask, 1	0 75
Blue stone, 28 lbs	3 08
Glass jars, 6	0 72
Black lead, 1 gr	1 85
Polishing brushes	2 57
Concentrated lye, 100 doz	45 00
Empty barrels, 2	1 25
Toilet soap, 12 doz	1 10
Crockery plates, 9	0 75
Castile soap, 1959 lbs	137 13
Lamp chimnies, 372 doz	212 88
Empty boxes, 48	19 20
Crambo combs, 12 doz	3 75
Pearline, 6 boxes	25 50
Tumblers, 18	3 26
Shaving soap, 4 boxes	14 00
Towelling, 342½ yds	30 27
Towels, 512	50 35
Polish, 1 doz	0 75
Dusters, 2	1 00
Razor hone, 1	1 50
Clipper plate, 1	1 25
Pomade putz., 3 grs	11 85
Table spoons, 2½ grs	7 95
Sponges, 61	5 85
Barber's combs, 1 doz	1 35

Prison Utensils—Concluded.	$ cts.
Bunting, 38 yds	7 60
Laundry soap, 8,040 lbs	321 60
Burners, 15 doz	15 20
Office towels	21 93
Brickbats, 4 doz	2 00
Chloride lime	13 23
Fine combs, 1 doz	1 75
Lamp globe, 1	2 50
Razors, 1 doz	9 50
Corn brooms, 25 doz	55 00
Wicks, 2	0 80
Enamelled boiler, 1	1 25
Looking glass, 1	0 60
Boston polish, 1 gall	1 68
Kettle ears, 30 lbs	4 50
Wash bowl, 1	0 20
Cup and saucers, ½ doz	0 50
	1,046 15
Libraries.	
Subscription	2 25
"	6 00
Magazines	14 35
	22 60
Police Weapons.	
Rangoon oil, ½ gall	0 50
Revolver cartridges, 1,000 rounds	7 29
Rifle ammunition, 1,000 rounds	23 10
Rifles repaired, 3	10 00
Springs, 6	3 67
	44 56
Fire Protection.	
Babcock soda, 12 bottles	3 00
Electric Light Equipment.	
Rubber covered wire, 10,000 ft	82 50
Weather proof wire, 116 lbs	23 84
Wire cleats, 600	18 00
Cedar poles, 958 ft	95 80
Hickory pins, 150	2 55
Cleat rosettes, 145	8 05
Sockets, 115	22 88
Split knobs, 400	6 50
Porcelain cleats, 300	4 50
Wire loom, 1,100 lbs	63 32
Double block, 1	5 00
Triple block, 1	7 00
Insulators, 300	10 13
Screws, 300	5 63
Washers, 4 lbs	0 22
" 40	0 10
Labor testing machine	12 00
Boilers, engine, &c	3,701 25
Induce draft plant	1,031 00
Mechanical stoker	955 00
Arc lamps, 14	163 50
Galv. conduit pipe, 240 ft	67 68
Moulding rosettes, 50	5 50
Copper, 5 1/16 lbs	1 25
Tape, 13 lbs	5 20
Single conduit, 5,600 ft	1,045 00
R. J. Parke, consulting engineer	625 00
Labor at warden's quarters	43 13
Ureka tape, 7 lbs	3 10
Solid carbon, 524 lbs	16 72
" 48	1 44

St. Vincent de Paul—*Continued.*

Electric Light Equipment—Con.	$ cts.
Wire, 2,600 ft.	66 09
" 1,333½ lbs.	235 30
Plugs, 10.	2 00
Switches, 42.	8 20
Flexible conduit., 450 ft.	26 35
Inner globes, 4	1 60
Cap screws, 40	0 95
Nuts, 40	0 70
Alabaster globe bulbs, 85	28 70
Clear globes, 12	7 20
Clutches, 3.	0 79
Magneto coils, 3.	5 62
Carbon holders, 6	0 68
Packing	1 35
Fuse strips, 12	2 04
" links, 12.	0 96
Copper bust bar, 15 lbs.	4 50
50 Amp. D. P. T., 13	42 90
Three light brackets, 12	45 00
Two " 1	4 50
Shades, 35	14 30
Portable shades, 5.	15 00
Swing brackets, 3	7 50
Light ring, 1	1 50
" ball, 1	1 00
Stalactile, 1	0 80
Holders, 41.	2 08
Cord, 50 yds.	0 58
Spring connectors, 12	6 60
Brackets, 6	3 60
Compound commutators, 3	1 35
Cable, 100 yds.	4 00
Joint sleeves, 10	10 00
Lightning arresters, 4	50 30
Side blocks, 50.	0 76
Top pins, 175	2 89
	8,840 48
Farm Crops.	
Land plaster, 12 bags	7 80
Drain tiles, 3,000	70 00
Farm seeds	85 05
" 11 lbs.	3 25
Flower seeds	3 75
Hay press wire, 242 lbs.	7 87
Potatoe seed, 12½ bags.	25 00
Waverly oat seed, 246$\frac{29}{34}$ bush.	144 32
Peat mould, 468 loads	46 80
Seed, pease, 10 bush.	11 00
" timothy, 3 bush.	11 70
" mangel, 7 lbs.	1 26
" clover, 25 lbs.	3 25
Galv. iron staples, 100 lbs.	3 50
Paris green, 100 lbs.	17 00
Buckwheat, 10 lbs.	8 00
Manure, 32 loads	16 00
	465 55
Farm Implements.	
Harness leather, 276 lbs.	66 24
Brass saddle loops, 6 pairs	2 40
Collar, leather, 2 sides	7 00
Snaps, 17 doz.	8 45
Japan buckles, 3 gross	3 00
Wooden axle tree, 3.	3 60
Plough lines, 3 pairs	0 75
Ash logs, 3	6 00
Hay cutter, 1	43 00
Plough traces, 6 pairs	3 50
Cart harness, 3 pairs	7 50
Harrow, 1	22 00

Farm Implements—Con.	$ cts.
Plough hames, 3 pairs	9 00
Drum wheels, 185 lbs.	9 25
Side beam pin, 1	0 75
Plough plate, 2	1 00
Express	0 25
Gear for seeder, 1	0 75
Castings, 3	1 00
Brass buckles, 3 doz.	4 50
" rings, 2 doz.	1 50
Seeder tooth, 1	0 40
Manilla rope, 2½ lbs.	0 38
	202 22
Piggery.	
Oats, 436·32 bags.	314 26
Straw, 90$\frac{730}{2000}$ tons.	425 87
Moulee, 21$\frac{1419}{2000}$ tons.	589 18
Oat middlings, 5$\frac{1860}{2000}$ tons.	1,038 20
Corn, 5 tons.	137 50
	2,505 01
Less—Refund of expenditure	3 50
	2,501 51
Shops Generally.	
Emery wheel, 3.	11 10
Felt Buffing wheel, 1	9 50
Chalk, 12 boxes.	4 80
Thimbles, 1 gross	1 00
Paint brushes, 8 doz.	66 76
Files, 41½	84 32
Scoop shovels, 7 doz.	55 06
Splitter blade, 1	5 00
Wrenches, 2	1 55
Shoe rasps, 4 doz.	8 00
Crooked awls, 4 gross	5 85
Plainer knives, 4	2 52
Diagonal pliers, 2.	1 40
Tape measures, 9	1 13
Machine needles, 49 doz.	11 82
Saddlers needles, 12 papers	1 20
Peg awls, 6 boxes.	5 10
Oil stones, 8.	1 78
Spirit levels, 3.	5 25
Spokeshaves, 2.	0 75
Drill bits, 2	0 40
Twist bits, 2	0 60
Braces, 3.	1 85
Box saw blades, 6.	4 50
Clay pick handles, 47$\frac{1}{12}$ doz	41 40
Hickory pick handles, 21½ doz.	6 35
French chalk, 2 lbs.	1 50
Curry combs, 1 doz	3 00
Nail extractor, 1	1 50
Crane chain, 64 lbs	6 40
Circular saws repaired, 7.	6 45
Fittings for knitting machine, 1 lot.	17 15
Dusters, 1 doz.	4 77
Horse brushes, 1 doz.	11 52
Awl handles, ½ gross.	1 75
Peg-awl handles, 2 doz.	2 00
Shoe knives, 3 doz.	3 00
Draw knives, 3	2 60
Auger bits, 4 doz.	8 95
Band saw, 22 ft.	4 40
Knitting needles, 2.	2 00
Axes, 3.	3 00
Butcher saw, 1	1 25
Pipe tap, 1	0 31
Snow shovels, 214.	42 80
Sieves, 1	0 20

St. Vincent de Paul—*Continued.*

Shops Generally—Con.	$ cts.
Hand bellows, 1	0 65
Brad awls, 3	0 15
Drill bits, 36	14 60
Spoon bits, 9	0 54
Screwdrivers, 3	2 40
Gauges, 2	0 55
Socket chisels, 4 sets	4 95
Compass wing, 1	0 35
Nail sett, 2	0 20
Risner bit, 1	0 10
Jack planes, 5	5 85
Trace squares, 2	0 50
Sliding T bevel	0 25
Counter sinker bit	0 10
Welting awls, 1 gross	2 25
Clipper combs, 1	3 25
Hone, 1	1 50
Grindstone, 198 lbs	2 38
Sewing machine threading machine, 1	0 10
Pipe dies, 1 set	3 50
Bolt dies, 1 set	3 50
Sewing machine hooks	3 00
Potato shovels, 3	3 75
Chisels, 2	0 60
Screw bits, 3	0 75
Horse rasps, ½ doz	3 30
Lumber rules	2 50
Lasts, 38 pairs	11 02
Grooving knife, 1	0 50
Diston hand saw, 6	10 00
Bush hooks, 2	1 50
Hammers, 12	5 00
Axe saws, 6	0 50
Iron bench screws, 2	1 00
Drills, 3	1 35
Tailors leeds	0 50
Foot rules, 1 doz	3 52
Band saw gauge, 1	4 00
Manure forks, 1 doz.	5 89
Scissors, 1⅙ doz	4 40
Stock and dies, 1	7 50
Tap, 1	0 20
Button-hole cutter, 1	2 50
Butcher's steel, 1	1 00
Automatic boring machine, 1	2 00
Round and square shovels, 2 doz	15 56
Side stone, 1 doz	1 20
Gig saws, 2 doz	4 00
Plumbers' put, 1	1 75
Sewing shuttles, 2	3 00
Throat plate screw, 1	0 19
Freight	0 45
	613 64
Land.	
Professional services	258 85
Land	2,850 00
	3,108 85
Building.	
Sand, 231 loads	92 40
Window frame lumber, 2,000 ft.	92 00
Pine flooring, 40,595 ft.	1,373 73
Maple, 1,200 ft	42 00
Roofing paper, 15 rolls	16 50
Vent lining, 50	11 00
Freight	1 20
Tar paper, 20 rolls	10 00
Coal tar, 80 galls	8 00
Galv. skylights, 2	33 00
Sheave wheel, 132 lbs	4 62
Sheet lead, 1,079 lbs	48 36
Sash pulleys, 10 doz	10 00
	1,743 01
Quarry.	
Black oil, 10 galls	4 00
Iron wire rope, 2,214 lbs	121 77
Steel rope, 250 ft	29 25
Sheave wheel, 145 lbs	9 30
Derrick mast, 1	38 24
	202 56
Advertising	265 66
Travelling expenses	530 80
Legal expenses	14 00
Escapes	8 50
Miscellaneous special	68 33

SUMMARY.

Salaries and Retiring Allowances.	$ cts.
Salaries, general	14,910 17
" industrial	9,370 13
" special	156 73
" police	26,268 05
	50,705 08
Retiring allowances	1,168 21
	51,873 29
Uniforms and Mess.	
Uniforms	1,821 98
Mess	463 07
	2,285 05

Maintenance of Convicts.	$ cts.
Rations	10,197 96
Clothing	3,223 47
Hospital supplies	1,864 58
	15,286 01
Discharge Expenses.	
Freedom suits	701 72
Travelling allowance	1,265 50
Transfers	94 30
Interments	30 00
	2,091 52

St. Vincent de Paul—*Continued.*

Working Expenses.		$ cts.
Heating		7,726 80
Lighting		490 90
Water supply		829 84
Power, shops and electric light		4,222 68
Maintenance of buildings		6,141 96
" machinery		470 68
" chapels		276 64
" library		22 60
Office stationery	$967 40	
" postage	101 61	
" telegrams	31 43	
" telephone	135 68	
" freight	365 99	
		1,602 11
		21,784 18
Industries.		
Farm crops		465 55
" implements		202 22
" piggery		2,501 51
Prison stables		1,417 75
Shops generally		613 64
		5,200 67

Prison Equipment.	$ cts.
Furniture and furnishings	124 63
Beds and bedding	1,024 97
Prison utensils	1,046 15
Police weapons	44 56
Fire protection	3 00
Machinery, electric light	8,840 48
" quarry	202 56
	11,268 35
Land and Buildings.	
Land	3,108 85
Buildings	1,743 01
	4,851 86
Miscellaneous.	
Advertising	265 66
Travelling expenses	530 80
Legal expenses	14 00
Escapes	8 50
	818 96
Miscellaneous, special	68 33
	115,546 22

DORCHESTER.

Salaries—General.	$ cts.
Warden, J. A. Kirk	2,000 00
Surgeon, E. P. Doherty, M.D.	1,400 00
Accountant, J. A. Gray	1,200 00
Prot. chaplain, Rev. J. Roy Campbell, D.D.	600 00
R. C. chaplain, Rev. A. D. Cormier	600 00
Storekeeper, F. A. Landry, 11 m.	641 63
Steward, W. J. Macleod	700 00
Engineer, J. A. Piercy	900 00
Hosp. overseer and school instructor, G. B. Papineau, 364 dys.	797 85
Matron, Miss McMahon	500 00
Deputy matron, Miss Cumming	400 00
Messenger, James McDougall	550 00
Fireman, D. P. Belliveau, 364 dys	498 66
	10,788 14
Salaries—Industrial.	
Architect, Jas. Adams, 11 m., 15 d.	1,435 48
Blacksmith instructor, Jno. Downey	700 00
Shoemaker instructor, Nathan Tattrie	700 00
Carpenter instructor, L. H. Chambers	700 00
Mason instructor, John McDougall	700 00
Tailor instructor, W. R. Burns, 362½ d.	695 30
Baker instructor, A. M. McDonald	700 00
Farmer instructor, A. T. Hicks, 9 m., 6 d.	536 63
Quarry instructor, Jos. T. LeBlanc, 9 m	524 97
Stonecutter instructor, W. A. Sherard, 9½ m.	554 13
Stable guard, J. S. Milton	500 00
" Thos. Walsh, 364 d.	498 66
	8,245 17

Salaries—Police.	$ cts.
Deputy warden, A. B. Pipes	1,500 00
Chief keeper, L. S. Hutchinson	800 00
Keepers, 5 at $600	3,000 00
Guards, 18 at $500	9,000 00
" 1 at $500, 11 m	458 26
" temporary, 1 at $500, 3 m.	124 98
" " 1 at $500, 18 d.	24 19
" " 1 at $400, 17 d.	18 28
" " 1 at $400, 2 m.	66 66
	14,992 37
Total salaries	34,025 68
Uniforms.	
Serge, 459 yds	435 78
Khaki, 153¾ yds	115 31
Frieze, 147 yds	169 05
Dress goods, 11 yds	7 15
Linings, 93 yds	32 47
Farmer's satin, 40 yds	3 60
Silesia, 113 yds	6 78
Red beaver, 2½ yds	7 50
Italian cloth, 1¼ yds	0 90
Canvas, 7 yds	0 88
Braid, ¼ gross	1 83
Olivettes, 3 doz	3 00
Brass buttons, 8 gross	24 90
Gold crowns, 1 pr	2 00
" stars, 1 pr	2 00
Badges, 3 doz	10 97
Persian lamb caps, 3	27 00
Black seal caps, 11	17 98
Persian lamb skins, 11	66 00
Waterproof coat	12 00

Dorchester—*Continued.*

Uniforms—Concluded.	$ cts.
Mitts, 3 doz. prs	16 50
Gloves, ¾ doz. prs	12 59
Balmoral uppers, 95 prs	106 35
Calf skins, 57½ lbs	39 10
Welt leather, 2 sides	7 90
Shoe brushes, 6	1 25
Blacking, boxes	0 45
Linen thread, 10 lbs	18 50
Hooks and eyes, 2 doz	0 38
Railway freight	5 15
	1,155 27
Retiring Allowaaces.	
Charles Ross, balance	880 11
Robert Colburn	727 70
	1,607 81
Police Mess.	
Beef, 2,915 lbs	148 37
Mutton, 22 lbs	1 15
Pork, mess, 94 lbs	8 90
Flour, 3 brls	11 43
Beans, 201 lbs	6 03
Salt, fine, 280 lbs	2 80
Fish, boneless, 18 lbs	0 67
Tea, 88 lbs	14 77
Pepper, 17 lbs	3 35
Vinegar, 3 galls	0 60
Herring, 1 brl	4 00
Mackerel, 1 brl	11 00
Fresh fish, 63½ lbs	5 27
Sugar, 618 lbs	29 36
Butter, 628½ lbs	113 13
Coffee, 45 lbs	9 00
Spices	1 62
	371 45
Rations.	
Flour, 600 brls	2,287 92
Beef, 14,725 lbs	751 43
Mutton, 3,601 lbs	186 47
Pork, 1,306 lbs	124 10
Sugar, 1,884 lbs	75 36
Molasses, 954 galls	295 74
Oatmeal, 35 brls	151 20
Cornmeal, 14 brls	37 74
Split pease, 9 brls	39 56
Beans, 3,055 lbs	91 65
Barley, 392 lbs	8 82
Onions, 688 lbs	17 21
Coarse salt, 6,845 lbs	30 81
Fish, boneless, 3,082 lbs	114 83
Herring, 19 brls	74 80
Potatoes, 294 bush	116 92
Tea, 632 lbs	111 23
Lard, 100 lbs	9 50
Pepper, 63 lbs	12 65
Vinegar, 91 galls	21 04
Baking soda, 700 lbs	13 30
Rice, 50 lbs	1 63
Hops, 30 lbs	4 50
Malt, 36 lbs	5 01
Christmas extras—	
Suet, 70 lbs	3 50
Raisins, 84 lbs	5 88
Cassia, 2 lbs	0 50
Ginger, 3 lbs	0 60
Vanilla, 6 lbs	1 80
Geese, 50	36 42

Rations—Concluded.	$ cts.
Coronation extras—	
Strawberries, 9 crates	21 60
	4,653 75
LESS—Refund of expenditure	14 40
	4,639 35
Prison Clothing.	
Checked cloth, 1,025 yds	440 86
Kersey, 1,178 yds	265 05
Brown duck, 135½ yds	22 36
Striped denim, 113 yds	21 47
French canvas, 478 yds	28 68
Cottonade, 308½ yds	49 36
Gray cotton, 852½ yds	47 05
Twilled cotton, 252 yds	21 42
Lining, 339¾ yds	35 91
Linen, rough, 46¼ yds	4 86
Coloured handkerchiefs, 35 doz	16 80
Woollen yarn, 321 lbs	96 30
Wadding, 2½ bales	10 00
Moccasins, 24 prs	32 00
Straw hats, 5 doz	6 00
Linen thread, 20 lbs	37 00
Spools, 3 gross	12 00
Vest buttons, 4 gross	2 00
Bone buttons, 8 great gross	9 60
Coat buttons, 1 gross	0 75
Buckles, 2 doz	0 90
Needles, 4 papers	0 12
Sole leather, 2,738 lbs	597 47
Upper leather, 512 lbs	166 40
Sheep skins, 2 doz	8 00
Welt leather, 2 sides	7 90
Soap, 1,860 lbs	60 45
Washing soda, 560 lbs	8 40
Iron nails, 50 lbs	2 50
Zinc nails, 165 lbs	18 15
Hungarian nails, 100 lbs	10 00
Toe tacks, 36 lbs	5 04
Lasting tacks, 12 gross	2 88
Shoe thread, 21 lbs	13 65
Burnishing ink, 24 bottles	3 60
Eyelets, 24 boxes	3 60
	2,068 53
Hospitals.	
Drugs and medicines	118 49
Butter, 92 lbs	16 56
Soda biscuits, 65 lbs	4 55
Pilot bread, 28 lbs	1 33
Eggs, 6 doz	0 78
Single truss, 1	0 36
Double truss, 2	1 10
Suspensory bandages, 1 doz	1 25
Strengthening plasters, 1 doz	0 80
Iodoform gauze, 2 yds	0 80
Tumblers, 1 doz	0 75
Eye baths, 1 doz	0 75
Fly paper, 44 sheets	0 88
Services of Dr. Teed	5 00
	153 40
Freedom Suits.	
Tweed, 624¼ yds	193 75
Drill, 62¼ yds	4 67
White cotton, 64 yds	6 40
Lining, 8½ yds	0 85
Dress goods, 23 yds	7 45

Dorchester—*Continued.*

Freedom Suits—Con.	$ cts.
Braid, 16 yds	0 64
Undervests, 4	1 20
Steels, 4 sets	0 40
Hooks and eyes, 4 cards	0 12
Gloves, 4 pr	1 00
Women's hats, 4	4 00
" jackets, 4	12 00
Hose, 4 pr	0 50
Handkerchiefs, 4	0 20
Needles, 20 papers	0 60
Beeswax, 6 lbs	2 10
Cotton shirts, 9 doz	37 00
Drawers, 6 doz	19 50
Under shirts, 2 doz	2 50
Scarfs, 5 doz	5 50
Braces, 6 doz	7 20
Caps, 3 doz	5 40
Hats, 3 doz	13 50
	326 48
Convicts' Travel Allowances.	
1 at $ 1	1 00
4 " 2	8 00
5 " 3	15 00
12 " 4	48 00
16 " 5	80 00
18 " 6	108 00
3 " 7	21 00
25 " 8	200 00
6 " 10	60 00
4 " 12	48 00
4 " 15	60 00
1 " 20	20 00
1 " 23	23 00
	692 00
Transfer of Convicts.	
1 convict transferred to Halifax	11 91
1 " " Kingston	120 02
1 " " St. John	9 62
	141 55
Interments.	
Clothing and coffin fittings	19 20
Heating.	
Soft coal, 673 tons	2,693 60
Hard " $63\frac{1217}{2245}$ tons	337 63
	3,031 23
Lighting.	
Coal oil, 1,541 gallons	308 20
Matches, 10 gross	3 90
	312 10
Less—Refund of expenditure	1 50
	310 60
Prison Vehicles.	
Japanese moss, 25 lbs	1 88
Single springs, 16	0 38
Double " 8	0 23
Tacks, 2 papers	0 10
Pantasole, $1\frac{7}{9}$ yds	1 78
	4 37

Maintenance of Buildings.	$ cts.
White lead, 1,000 lbs	70 00
Magnetic paint, 200 lbs	18 00
Enamel paint, 6 lbs	2 40
Zinc paint, 10 lbs	1 00
Burnt umber, 50 lbs	6 00
Whiting, 2 brls	6 00
Fire clay, 1 brl	2 00
Alabastine, 300 lbs	21 00
Glue, 227 lbs	27 48
Elastic roofing, 25 lbs	2 00
Gasoline, 15 galls	3 75
Linseed oil, $47\frac{2}{3}$ galls	40 14
Raw oil, $43\frac{1}{3}$ galls	36 35
Hard oil finish, $6\frac{1}{2}$ galls	10 30
Sewing machine oil, 5 galls	3 00
Turpentine, 20 galls	11 20
Orange shellac, 1 gall	2 25
Clinch nails, 2 kegs	6 25
Wire spikes, 5-in., 8 kegs	18 52
Felt, 23 rolls	27 84
Round iron, 1,866 lbs	42 09
Sheet lead, 449 lbs	22 45
Galv. iron, 154 lbs	9 24
Sheet iron, 468 lbs	15 21
Wall plates and bases, 1,160 lbs	44 89
Tin, 119 lbs	42 84
Lime, 30 casks	36 00
Glass, 6 boxes	15 30
Putty, 100 lbs	2 40
Brushes, oval extra, 3	2 38
Room paper, 36 yds	2 54
Screws, round, 2 doz	0 24
Cup. locks, $\frac{1}{3}$ doz	1 50
Brass buts $\frac{1}{4}$ doz	0 67
Drawer pulls, 1 doz	1 74
Knobs, $\frac{1}{3}$ doz	0 25
Screws, 2 gro	0 26
Finishing nails, 2 gro	0 26
Cut tacks, 10 bxs	0 40
Powder, 8 kegs	20 00
Fuse, $3\frac{1}{2}$ coils	2 10
Ax handles, 4 doz	4 00
Pine, 5,000 feet	138 17
Plumbing, 36 days	108 75
Plastering, 6 days	18 00
Water pipe, 11,483 lbs	248 13
Lead pipe, 42 feet	11 70
Iron pipe, 667 feet	96 03
Bends, elbows and sleeves for water pipe	49 85
Globe valve and coupling for water pipe	86 71
Ludlow hydrant	39 50
Firepot, sections, casings, &c., hospital furnace	36 58
Firepot for sundry stoves	6 61
Compression cocks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ doz	12 30
Syphon valves, 4	14 80
Elbows and bush	2 19
Tees, 5	3 04
Repairs to injector	1 90
Railway freight	27 36
Loftus roofing, formula	75 00
Powder, 1 keg	2 50
Fuse, 1 coil	0 60
	1,561 96
Maintenance of Machinery.	
Cylinder oil, 43 galls	21 50
Machine " 38 "	11 66
Gasoline, 10 "	2 50
Iron oxide, 2 "	2 40

Dorchester—*Continued.*

Maintenance of Machinery—Con.	$ cts.
Waste, 129 lbs	8 39
Oakum, 50 lbs.	2 88
Belting, 10-in. double, 50 ft	92 50
Hose, 3 ply, 50 ft	8 25
Tube cleaner, 2-in. 1	1 10
Pipe tap, 2.in., 1	2 50
Steel plate, piece	1 85
Compasses, 1 pr.	0 50
Copper tinned, 2 sheets	15 00
Emery cloth, 4 qrs	2 90
Glass tubes, 1 doz	2 25
Thermometers, 4	16 00
Glass cutter, 1.	5 50
Elbows and tees, 12	8 02
Tees and outlets, 13	8 20
Jenkins globe valves, 1	2 48
Unions and plugs, 14	5 73
Flanges and tees, 9	2 70
Galv. elbows, 12	1 44
Galv. pipe, 201 ft	11 89
Hot and cold water seats, 4 doz	1 00
Rubber connections, ½ doz	0 90
Copper wire, No. 19	1 75
Insulated wire, 1 coil	4 80
Tuyer irons, 2	2 00
Oxalic acid, 6¾ lbs	1 30
Files, 3 doz	5 10
" 14-in., 1 doz	5 25
Wrenches, 3	2 30
Augers, 7	6 90
Strainer straps, 4	0 83
Elastic cement, 12½ lbs	1 00
Galv. iron, 505 lbs	26 24
Lead pipe, 130 lbs	6 21
Inspection of boilers	10 00
Railway freight	36 91
	350 63
Maintenance of Chapel.	
R.C. organist, Mrs. LeBlanc	50 00
Prot. " Miss Harrison	40 83
" " W. C. Forster	9 17
Tuning organ	15 00
Hymn books, 62	27 70
Prayer books, 48	12 24
Bibles, 48	32 40
	187 34
Stationery.	
King's Printer	95 12
Stationery	262 78
	357 91
Postage.	
Stamps	63 00
Telegrams.	
Telegrams	12 88
Telephone.	
Rent and messages	66 59
Furniture and Furnishings.	
Imperial flag	18 00
Dominion ensign	20 00
Oak, quartered, 345 ft	42 68

Furniture and Furnishings—Con.	$ cts.
Whitewood, 156 ft	8 37
Black enamelled cloth, 1 yard	0 35
Machinery.	89 40
Vertical boiler, 1	187 00
Beds and Bedding.	
Ticking, 328 yds	49 28
Straw, 6,550 lbs	13 10
Prison Utensils.	62 38
Brooms, 23 doz	40 25
Whisks, 1 doz	1 25
Pails, 2 doz	4 00
Granite pots, 2	2 00
Towelling, 208 yds	16 68
Napkins, 1 doz	1 60
Scrap basket, 1	0 40
Repairs to knitting machine	1 86
Platform scales, No. 10½, 1.	20 00
Counter scale, 1.	6 00
Galv. iron, 128 lbs	7 68
Fly paper, 184 sheets	2 68
Lamp burners, 6 doz.	4 80
" chimneys, 33 doz	16 00
" wicks, 4 gross.	1 80
Lanterns, 1 doz	4 25
Lamp wick, 1 roll	0 75
" fonts, 6	1 26
Lantern globes, 3 doz	1 65
Coal scoops, 1 doz.	9 50
Hair, 5 bush	1 95
Cast. soap, 10¼ lbs	1 00
Barbers' soap, 20 lbs	8 00
Polishing paste, 172 lbs	34 40
Hones, 6	3 75
Razors, 6	7 50
Shears, 1 pr.	2 40
Basin, 14-in., 1	0 70
Chip soap, 531 lbs	23 89
Brushes, 1 doz	2 70
Cards, 1 doz.	0 65
Scrub brushes, 12 doz	10 80
Dial forms, 1,000	8 00
Railway freight	15 03
	265 18
Library.	
Magazines	7 50
Newspapers	20 00
	27 50
Police Weapons.	
Carbines, 8	86 40
Cartridges, 2,000	46 20
Nippers, 12	24 00
Oregon boots, 12	114 20
	270 80
Farm Crops.	
Garden and field seeds	33 89
Potato phosphates, 2,350 lbs	40 53
Imperial phosphates, 1,650 lbs	26 81
Cedar posts, 200	30 00
	131 23

Dorchester—*Continued.*

Farm Stables.	$ cts.
Bran, 5 tons	103 50
Middlings, 6 tons	160 85
Feed, 3½ tons	105 33
Chop wheat	13 95
Steers, 4	56 00
Heifers, 2	25 00
Calves, 3	8 00
Straw, 4 tons	16 10
Rope, 7¾ lbs	1 40
Whips, 3	3 00
Harness oil, 2 doz. bottles	4 20
Railway freight	2 30
	499 63
Farm Piggery.	
Boar, 1	16 00
Farm Implements.	
Curry combs, 2 doz	2 00
Hay forks, 1 doz	5 00
" handles, 1 doz	1 25
Scythes, 1 doz	8 50
" stones, 2 doz	1 00
Rakes, 1 doz	1 75
Shovels, long handle, 1 doz	7 50
" round point, 5 doz	40 00
Scoops, 1 doz	9 50
Manilla rope, 150 ft	4 80
Cultivator, 1	9 50
Rake teeth, 3	0 90
Machine fingers, 2	0 50
Plough points, 31	10 85
Pitman box, 1	0 60
Baskets, 1½ doz	2 70
Land sides, 4	2 00
" soles, 6	2 10
Wrenches, 3	0 45
Axle boxes, 1 pr	1 50
	112 40
Shops Generally.	
Sewing machine, 1	43 00
Hand rolling machine, 1	25 00
Splitting machine, 1	45 00
Rules, 2 doz	5 50
Sash tools, 1 doz	0 75
Bath bricks, 2 doz	0 80
Thumb latches, 3 doz	1 95
Plane irons, 1 doz	2 00
Dandy brushes, 2 doz	3 00
Kalsomine brushes, 2 doz	21 00
Sewing awls, 2 grs	3 00
Peg " "	1 70
Lasts, 16 prs	9 20
Needles, 3 doz	0 75
Lead pencils, 1 doz	0 35
Hatchets 1 "	4 00
Shears, 3 prs	1 88
Shoe knives, 2 doz	3 00
Pegs, 2 bush	2 18
Manufacturer's list, 1 copy	5 00
Tailors' journals	10 00

Shops Generally—Concluded.	$ cts.
Gasoline, 5 galls	1 25
Japan dryers, 1 gall	0 75
Borax, 10 lbs	0 70
Black lead brushes, 6 doz	9 00
Lace leather, 1 side	3 00
Calf, 57 lbs	38 76
	242 52
Land.	
1½ acres land	30 00
Buildings.	
Lime, 60 casks	70 00
Calcined plaster, 6 brls	13 50
Spruce timber, 5,980 ft	89 70
White lead, 200 lbs	14 00
Vermillion, 25 "	5 00
Raw sienna, 25 "	1 25
Burnt " 10 "	0 50
Paint powder, 1 pkt	1 40
Oak varnish, 2 galls	1 90
Wall brushes, 3	3 25
Painters' dusters, 2	1 20
Japan dryers, 5 galls	3 75
Tin, 4 boxes	29 92
Glass, 8 boxes	20 80
Nails, 3-in., 12 kegs	38 40
Aqua probo paper, 20 rolls	24 00
Matching sheathing	74 99
Manilla rope, 120 ft	5 25
Iron, 10,604 lbs	238 95
" galv., 954 lbs	57 24
Nuts, 260 lbs	18 20
Truss buckles, 13	20 10
" caps, 13	26 71
Ventilators, 30-in., 8	129 00
Hinges, 5 doz	2 40
Screws, 96 gross	28 80
Taper files, 4 doz	4 10
Railway freight	20 80
Blasting powder, 2 kegs	5 00
Fuse, 200 ft	1 20
	951 31
Miscellaneous.	
Escapes	95 31
Advertising	8 25
Travelling expenses	46 15
Legal expenses	249 55
	399 26
Miscellaneous Special.	
Prizes for shooting	50 00
Expenses of return—paroled prisoners	15 06
	65 06
Total	54,496 90

Dorchester—*Concluded.*

SUMMARY.

Staff.		$ cts.
Salaries		34,025 68
Uniforms		1,155 27
Retiring allowances		1,607 81
Police mess		371 45
		37,160 21
Maintenance of Convicts		
Rations	$4,653 75	
Less refund of expenditure	14 40	
		4,639 35
Prison clothing		2,068 53
Hospital supplies		153 40
		6,861 28
Discharge Expenses.		
Freedom suits		326 48
Travel allowances		692 00
Transfers		141 55
Interments		19 20
		1,179 23
Working Expenses.		
Heating		3,031 23
Lighting	312 10	
Less refund of expenditure	1 50	
		310 60
Prison vehicles		4 37
Maintenance of buildings		1,561 96
" machinery		350 63
" chapel		187 34
Stationery		357 91
Postage		63 00
Telegrams		12 88
Telephones		66 59
		5,946 51

Prison Equipment.	$ cts.
Furniture and furnishings	89 40
Machinery	187 00
Beds and bedding	62 38
Prison utensils	265 18
Library	27 50
Police weapons	270 80
	902 26
Industries.	
Farm—Crops	131 23
" stables	499 63
" implements	112 40
" piggery	16 00
Shops—Generally	242 52
	1,001 78
Capital.	
Land	30 00
Buildings	951 31
	981 31
Miscellaneous.	
Escapes	95 31
Advertising	8 25
Travelling expenses	46 15
Legal expenses	249 55
	399 26
Miscellaneous Special.	
Prizes for target practice	50 00
Expenses of returned paroled prisoners	15 06
	65 06
Total	54,496 90

MANITOBA.

Salaries—General.	$ cts.
Warden, Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine	2,200 00
Surgeon, R. W. Neill, M.D	1,500 00
Protestant chaplain, Rev. F. M. Finn	800 00
Roman Catholic chaplain, Rev. G. Cloutier	800 00
Accountant, J. Mustard	1,100 00
Storekeeper and steward, B. F. Power	950 00
Assistant steward, E. Freeman	650 00
Hospital overseer and school instructor J. O. Beaupré	900 00
	8,900 00
Salaries—Industrial.	
Engineer and blacksmith instructor, J. Smith	1,000 00
Mason instructor, D. Farquhar	1,000 00
Carpenter " E. Lusignan	700 00
Tailor " F. Mercer	700 00
Shoemaker " T. Miller	700 00
Farm " R. W. Grahame	700 00
	4,800 00
Salaries—Police.	
Deputy warden, A. Manseau	1,500 00
Keeper, E. Harris	600 00
Guards, 13 at $600	7,800 00
" 1 at $650, 8 mo	433 28
" 1 at $650, 12 mo	650 00
" 1 at $600, 10 mo	500 00
" 1 at $600, 2 mo. 13 d	120 97
" 1 at $600, 4 mo. 6 d	208 06
Fireman, W. H. Shead, 11 mo. at $600	550 00
	12,362 31
LESS—Refund of expenditure	20 18
	12,342 13
Uniforms.	
Winter serge, 170 yds	187 00
Summer serge, 284 yds	241 40
Barrel buttons, 2 doz	1 20
Hooks and eyes, 60 doz	0 50
Braid, 20¾ gross	124 51
Shoe blacking, 3 doz	3 20
Breeches	12 00
Machine silk twist, 8 lbs	54 52
Button hole twist, 2 lbs	11 60
Fancy silesia, 101½ yds	9 13
Drill pocketing, 124 yds	11 47
Tan duck, 338 yds	62 53
French calf, 105¼ lbs	110 51
Pebble cow, 103¼ lbs	12 39
Boot web, 2 bolts	0 80
Gaiter web, 2 bolts	0 40
Steel shanks, 16 doz	6 40
Porpoise laces, 12 doz	5 00
Kangaroo skins, 10	20 83
Dressing, 2 doz	4 00
Bottom filling, 23 lbs	2 76
Ash stain, 1 gall	2 00
Overcoat buttons, 24 doz	6 00
Frieze, 87¼ yds	122 15
Brass buckles	1 00
Rubber tissue, 2⅝ lbs	4 71

Uniforms—Concluded.	$ cts.
Shoe buttons, 12 doz	0 40
Chain gimp, 24 doz	33 60
Dolge's felt, 35¾ lbs	30 19
Uniform suit for warden	57 50
Sleeve lining, 105 yds	15 95
Scarlet cloth, 3 yds	6 00
Overcoat lining, 202 yds	30 30
Persian lamb cap	8 00
Gaiter elastic, 4 yds	3 20
Sole felt, 8½ lbs	6 38
Winter cap, 1	1 90
Leggings, 1 pr	1 25
	1,212 68
Retiring Allowances.	
Guard, Wm. Bourke	211 83
" Geo. Addison	891 32
Matron, Mrs. E. McLean	285 00
	1,388 15
Police Mess.	
Beef, 1,543¾ lbs	92 62
Tea, 53 lbs	9 28
Butter, 208 lbs	37 44
Sugar, 200	11 50
	150 84
Rations.	
Beef, 23,708¾ lbs	1,422 53
Sugar, 3,873 lbs	178 15
Oatmeal, 6,086½ lbs	167 40
Hops, 120 lbs	18 00
Butter, 184 lbs	33 12
Tea, 680 lbs	119 30
Coffee, 25 lbs	9 38
Rice, 800 lbs	36 00
Salt, 3,606 lbs	37 86
Lard, 20 lbs	2 45
Beans, 1,998¼ lbs	76 94
Split pease, 786½ lbs	21 14
Pepper, 45 lbs	11 25
Yeast gems, 22 doz	8 80
Vinegar, 44 galls	15 40
Molasses, 62½ galls	40 57
Bread, 600 lbs	12 00
Baking powder	4 25
Fresh fish	53 30
Flour, 400 sacks	670 00
Ice, 3 car loads	30 00
Christmas extras.	
Raisins, 28 lbs	2 40
Essence of lemon, 2 bottles	0 50
Currants, 12 lbs	1 20
Mixed peel	1 00
Ground cassia, ½ lb	0 15
Corn starch, 3 lbs	0 20
Apples, 2 barrels	12 00
	.....

Manitoba—*Continued.*

Coronation extras.	$ cts.
Oranges, 18 doz	7 10
Bananas, 22 doz	3 50
	2,995 89
LESS—Refund of expenditure	206 66
	2,789 23

Prison clothing.	$ cts.
Buttons, 69½ gross	16 73
Buckles, 7 12/144 gross	5 47
Felt padding, 2 bales	18 00
Hair cloth, 60 yds	24 00
Flannel, 50 yds	18 96
White duck, 176 yds	29 92
Harvesting gloves	2 00
Machine linen thread, 36 lbs	75 27
Brown holland, 139½ yds	16 39
Twill cotton, 1,083 yds	100 18
Spool thread, 16 gross	78 88
Shirting, 805 yds	82 51
Sole leather, 896¾ lbs	206 25
Glove grain, 103½ feet	15 52
Brass rivets, 38 lbs	11 40
Iron rivets, 50 lbs	4 00
Iron shoe nails, 50 lbs	2 50
Bees wax, 2 lbs	1 00
Tape, 6 gross	6 00
Canton flannel, 200 yds	21 00
French canvass, 350 yds	24 50
Denim, 635¼ yds	122 28
Tweed, 1,243¾ yds	466 41
Laundry starch, 12 lbs	0 70
Moose skins, 8	46 00
Rubber cement, 6 cans	1 25
Moccasin leather, 69 lbs	22 77
Kersey, 850½ yds	180 73
Suspender web, 150 yds	15 00
Ball blue, 9 lbs	1 04
Wadding	6 00
Laundry starch, 12 lbs	0 69
Burnishing ink, 4	0 66
Shoe thread, 24 lbs	16 80
Eyelets, 6,000	0 90
Drill, 52½ yds	4 22
Straw hats, 4 doz	2 60
	1,648 53

Hospital supplies.	$ cts.
Dr. Chown, professional services	20 00
Drugs	147 80
Eggs, 4 doz	0 60
Bottles, 12 doz	5 76
Corks, 12 doz	0 20
" rubber, 2 doz	0 24
Atomizer bulbs, 6	1 25
Trusses, 2	2 42
Freight	0 30
Goggles, 6 prs	0 60
Sugar, 20 lbs	1 16
Tobacco, 15 lbs	11 25
Clinical thermometers, 2	1 50
Rubber tubing, 4 yds	0 52
Dr. McLeod, post-mortem examination	16 20
Whiskey, 1 quart	0 75
Brandy, 1 quart	1 50
Soda biscuit, 6 lbs	0 44
Graduated glasses, 4	1 00
Spectacles, 13 prs	2 75
Alcohol, 2 quarts	2 53
Cotton, 3 yds	0 22
Forceps, 2 prs	2 55
	221 51

Freedom Suits.	$ cts.
Boots, 1 pair	3 00
Top shirts, 25	9 25
Freedom suits, 6	45 50
Collars, 61	7 65
Underclothing, 3 suits	3 00
Collar buttons, 24 gross	1 20
Neckties, 4 doz	7 00
Undershirts, 4 doz	15 40
Drawers, 4 doz. pairs	15 40
Silesia, 330½ yds	23 14
Farmer s satin, 252 yds	23 32
Tweed, 335 yds	77 15
Welt leather, 111½ lbs	39 03
White shirts, 2 doz	8 50
Felt hats, 1½ doz	12 00
Suspenders, 1 doz	1 75
Mufflers, 1 doz	6 00
Gloves, 12 pairs	3 00
Handkerchiefs, 3 doz	1 50
Winter caps, 1 doz	11 00
Gaiter web, 4 bolts	0 80
Boot web, 2 bolts	0 80
Antisqueak, 25 sheets	3 00
Glove grain, 127½ feet	19 13
	337 52

Travel Allowances.	$ cts.
22 men at $5	110 00
2 " 6	12 00
9 " 8	72 00
11 " 10	110 00
1 " 12	12 00
Fares	606 40
	922 40

Transfers.	$ cts.
Transferring insane convicts to Kingston penitentiary	131 35

Heating.	$ cts.
Soft coal, 352 9/20 tons	2,467 15
Egg coal, 27 1/20 tons	246 16
Tamarack, 145 90/128 cords	690 60
Poplar, 123 46/128 cords	370 07
	3,773 98
LESS—Refund of expenditure	3 50
	3,770 48

Lighting.	$ cts.
Coal oil, 1,362¼ galls	292 89
Signal oil, 5 galls	4 20
Candle wick, 5 lbs	1 15
Wax candles, 36 lbs	4 32
Lamp wick, 1 gross	0 50
Matches, 10 gross	4 50
	307 56

Prison Stables and Vehicles	$ cts.
Whips	2 00
Whitman bit, 1	1 75
Horse shoeing	25 50
Drop black, 2 tins	0 55
Body varnish, 1 quart	0 75
Saddle horse	175 00
Services of veterinary surgeon	5 00
	210 55

Manitoba—*Continued.*

Maintenance of Buildings.	$ cts.
Lumber, hard wood, 584 feet	36 07
" soft wood, 21,843 feet	672 98
Iron, 750 lbs	24 19
Paint oil, 45 galls	45 00
Nails, 725	29 42
Screws, 38 gross	9 50
Chloride of lime, 250 lbs	25 00
Paint, wet, 1,000 lbs	70 00
" dry, 677 lbs	37 37
Cement, 8 barrels	35 76
Shingles, 6 M	18 00
Concentrated lye, 48 lbs	3 80
Emery cloth, 504 sheets	15 12
Hinges, 41 lbs	2 87
Sash cord, 10¾ lbs	5 38
Couplings, 18	1 08
Unions, 6	0 72
Globe valves	37 04
Black Japan, 15 galls	18 00
Padlock	73 00
Electric bells, 2	1 60
Muriatic acid, 12 galls	1 25
Putz pomade, 180 tins	7 50
Whiting, 7 barrels	38 50
Roofing nails, 50 lbs	2 50
Rosin, 5 lbs	0 25
Galvanized iron, 358 lbs	18 16
Block tin, 25¾ lbs	10 56
Salamoniac, 20 lbs	2 75
Insect powder, 3 lbs	1 05
Rent of coal shed site	1 00
Fire bricks, 500	25 50
Fire clay, 5 bags	15 00
Glaziers points, 1 doz. papers	1 20
Steam pipe Tees, 19	14 91
Glass, 500 ft.	43 67
Iron door, 1	1 75
Battery zincs, 24	2 40
Stove pipe, 100 lengths	10 00
" elbows, 16	3 00
" wire, 1 lb	0 12
Brick, 3,000	30 00
Boiler purger, 100 lbs	9 00
Sheet zinc, 45 lbs	4 73
Glue, 90 lbs	19 80
Grate bars, 530 lbs.	21 20
Plasterers' hair, 2 bushels	0 50
Stove polish, 12 doz	1 75
Steam pipe, 764 feet	240 11
Butts, 12 prs	1 15
Push buttons, 6	1 50
Blue stone, 30 lbs	2 79
Fire grates, 3	12 50
Syndicate stove	5 15
Finishing nails, 37 lbs	1 91
Door springs	0 14
Door pull	0 10
Porous cells, 6	3 60
Carriage bolts, 250	1 87
Washers, ½ lb	0 06
Hard oil varnish, 1 gall	1 70
Return bends, 3	1 44
Wire screen, 33⅓ yds	6 24
Copal varnish, 6 galls	10 20
Japan dryers, 8 galls	9 60
Boiled linseed oil, 95⅚ galls	95 56
Turpentine, 43 9/20 galls	33 89
Pipe flanges, 2	4 85
Survey and plan of sewer system	59 40
Steam pipe elbows, 71	17 63
Check valve, 1	4 56
Tar paper, 4 rolls	2 68
Roofing cement formula	75 00
	1,971 22

Maintenance of Machinery.	$ cts.
Inspection of steam boilers	34 00
Washing soda, 1,718 lbs	30 28
Soap, 25,382 lbs	139 67
Pump cylinder	3 00
Concentrated lye, 288 lbs	22 80
Manilla rope, 29 lbs	4 35
Pump bumpers, 4	5 73
Repairs	2 25
Cylinder oil, 10 galls.	14 00
Tallow, 41½ lbs	3 01
	258 89

Maintenance of Chapel.	
Washing chapel linen	8 00
Protestant organist, F. C. Freeman, 10½ m	43 75
Sanctuary oil, 10 galls	14 25
Roman Catholic organist, M. Beaupré.	50 00
	116 00

Stationery.	
King's Printer	281 90
Stationery	174 42
	456 32

Postage	30 00
Telegrams	64 38
Telephones	150 00
Freight	169 22

Furniture and Furnishing.	
Cupboard locks, 2	2 46
Padlocks, 3	0 95
Table oilcloth, 8 rolls	15 20
Mirrors, 24	3 20
Red felt, 7 yds	5 60
Drawer locks, 4	3 95
Window blinds, 8	40 00
Carpet tacks, 4 doz. packages	1 20
Gimp, 24 yds	0 96
Brass chair nails, 1,000	0 70
Repairs to clocks	12 20
Wardrobe locks, 6.	1 20
Cabinet glue, 12 lbs	2 04
	89 66

Beds and Bedding.	
Ticking, 433¾ yds	65 06

Prison Utensils	
Towelling, 200 yds	21 51
Corn brooms, 7 doz	21 00
Bannister brushes, 5 doz	26 25
Stove brushes, 1½ doz	3 10
Shoe blacking brushes, ½ doz	1 33
Hair brooms, 12 doz	8 75
Bread pans, 2 doz.	6 48
Table spoons, 9 doz	2 25
Salt boxes, 4 doz	1 12
Butchers' steel, 1	0 75
Dust pans, 24	2 00
Whisks, 12.	1 45
Scrub brushes, 132	23 85

Manitoba—*Continued.*

Prison Utensils—Con.	$ cts.
Tap, 1	0 15
Kettles, 4	12 00
Towels, 18	2 54
Soap dishes, 50	6 04
Meat cutter	5 75
Tins, 12	4 25
Castile soap, 15 lbs	1 44
Galvanized pails, 6	1 83
Lamp glasses, 27½ doz	20 33
Hair combs, 6½ doz	5 30
Lamp shades, 6	2 50
Cell pails, 100	125 00
Lamp fonts, 6	1 00
Clothes baskets, 2	1 30
Axe handles, 2 doz	4 40
Lanterns, 6	3 98
Chopping axes, 6	3 45
Lamp burners, 50	4 90
Inspecting weigh scales	8 15
Stand lamp	0 50
Aspinall's enamel, 2 doz	8 20
Sauce pans, 2	2 15
Tin cups, 6 doz	3 00
Coffee pots, 2	1 00
Shoe brushes, 6	1 32
Weigh scales, 1 set	29 60
Vermilion, 6 lbs	7 85
Fibre pails, 12	3 90
Jars, 4	0 58
Manilla rope, 6 lbs	0 90
Side pulley, 1	0 15
Lantern globes, 3 doz	2 70
Sheet tin, 1 box	15 50
Wire, 50 lbs	2 00
Bucket bales, 24	0 20
Shovels, 6	7 00
	420 70

Library.	
Nor-West Farmer, 2 copies, 2 years	4 00
Newspapers, 4	21 60
Binding cloth, 5 yds	1 25
" twine, 2 lbs	1 00
Illustrated papers, 2	14 50
	42 35

Office Books.	
Directory, 1	3 50

Farm Crops.	
Messenger service	4 50
Binder twine, 560 lbs	48 00
Threshing grain, 7,019 bushels	175 48
Rent of hay land	50 05
Garden seeds	17 78
Flax seed, 2 bushels	4 00
Seed pease, 1 bushel	1 75
Seed spelts, 250 lbs	4 63
Grain sacks, 5	1 00
Fence staples, 10 lbs	0 42
	307 61

Farm Stables.	
Horse-shoe nails, 25 lbs	0 94
Horse-shoes, 55 lbs	2 75
Sponges, 2	0 30
Drugs	1 85
Curry combs, 6	0 60
Dandy brushes, 6	1 20

Farm Stables—Con.	$ cts.
Pine lumber, 384 feet	11 52
Iron, 280 lbs	9 80
Rivets, 3 lbs	0 30
Cow tie chains, 8	1 66
Horse shoeing	9 20
Services of veterinary surgeon	5 00
Horses, 2	325 00
Bull ring	0 31
Horse clippers, 1	1 75
Stable brooms, 6	5 40
	377 58

Farm Implements.	
Mower, 1	55 00
Hay rake, 1	36 00
Windmill and tower, 1	70 00
Binder whips, 2	1 50
Axle grease, 2 doz	2 60
Repairs to machinery	26 79
Oil cans, 2	0 30
Garden hoes, 3	1 05
Wagon axles, 3	4 50
Plough mould board, 1	5 50
Manure forks, 12	7 75
Repairs to harness	1 50
Whiffletrees, 12	2 10
Doubletrees, 6	3 38
Team reins, 2 sets	6 50
Hardwood, 1,256 feet	69 83
Cart wheels and axles, 1 set	25 50
Carriage bolts, 712	10 99
Washers, 3 lbs	0 36
Rein snaps, 2 doz	0 70
Team harness, 1 set	40 00
Disc plough, 1	85 00
Grass seeder, 1	14 00
Shovels, 4	5 00
Spades, 2	2 50
Pine lumber, 472 feet	11 95
Spruce lumber, 330 feet	7 26
	497 56

Piggery.	
Berkshire boar, 1	26 34

Shops.	
Cutting paper, 4 rolls	10 00
Machine oil, 3 galls	5 70
Tailors shears, 3 prs	17 00
Needles, 3 $\frac{6}{144}$ gross	8 67
Clothes brushes, 3	0 60
Tailor's needles, 50 packages	1 50
Darning needles, 6 doz	0 18
Hone, 1	0 75
Blacksmith coal, 4 tons	48 00
Files, 8½ doz	8 94
Spirits of ammonia	1 10
Sewing awls, 24 doz	3 30
Emery knife sharpeners, 24	3 30
Revolving punch, 1	1 00
Cutters knives, 2	2 50
Shoe knives, 12	1 40
Hook set, 1	0 50
Shank lasters, 2	1 00
Machine repairs	1 85
Cylinder needles, 62	1 55
Chalk, 5 boxes	3 75
Tailors' squares, 2	5 00
Measuring rule, 1	0 10
Rasps, 6	2 38

Manitoba—*Continued.*

Shops—Con.	$ cts.
Sewing machine repairs	2 49
Stock and dies, 1 set	24 40
Carpenters' pencils, 13 doz	4 42
Kalsomine brushes, 12	15 00
Cross-cut saw, 1	2 00
Carpenters hammers, 2	1 30
Draw knife, 1	0 85
Screw driver, 1	1 00
Paint brushes, 34	15 49
Varnish brushes, 2	2 30
Mallet, 1	0 55
Knitting machine, 1	42 07
Sash tools	1 23
Sand paper, 11 quires	2 58
Auger bit, 1	0 40
Double seaming machine, 1	20 66
Groover	10 80
Folding machine	19 33
Beading machine	23 67
Hollow punches, 2	1 29
3 wheel pipe cutter	8 25
Pipe cutters, 6	3 00
Pipe wrench, 1	7 20
Chain tongs, 3 prs	12 30
Adjustable tongs, 2 prs	2 95
	355 60
Roads.	
Teaming gravel and broken stone, 21 days	63 00
Land.	
Land, 240 acres	3,520 00
Conveyancing	159 87
	3,679 87
Walls.	
Hardwood, 304 feet	19 76
Mason's wages, 308 days	924 00
Steel, 476 lbs	44 50
Iron, 104 lbs	4 27
Pick handles, 12	2 00
Rock picks, 6	3 38
Teaming sand, 5 days	15 00
Lime, 416 bushels	66 56
Bush hammers, 19 lbs	19 00
Pine plank, 882 feet	30 69
Teaming lime, 7 loads	9 50
Hammer handles, 8 doz	11 04
Mason's line, 400 feet	0 50
Derrick drum, 1	62 29
Iron washers, 8 lbs	0 80
" chain, 15 lbs	1 77
" nuts, 30 lbs	3 00
	1,227 06
Miscellaneous.	
Advertising	36 54
Travelling expenses	554 05
Legal expenses	13 00
	603 09
LESS—Refund of expenditure	50 00
	553 59

SUMMARY.		$ cts.
Staff.		
Salaries—general	$ 8,900 00	
Police	12,342 13	
Industrial	4,800 00	
		26,042 13
Uniforms		1,212 68
Retiring allowances		1,388 15
Police mess		150 84
		28,793 80
Maintenance of Convicts.		
Rations		2,789 23
Prison clothing		1,648 53
Hospital supplies		221 54
		4,659 30
Discharge expenses.		
Freedom suits		337 52
Travel allowances		922 40
Transfers		131 35
		1,391 27
Working expenses.		
Heating		3,770 48
Lighting		307 56
Prison stables and vehicles		210 55
Maintenance of buildings		1,971 22
" machinery		258 89
" chapel		116 00
Stationery		456 32
Postage		30 00
Telegrams		64 38
Telephones		150 00
Freight		169 22
		7,504 62
Prison equipment.		
Furniture, etc		89 66
Beds and bedding		65 06
Prison utensils		420 70
Library		42 35
Office books		3 50
		621 27
Industries.		
Farm crops		307 61
" stables		377 58
" implements		497 56
" piggery		26 34
Shops generally		355 60
Roads		63 00
		1,627 69
Capital.		
Land		3,679 87
Walls		1,227 06
		4,906 93
Miscellaneous.		
Advertising		36 54
Travelling expenses		504 05
Legal expenses		13 00
		553 59
Total		50,058 47

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Salaries—General.	$ cts.
J. C. Whyte, warden, 12 mos	2,000 00
Rev. T. Scouler, Protestant chaplain, 12 mos	800 00
Rev. Chas. DeVriendt, R.C. chaplain, 12 mos	800 00
W. A. DeWolf Smith, Surgeon, 12 m.	600 00
J. W. Harvey, accountant and warden's clerk, 12 mos	1,200 00
B. Burr, storekeeper, 12 mos	800 00
R. J. Robertson, steward, 12 mos	800 00
W. J. Carroll, hospital overseer and school instructor, 12 mos	800 00
	7,800 00
Salaries—Industrial.	
2 instructors, 12 mos	1,500 00
4 " 12 "	2,800 00
1 " 5 "	291 65
	4,591 65
Salaries—Police.	
D. D. Bourke, deputy warden, 12 mos.	1,470 00
1 keeper, 12 mos	600 00
1 " 5 "	250 00
12 guards 12 "	7,200 00
2 " 7 "	700 00
1 " 8 "	400 00
	10,620 00
Recapitulation.	
General	7,800 00
Industrial	4,591 65
Police	10,620 00
	23,011 65
Uniforms.	
Silver soap, ½ doz	1 50
Blacking, 2 doz	1 70
Rifle ball buttons	4 06
Elastic shoe, 4 yds	1 60
Cork soles, 1 doz	0 60
Rubber tissue, 1⅓ lbs	1 33
Cap peaks, 2 doz	5 00
Gilt buttons, 2⅓ gross	4 90
" " 1 "	3 30
Serge, 6½ yds	19 50
Freize, 103¾ yds	119 31
Padding, 33 yds	11 55
Hats, khaki felt, 26	50 75
Silesia, 17 5/12 yds	1 31
Jean, 108 yds	8 10
Fancy sleeve lining, 93⅓ yds	9 08
French canvas, 66⅓ yds	5 10
Stay linen, 47 7/12 yds	5 47
Hair cloth, 33⅓ yds	10 00
Stay binding, 4 gro	2 00
Gloves, 28 pairs	31 25
Farmer's satin, 1¼ yds	0 94
Overcoat lining, 130¾ yds	19 61
Kangaroo skin, 18¼ lbs	4 56
Porpoise skin	7 00

Uniforms—Con.	$ cts.
Sole leather, oak tan, 112½ lbs	50 63
" " 77 lbs	20 79
French calf, 32 lbs	36 80
" kip, 39 lbs	35 10
Sheepskin, 1 doz.	6 00
Postage on buttons	0 08
	478 92
Police Mess.	
Beef, 1,036 lbs.	77 69
Fish, Salmon, 131½ lbs	7 89
Cod, 18½ "	0 82
Halibut, 32 "	1 76
Herrings, 14 "	0 42
Smelts, 4 "	0 08
Oolichans, 4½ "	0 18
Boneless cod, 56 "	3 23
Butter, 363½ lbs	79 97
Mustard, 3 lbs	1 20
	173 24
Rations.	
Beef, 19,345½ lbs	1,450 91
Soup bones, 518 lbs	10 36
Canned beef, roast, 1,008 lbs	112 00
" " corned, 708 lbs	78 67
Fish, Salmon, 2,240 lbs	134 40
Cod, 294 "	13 24
Halibut, 687 "	37 78
Herrings, 243 "	7 29
Smelts, 70 "	1 40
Lard, 220 lbs	27 50
Pease, 184 lbs	3 22
Corn meal, 1,000 lbs	16 50
Oat " 1,200 lbs	36 00
Sugar, 3,000 lbs	135 00
Coarse salt, 1,600 lbs	11 20
Fine " 1,500 lbs	13 50
Beans, 2,468 lbs	86 39
Vinegar, 67 galls	18 09
Barley, 400 lbs	16 00
Pepper, 80 lbs	13 60
Flour, 307½ brls	1,100 50
Syrup, 4,849 lbs	121 23
Castile soap, 430 lbs	29 40
Tea, 322 lbs	56 35
Mustard, 5 lbs	2 00
Onions, 1 sack	3 00
Baking soda, 5 lbs	0 30
Keep of lunatics	483 55
Christmas extras.	
Suet, 30 lbs	2 25
Raisins, 28 lbs	2 52
Currants, 30 lbs	3 00
Mixed peel, 7 lbs	1 05
Cassia, 1 lb	0 25
Vanilla, 2 bottles	0 75
Nutmegs, 2 doz	0 20
Eggs, 8 doz	2 00
Corn starch, 3 lbs	0 18
	4,031 58

British Columbia—*Continued.*

Coronation extras.	$ cts.
Candies, 15 lbs	1 20
Strawberries, 4 crates	7 60
Milk, 1 gall	0 30
	4,040 68

Prison Clothing.

Sole leather, 725⅜ lbs	192 04
Upper leather 229 lbs	84 73
Buff " 139¾ lbs	16 77
Canadian kip, 64 lbs	32 00
Sheepskin, 1 doz	4 00
Buckskin, 30 lbs	15 00
Silesia, 68 5/12 yds	5 14
French canvas, 65⅓ yds	4 90
Tan duck, 67 yds	13 23
Stay linen, 47 7/12 yds	5 47
Galatea, shirting, 531¾ yds	61 15
Convict's tweed, 563¾ yds	200 47
Towelling, 204 11/12 yds	19 05
Denim, 1,069½ yds	224 60
Gray cotton twill, 254 yds	24 77
Straw hats, 3 doz	3 60
Bone buttons, 2¾ gross	3 03
Brace buckles, 6 gross	18 00
Mitts, 4 doz	33 60
Gum boots, 1 doz. prs	42 00
Undershirts, 6 doz	27 30
Drawers, 6 doz	27 30
Yarn, 36 lbs	12 42
	1,070 57
LESS—Refund	2 12
	1,068 45

Hospital Supplies.

Drugs	142 73
Rice, 20 lbs	0 70
Drs. Walker and Kenny, attendance, special services *re* insane convict at asylum	50 00
	193 43

Freedom Suits.

Sole leather, 290⅓ lbs	76 76
Cordovan leather, 63¼ lbs	9 49
Pebble leather, 46 lbs	5 98
Canadian calf, 57 lbs	37 37
Sheepskins, No. 2 quality, 1 doz	5 00
Silesia, 17 5/12 yds	1 30
Fancy sleeve lining, 16⅔ yds	1 58
French canvas, 65⅔ yds	4 90
Stay linen, 47⅝ yds	5 51
Hair cloth, 16⅔ yds	5 00
Stay binding, 2 gross	1 00
Felt hats, 2 doz	9 20
Tweed, 104¾ yds	28 80
Braces, 3 doz	3 60
Rubber tissue	0 67
Neckties, 3 doz	3 60
	199 76

Travel Allowances.

7 men at $2.50	17 50
1 " $3.50	3 50
7 " $5	35 00
6 " $7.50	45 00
9 " $10	90 00
1 " $12	12 00
3 " $15	45 00

Travel Allowances—Con.

	$ cts.
1 man at $20	20 00
Fares	256 55
	524 55
LESS—Refund	7 80
	516 75

Transfers.

1 first-class ticket to Ottawa and return	136 30
4 2nd-class tickets to Kingston	259 60
1 2nd-class ticket, Kingston to New Westminster	53 90
1 sleeper to Ottawa	17 00
Expenses, transfer officers	400 00
Subsistence on transfer	7 10
	873 90
LESS—Refund	70 32
	803 58

Heating.

B.C. coal, 212 tons, 1,680 lbs	1,170 41
Nut coal, 133 tons, 569 lbs	558 87
Radiator and attachments	46 32
Coal stove	12 50
	1,788 10
LESS—Refund	55 05
	1,733 05

Lighting.

Gas	1,124 42
" warden's residence	24 00
Matches, 2 tins	3 00
Olive oil, 1 gall	2 00
Coal oil, 44 galls	11 88
Auer lights, 14	10 50
" chimneys, 13	3 25
" mantles, 15	3 75
Gas shades, 25	9 25
" globes, 2⅓ doz	4 00
Brass pipe, 2 ft	1 05
	1,197 10

Water Supply.

City water	12 00
Iron pipe, 1,882 ft	625 89
Pipe fittings	25 98
	663 87

Prison Stables and Vehicles.

Buggy washers, 2 sets	0 30
" 2 doz	0 25
Sleigh bells, 2 sets	4 00
Buggy pole	10 00
" spokes, 4½ doz	6 75
	21 30

Maintenance of Buildings.

Lumber	1,015 16
Iron, 1,568 lbs	57 51
Steel, 1,236½ lbs	149 82
Glue, 77 lbs	13 55
Cement, 29 bls	123 25
Tacks, 6 doz. pkts	2 40

British Columbia—*Continued.*

Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	$ cts.
Whitelead, 1,000 lbs	75 09
Lye, 288 lbs	25 92
Laundry soap, 2,900 lbs	112 38
Sundry paints	31 12
Nails, 17 kegs	91 30
" 85 lbs	4 75
Roofing oil, 188 galls	112 80
Turpentine, 32 galls	30 40
Glass, 10 cases	30 00
" 1 light	0 95
Lime, 7 kegs	11 20
Locks, ½ doz	3 50
Varnish, 2 galls	8 75
Hard oil, 16 galls	28 80
Hinges and butts, 5½ doz	8 29
Brown Japan, 12 galls	12 00
Screws, 43 gross	15 35
Boiled oil, 8 galls	7 20
Pipe and fittings	113 98
Fire clay, 340 lbs	8 50
Alabastine, 11 pkgs	4 93
Oxide, 895 lbs	31 33
Door spring, 1	0 25
Sash cord, 12½ lbs	5 00
Manilla rope, 210 lbs	31 50
Picture wire, 1 coil	0 35
Sand screen	2 40
Barbed staples, 2 lbs	0 30
Fly paper, 3 boxes	2 25
Ground pumnice stone, 5 lbs	0 60
Screw eyes, 1 box	0 25
Brass, 2¼ lbs	0 90
Dry electric batteries, 7	3 50
Side pulleys, 2	0 30
Blue chalk, ½ gro	0 60
Store bolts, 3 doz	0 05
Cupboard catches, 1 doz	1 00
Resin, 4 lbs	0 20
Coal tar, 2 brls	16 00
Flash bolts, 2	0 30
Block tin, 59 lbs	20 65
Asphaltum, 5 galls	5 00
Screen door hinges, 2 prs	0 40
White Shellac, ½ gall	1 75
Galv. iron expansion tank, 1	11 50
Pearline, 4 pkgs	0 50
Grate castings, 3	2 38
Washing blue, 12 pkgs	0 54
Mur ammonia, 5 lbs	1 25
Bolts, 4 lbs	0 10
Brass screw wire, 2 pcs	0 20
Green wire cloth, 1 roll	5 00
Paracentric key blanks, ½ doz	1 37
Corrugated " ½ "	1 00
Brass wire, 12 ft	0 10
½ " chain, 25 ft	4 72
Strap hinges, 3½ doz	6 64
Cartage on iron	0 50
Roofing formula	75 00
	2,333 61
Less—Refund	3 19
	2,230 42
Maintenance of Machinery.	
Boiler inspectors fee	5 00
Steel key, 1	2 10
Leather belting, 44 ft	27 64
Cylinder oil, 55½ galls	36 40
Rubber packing, 32¾ lbs	6 55
Collar for shafts, 2	2 50
Gear wheels, 2	27 50

Maintenance of Machinery—Con.	$ cts.
Studs, 6	0 80
Cylinder cocks, 3	1 50
Auto. positive injector, 1	15 75
White cotton waste, 5 lbs	0 60
Machine oil, 13 galls	5 20
Cartage on belting	0 25
Lard oil, 2 galls	2 20
	133 99
Maintenance of Armoury.	
Salary of armourer	24 00
Revolver cartridges, 3 boxes	3 75
Rifle " 1,100 rounds	16 50
Bunting, 7 yds	1 75
	46 00
Less—Refund	0 75
	45 25
Maintenance of Chapels.	
Salary of organists	100 00
Laundry, R.C. chapel	8 45
Candles, 20 lbs	2 00
	110 45
Stationery and Printing.	
Repairs to typewriter	1 00
Printing from Kingston	8 22
Supplies	376 22
	385 44
Postage.	
Rent of box	5 00
Stamps	32 00
	37 00
Telegrams.	
Telegraph account	64 46
Telephones.	
Rent of instruments	108 00
Tolls on trunk line	6 21
	114 21
Freight.	
Freight	83 87
Furniture and Furnishing.	
Perforated chair seats, ½ doz	1 50
Pantasote, 20 yds	27 00
" buttons, 26 doz	1 30
Castors	3 00
8-in. springs, 10½ lbs	1 30
Spring twine, 2 lbs	0 50
Excelsior, 25 lbs	0 75
Flock, 30 lbs	1 50
Burlap, 10 yds	2 00
Stitching twine, 1 ball	0 35
Webbing, 21 yds	1 05
Repairs to clocks	0 75
Galv. sink	1 90
Photo supplies	2 30
	45 20

British Columbia—*Continued.*

Machinery.	$ cts.
Brick machinery	564 91
Rubber belting	29 74
Cartage on belting	0 25
Freight on brick machinery	85 10
	680 00

Beds and Bedding.	
Duck, 209 yds	66 88
Forfar linen, 407 yds	104 80
	171 68

Prison Utensils.	
Shaving brushes, 1 doz	3 00
Shaving soap, 10 lbs	3 50
Pitcher, 1	0 50
Clothes pins, 2 grs	1 20
Hair broom, 1	1 25
Cups and saucers	0 45
Dinner plates, ½ doz	0 50
Soup plates, ½ doz	0 50
Butcher knives, ⅓ doz	1 84
Clothes baskets	3 75
Dust brushes, 1 doz	3 25
Bath bricks, 2 doz	1 00
Empty barrel, 1	2 50
Hair clipper springs, 1 doz	1 50
Mop Handles, 1 doz	3 75
Tin table spoons, 1 grs	3 60
" soup dishes, 1 grs	6 00
" soup plates, 3 doz	6 00
" cups, 1 qt., 5 doz	7 50
" cans, 3 qts., 3 doz	5 19
" milk can, 1	0 25
" cullenders, 1 doz	2 50
" soup ladles, ½ doz	1 50
Agate saucepans, 1	0 80
" cups and saucers, ½ doz	1 50
" plates, ½ doz	1 50
Galv. pails with covers, 3 doz	19 80
" pails, 2 doz	8 50
" wash tub, 1	3 65
Brooms, 6 doz	18 90
Whisks, 5 doz	8 75
Bake pans, 2	2 75
	127 18
Less refund	1 19
	125 99

Library.	
Library books, 37 vols	35 18
Clay and brick magazines, 4 vols	1 00
1 year subscription, Clay Worker & Empire Review	5 00
Annual subscription to newspapers, 5	27 50
1 picture	0 25
	69 43

Police Weapons.	
Repairs to revolver	1 25
Revolver, 1	12 28
	13 53

Fire Protection.	
Babcock charges, 1½ doz	13 50
Hose bibs, 1 doz	9 00
	22 50

Farm Crops.	$ cts.
Manure, 310 loads	155 00
Service of bull	16 00
Seeds, oats, ½ ton	17 50
" pease, ½ ton	25 00
" clover, 75 lbs	14 00
" timothy, 50 lbs	5 00
" sundry	23 47
Plants	7 40
Wire fencing	109 55
Staples, 1 keg	6 00
Freight on fencing	3 03
Fuse, 100 ft	0 75
Wire netting, 227 yds	22 50
Staples, 3 lbs	0 75
Blasting powder, 35½ lbs	5 23
Fertilizer, 1 ton	40 00
	451 18

Stables.	
Bran, 15 tons	240 00
Oats, 15 tons	390 00
Chop feed, 6 tons	123 00
Veterinary services	18 00
Harness leather, 33 lbs	9 90
Castile soap, 20 lbs	1 80
Pad hooks, 4	1 50
Axle grease, 2 doz	3 50
Curry combs, ½ doz	1 00
Wagon arm, 1	1 75
" boxes, 2	3 50
Drugs for horse	3 75
Stable brooms, 6	5 47
Body brushes, ¼ doz	2 50
Shaft leather	0 60
Collar pads, ½ doz	3 30
Harness oil, 5 pts	1 50
Wagon spokes, 2½ doz	4 37
Wagon rims, 4½	2 00
Stable sponges, 1 doz	2 00
	819 44
Less refund	0 60
	818 84

Farm Implements.	
Shovels, assorted, 1½ doz	12 75
Ball-bearing lawn mower, 1	17 10
Plant sprinkler, 1	0 80
Mole trap, 1	1 25
Mower sections, 2 doz	2 50
Sheep shears, 1 pair	0 85
	35 25

Piggery.	
Brewer's grain, 154 loads	77 00
Veterinary services	4 00
Breeding sow, 1	40 00
	121 00

Carpenter Shop.	
Whitewash brushes, 1 doz	5 00
Wall brushes, 1 doz	18 00
Kalsomine brushes, 2	7 50
Varnish brushes, 3⅔ doz	11 33
Camel's hair brush, 1	0 35
Quill brushes, 2	0 20
Paint brushes, ½ doz	2 50
S. B. axes, 1 doz	9 50
Handles, sledge, 4 doz	8 00

British Columbia—*Continued.*

Carpenter Shop—Con.	$ cts.
Handles, spade, 2 doz.	4 80
" axe, 2 doz.	4 00
" pick, 2 doz.	4 50
Handsaws, 4	7 00
Cross-cut saw-handles, ½ doz	0 75
Grindstones, 38 lbs	1 14
Band-saw, 15 ft., 1	2 37
Plane iron, 1	0 50
Palette knife, 10-in., 1	0 60
Screw clamps, 2	1 30
Brass-bound rules, 2-ft., ½ doz	2 50
Chalk line, 500 ft	1 25
Files, mill saw, 3 doz	12 00
" great American, 1 doz	2 50
Hammers, ¼ doz	3 00
Circular saw, 1	3 00
Disston's saw-set, 1	1 00
Upholsterer's needles, 10	1 25
Staples, 20 lbs	1 20
Augers, 2	2 50
Iron casting for rip saw	3 25
	122 79
Blacksmith Shop.	
Cumberland coal, 5 tons	97 50
Horseshoe nails, 25 lbs	3 75
Horseshoes, 200 lbs	10 00
Candlewick, 1½ doz	0 55
Leighton tap, 1	0 50
Borax, 10 lbs	1 50
Horse rasps, 16-in., 2	2 00
Monkey wrench, 1	0 85
Charcoal	0 60
Emery powder, 10 lbs	1 50
	118 75
Tailor Shop.	
Machine oil, 5 doz. bottles	3 00
Knitting machine needles	2 01
" " spring, 1	0 15
Spool cotton, 1½ gross	7 50
Crayons, 2 boxes	0 90
Needles, 20 gross	0 60
Beeswax, 4 lbs	1 40
Measuring square, 1	3 50
Linen thread, 6 lbs	12 36
Standard work, 1	10 00
Subscription to Tailor's Cutter and Fitter	4 00
Postage on knitting needles	0 04
	45 46
Brick Yard.	
Steel key	1 85
Top for tank	34 58
Repairing brick mould	5 66
Wood, 178¾ cords	491 56
Lumber	325 49
Wire fencing	90 58
Oilers	1 40
	951 12
Shoe Shop.	
Channel nails, 25 lbs	4 50
Shoe tacks, 25 lbs	3 25
" thread, 16 lbs	13 92
Linen thread, 7½ doz	15 15
Leather cement, 3 doz	1 95
Rubber cement, 1 doz	0 80

Shoe Shop—Con.	$ cts.
Shoe ink, 2 galls	1 00
" polish, 3 galls	3 00
Bristles, 4 oz	2 00
Steel shanks, 1 gross	0 90
Boot web, 25 yds	0 75
Shoe web, 75 yds	1 50
Heel ball, 1 gross	1 80
Gum tragacanth, 1 lb	0 75
Sable oil, 1 gall	3 50
Oxalic acid, 4 lbs	0 60
Lasts, 36 pairs	25 20
Kit lamps, 6	3 60
Eylet set, 1	0 70
Crab shank lasters, 3	2 40
Pegs, ¼ bush	2 90
Heel shoe blades, 20	8 90
Stabbing awls, ½ gross	0 80
Brass rivets, 60 lbs	15 60
	115 47
Advertising.	
The Province	17 40
" World	17 40
" Times	11 60
	46 40
Travelling Expenses.	
Warden Whyte	438 75
Inspector Dawson	200 00
E. J. Adams	52 85
Tram tickets	4 00
	695 60
Less refund	50 00
	645 60
Legal Expenses	12 00
Total	42,019 06

SUMMARY.

Salaries.		
General	$ 7,800 00	
Industrial	4,591 65	
Police	10,620 00	
		23,011 65
Uniforms		478 12
Police mess		173 24
		23,663 81
Maintenance of Convicts.		
Rations		4,040 68
Prison clothing		1,070 57
Hospital supplies		193 43
		5,304 68
LESS—Refund		2 12
		5,302 56
Discharge Expenses.		
Freedom suits		199 76
Travel allowance		524 55
Transfers		873 90
		1,598 21
LESS—Refund		78 12
		1,520 09

British Columbia—*Concluded.*

Working Expenses.	$ cts.
Heating	1,788 10
Lighting	1,197 10
Water supply	663 87
Prison stables and vehicles	21 30
Maintenance of buildings	2,333 61
" machinery	133 99
" armoury	46 00
" chapels	110 45
Stationery	385 44
Postage	37 00
Telegrams	64 46
Telephones	114 21
Freight	83 87
	6,979 40
Less—Refund	58 99
	6,920 41
Prison Equipment.	
Furniture and furnishing	45 20
Machinery	680 00
Beds and bedding	171 68
Prison utensils	127 18
Library	69 43
Police weapons	13 53
Fire protection	22 50
	1,129 52
Less—Refund	1 19
	1,128 33

Industries.	$ cts.
Farm crops	451 18
" stables	819 44
" implements	35 25
" piggery	121 00
Shops, generally	1,353 59
	2,780 46
Less—Refund	0 60
	2,779 86
Miscellaneous.	
Advertising	46 40
Travelling expenses	695 60
Legal expenses	12 00
	754 00
Less—Refund	50 00
	704 00
Total expenditure	42,019 06

APPENDIX K

LIST OF OFFICERS

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Kingston.

——	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
						$
J. M. Platt, M.D	Warden	Methodist	April 18, 1840	May 17, 1899	May 17, 1899	2,600
aD. O'Leary	Deputy warden	Roman Catholic	Oct. 15, 1853	Aug. 9, 1897	Aug. 9, 1897	1,500
D. Phelan, M.D	Surgeon	" "	Sept. 8, 1854	" 4, 1897	" 4, 1897	1,800
R. R. Creighton	Accountant	Presbyterian	Aug 29, 1861	Feb. 1, 1882	Dec. 20, 1892	1,200
Rev. C. E. Cartwright	Protestant chaplain	Church of England	May 15, 1837	Oct. 25, 1875	Oct. 25, 1875	1,200
Rev. M. McDonald	Roman Catholic chaplain	Roman Catholic	Aug. 4, 1853	Sept. 30, 1899	Sept. 30, 1899	1,200
J. R. Forster	Warden's clerk	Church of England	" 14, 1875	July 1, 1894	Jan. 1, 1898	800
W. S. Hughes	Chief keeper and Clerk of Industries	Presbyterian	June 2, 1861	Jan. 13, 1893	" 1, 1896	1,400
T. W. Bowie	Storekeeper	"	April 6, 1841	Aug. 5, 1897	Aug. 5, 1897	900
E. J. Adams	Chief trade instructor	"	Feb. 26, 1861	April 6, 1894	Feb. 1, 1896	1,000
W. H. Derry	Engineer	Congregationalist	July 12, 1847	Sept. 1, 1897	Sept. 1, 1897	1,200
Chas. Baylie	Electrician	"	Jan. 19, 1869	Oct. 1, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890	800
R. McDonald	Assistant electrician	Roman Catholic	March 8, 1852	June 1, 1894	June 1, 1894	600
C. H. Martin	Steward	Methodist	Feb. 5, 1858	Aug. 4, 1897	Aug. 4, 1897	900
W. A. Gunn	Hospital overseer and school instructor	Church of England	" 16, 1845	June 1, 1890	June 1, 1890	800
T. A. Keenan	Asst. storekeeper	Roman Catholic	April 16, 1864	Aug. 4, 1897	Aug. 4, 1897	600
T. P. Connor	Supt. binder twine department	"	Nov. 2, 1862	July 1, 1894	July 1, 1894	1,500
Rose A. Fahey	Matron	"	Aug. 15, 1849	March 6, 1886	Mar. 6, 1886	600
Mary Smith	Deputy matron	Presbyterian	June 4, 1852	June 1, 1889	June 1, 1889	400
C. A. Sullivan	Overseer sewage works	Roman Catholic	Mar. 25, 1869	Jan. 1, 1894	July 1, 1896	550
Wm. Coward	Baker instructor	Methodist	June 19, 1855	June 6, 1878	June 6, 1878	700
Richard Young	Mason "	"	Oct. 31, 1850	April 6, 1886	Dec. 22, 1890	700
Robt. Pogue	Shoe "	Church of England	June 1, 1848	Sept. 1, 1887	Sept. 1, 1887	700
C. Robinson	Tailor "	Methodist	Sept. 24, 1850	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	700
P. Moncrieff	Tinsmith "	Presbyterian	Mar. 6, 1862	" 1, 1888	Sept. 5, 1895	700
B. H. Sherring	Stonecutting "	Church of England	May 13, 1851	" 22, 1892	Oct. 1, 1894	700
J. A. McCaugherty	Farm "	Presbyterian	Dec. 22, 1865	April 1, 1893	April 1, 1893	700
D. J. McCarthy	Asst. farm "	Roman Catholic	Jan. 4, 1867	March 15, 1902	Mar. 15, 1902	600
John Gordon	Mason "	"	May 7, 1860	Oct. 2, 1894	Oct. 2, 1894	700
R. J. Burns	Carpenter "	Church of England	July 23, 1855	June 1, 1895	June 1, 1895	700
T. W. Gibson	Quarry "	Methodist	Nov. 6, 1857	July 8, 1896	July 8, 1896	700
H. L. Walker	Blacksmith "	Church of England	Mar. 25, 1865	April 3, 1897	July 3, 1897	600
†J. C. Weir	Night keeper	Presbyterian	Oct. 15, 1850	Oct. 31, 1876	Mar. 1, 1901	600
*Jno. Kennedy	Keeper	Roman Catholic	July 12, 1852	May 1, 1870	Sept. 24, 1895	600
Alex. Atkins	"	Presbyterian	April .. 1857	July 1, 1878	July 1, 1891	600
Thos. Moore	"	Church of England	Aug. 8, 1844	May 9, 1870	Mar. 1, 1899	600

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

——	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
						$
P. O'Connor	Keeper binder twine factory	Roman Catholic	" 7, 1853	Dec. 18, 1882	Dec. 18, 1893	700
*c*Æ. D. O. Macdonell	" prison of isolation	" "	June 8, 1846	Sept. 21, 1876	Feb. 5, 1894	700
Chas. Bostridge	"	Church of England	Nov. 20, 1848	April 10, 1882	Aug. 1, 1899	600
J. A. Rutherford	"	Methodist	Feb. 17, 1851	Mar. 1, 1884	" 1, 1899	600
P. M. Beaupré	"	Roman Catholic	July 29, 1860	Jan. 10, 1885	" 1, 1899	600
Jno. Bannister	"	Methodist	Sept. 13, 1851	May 23, 1885	" 1, 1899	600
Jas. Doyle	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 19, 1860	" 27, 1885	" 1, 1899	600
Patrick Madden	"	" "	April 27, 1864	Aug. 1, 1889	" 1, 1899	600
A. McConville	Guard	" "	July 4, 1862	July 1, 1885	July 1, 1885	500
Michael Koen	"	" "	May 25, 1842	" 12, 1886	" 12, 1886	500
Wm. Mooney	"	Methodist	Mar. 1, 1858	" 4, 1885	" 4, 1885	500
Thos. Fowler	"	Roman Catholic	" 22, 1860	Aug. 1, 1889	Aug. 1, 1889	500
A. Thompson	"	Church of England	June 20, 1850	" 1, 1889	" 1, 1889	500
Wm. Holland	"	" "	Mar. 26, 1850	" 1, 1889	" 1, 1889	500
E. R. Davis	"	Methodist	" 29, 1850	Feb. 1, 1890	Feb. 1, 1890	500
Wm. Ryan	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 14, 1853	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890	500
Jno. Givens	"	" "	June 6, 1866	June 7, 1892	June 7, 1892	500
C. S. Wheeler	"	Church of England	Oct. 7, 1852	July 23, 1892	July 23, 1892	500
Edward Johnston	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 21, 1851	Aug. 23, 1892	Aug. 23, 1892	500
Geo. McCauley, jr	"	" "	Sept. 19, 1863	" 24, 1892	" 24, 1892	500
F. Hornibrook	"	Church of England	Dec. 15, 1855	Sept. 1, 1892	Sept. 1, 1892	500
Wm. Kenny	"	Methodist	Nov. 5, 1858	Mar. 1, 1893	Mar. 1, 1893	500
Jno. O'Neil	"	Roman Catholic	Dec. 5, 1860	Feb. 1, 1894	Feb. 1, 1894	500
Jas. Bennett	"	Church of England	Jan. 8, 1854	" 14, 1894	" 14, 1894	500
R. Corby	"	Roman Catholic	May 9, 1869	May 7, 1894	May 7, 1894	500
John Hughes	"	" "	Nov. 4, 1869	Feb. 22, 1895	Feb. 22, 1895	500
Samuel McCormick	"	Presbyterian	" 3, 1855	July 26, 1895	July 26, 1895	500
G. H T. Marsh	"	Church of England	Aug. 23, 1866	Sept. 25, 1895	Sept. 25, 1895	500
T. H.. Hennessy	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 13, 1861	" 26, 1895	" 26, 1895	500
S. J. Greer	"	Methodist	Mar. 17, 1859	Oct. 1, 1895	Oct. 1, 1895	500
R. D. Dowsley	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 3, 1858	May 6, 1896	May 6, 1896	500
R. Bryant	"	Methodist	Feb. 12, 1852	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	500
T. Reid	"	Presbyterian	Nov. 9, 1871	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
Geo. Sullivan	"	Roman Catholic	April 20, 1875	Aug. 20, 1898	Aug. 20, 1898	500
V. Eccles	"	" "	May 27, 1865	Sept. 1, 1898	Sept. 1, 1898	500
M. P. Reid	"	Church of England	Jan. 3, 1871	Aug. 24, 1898	Aug. 24, 1898	500
*d*Thomas Tobin	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 20, 1849	Sept. 1, 1887	Mar. 1, 1899	500
W. H. Matthews	"	" "	Oct. 20, 1865	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	500
Jas. McWaters	"	Methodist	Sept. 1, 1861	" 1, 1899	" 1, 1899	500

J. Saunders	"	Presbyterian	Nov. 30, 1859	" 1, 1899	" 1, 1899	500
D. Germain	"	Methodist	April 4, 1870	" 1, 1899	" 1, 1899	500
J. McQuade	"	"	June 24, 1859	Dec. 1, 1899	Dec. 1, 1899	500
*c*R. Patterson	"	"	April 1, 1849	Aug. 7, 1894	May 23, 1900	500
W. J. Calvert	"	Presbyterian	Sept. 9, 1866	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 1, 1900	500
Edw. Walsh	"	Roman Catholic	" 2, 1878	" 1, 1900	" 1, 1900	500
S. N. Watts	"	Church of England	April 18, 1866	" 1, 1900	" 1, 1900	500
Percy Johnson	"	" "	May 17, 1871	" 1, 1900	" 1, 1900	500
P. Byrns	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 28, 1869	" 1, 1900	" 1, 1900	500
R. M. Davis	"	Methodist	April 7, 1878	" 1, 1900	" 1, 1900	500
W. W. Cook	"	"	Mar. 25, 1865	Sept. 1, 1901	Sept. 1, 1901	500
C. H. Gray	"	"	Dec. 8, 1878	Feb. 15, 1902	Feb. 15, 1902	500
M. Tobin	Stable guard	Roman Catholic	1846	Dec. 7, 1890	June 30, 1898	500
P. Stover	"	Methodist	April 6, 1854	Sept. 1, 1894	" 30, 1898	500
Jas. Weir	"	"	Aug. 4, 1856	May 4, 1896	" 30, 1898	500
R. Irwin	Fireman	Church of England	Oct. 12, 1867	Sept. 1, 1898	Sept. 1, 1898	500
C. H. Fenning	"	Church of England	July 26, 1860	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	500
Frank McGeen	"	Roman Catholic	Dec. 6, 1874	Feb. 15, 1902	Feb. 15, 1902	500
M. J. Kennedy	Messenger	"	April 18, 1857	April 1, 1872	May 1, 1884	600

a Inspector of Dominion Police December 2, 1882, to August 9, 1897.
† Appointed Guard Oct. 31, 1876; appointed Steward Sept. 1, 1881; removed Aug. 2, 1897; appointed Guard Aug. 1, 1899.
* Appointed May 1, 1870; resigned Mar. 31, 1872; reappointed Jan. 1, 1877.
c Appointed at Manitoba Penitentiary September 21, 1876; removed from office September 9, 1892; reappointed to present office on above date.
d Dismissed August 22, 1898, reappointed March 1, 1899.
e Retired April 1, 1900; reappointed May 23, 1900.

St. Vincent de Paul.

Name.	Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment
			$ cts.		
*J. A. Duchesneau, M.D	Warden	April 13, 1898	2,400 00	Sept. 8, 1832	Dec. 15, 1875.
O. Beauchamp	Deputy warden	Feb. 17, 1899	1,500 00	June 22, 1851	Feb. 17, 1899.
Rev. L. O. Harel	Roman Catholic chaplain	April 27, 1887	1,200 00	Aug. 30, 1847	April 27, 1887.
" J. Rollit	Protestant chaplain	Oct. 25, 1895	1,200 00	April 9, 1841	Oct. 25, 1895.
A. Allaire, M. D.	Surgeon	Jan. 30, 1902	1,600 00	Aug. 21, 1870	Jan. 30, 1902.
G. S. Malepart	Accountant	Sept. 21, 1880	1,200 00	May 23, 1849	Sept. 21, 1880.
E. Lachapelle	Warden's clerk	May 7, 1898	800 00	Oct. 27, 1860	May 7, 1898.
G. B. Lamarche	Store keeper	" 20, 1873	900 00	April 23, 1842	" 20, 1873.
H. C. Fatt	Assistant store keeper	Dec. 1, 1899	600 00	" 14, 1869	Dec. 1, 1899.
G. A. Pratt	Chief trade instructer	Feb. 20, 1899	1,500 00	Nov. 28, 1862	Feb. 20, 1899.
J. Dorais	Electrician	May 27, 1901	800 00	April 2, 1876	May 27, 1901.
N. Charbonneau	Steward	June 30, 1888	800 00	June 20, 1847	July 1, 1873.
E. Champagne	Engineer	Feb. 1, 1890	900 00	Dec. 20, 1853	Feb. 1, 1890.
D. O'Shea	Hospital overseer	Jan. 24, 1890	750 00	March 2, 1860	Aug. 23, 1882.
J. T. Dorais	School instructor	July 24, 1882	800 00	Oct. 16, 1843	July 24, 1882.
E. Kenny	Farm "	Jan. 1, 1876	700 00	May 16, 1851	Jan. 1, 1876.
D. O'Borne	Mason "	May 1, 1881	700 00	Dec. 4, 1843	June 1, 1877.
A. Rochon	Baker "	" 1, 1893	700 00	Oct. 20, 1844	March 1, 1882.
O. Cadieux	Tailor "	April 8, 1901	700 00	Aug. 11, 1864	April 8, 1901.
V. Lortie	Shoemaker "	July 15, 1895	700 00	Feb. 14, 1854	July 15, 1895.
W. Provost	Quarry "	Aug. 31, 1896	700 00	May 18, 1860	Oct. 1, 1896.
N. St. Germain	Carpenter "	May 16, 1902	700 00	March 22, 1855	May 1, 1877.
E. Leblanc	Blacksmith "	April 1, 1901	700 00	" 20, 1861	April 1, 1901.
E. Picard	Stonecutter "	June 1, 1899	700 00	Sept. 20, 1857	June 1, 1899.
V. Bisson	Tinsmith "	Feb. 1, 1900	700 00	June 24, 1850	July 12, 1884.
U. Chartrand	Chief keeper	April 7, 1899	1,200 00	Jan. 1, 1843	Jan. 1, 1878.
W. W. Gibson	Night "	Oct. 11, 1897	600 00	Oct. 23, 1843	Aug. 6, 1886.
G. Chartrand	Keeper	March 1, 1886	600 00	July 6, 1841	July 1, 1876.
J. B. Lemay	"	June 30, 1888	600 00	Aug. 2, 1838	June 1, 1878.
G. Nixon	"	Aug. 21, 1894	600 00	Oct. 22, 1846	Aug. 6, 1883.
J. D. Fitzgibbon	"	Oct. 11, 1897	600 00	May 23, 1860	June 25, 1887.
J. Desjardins	"	April 7, 1899	600 00	March 23, 1876	Oct. 1, 1897.
G. Charbonneau	"	" 7, 1899	600 00	July 13, 1846	June 30, 1888.
J. Lawlor	"	Feb. 1, 1900	600 00	April 15, 1869	Sept. 18, 1896.
P. Blondin	"	" 1, 1900	600 00	Oct. 2, 1869	Oct. 19, 1896.
A. Plouffe	Guard	June 14, 1883	500 00	April 9, 1846	June 14, 1883.
F. Lesage	"	Aug. 29, 1883	500 00	July 10, 1846	Aug. 29, 1883.
E. Bertrand	"	" 1, 1885	500 00	Feb. 9, 1859	" 1, 1885.

D. J. McLellan	"	" 16, 1888	500 00	Dec. 1, 1855	" 16, 1888.
H. Roger	"	Jan. 1, 1889	500 00	Nov. 20, 1840	Jan. 1, 1889.
F. Clermont	"	July 19, 1889	500 00	June 17, 1863	July 19, 1889.
P. Forster	"	Sept. 1, 1889	500 00	Oct. 12, 1874	Sept. 1, 1889.
A. Desjardins	"	Nov. 9, 1893	500 00	June 7, 1863	Nov. 9, 1893.
P. J. G. Lynch	"	May 1, 1894	500 00	Feb. 16, 1870	May 1, 1894.
E. Letang	"	Aug. 27, 1894	500 00	Aug. 25, 1858	Aug. 27, 1894.
H. Sigouin	"	March 8, 1897	500 00	April 6, 1873	March 8, 1897.
W. Grece	"	Oct. 1, 1897	500 00	March 16, 1863	Oct. 1, 1897.
C. Clermont	"	" 13, 1897	500 00	Oct. 15, 1876	" 13, 1897,
L. Normand	"	March 7, 1898	500 00	Sept. 13, 1875	Nov. 2, 1897.
A. Charbonneau	"	July 1, 1898	500 00	July 1, 1862	July 1, 1898.
E. Jolicœur	"	Aug. 2, 1898	500 00	April 13, 1863	Aug. 2, 1898.
A. Pepin	"	" 1, 1898	500 00	July 15, 1870	" 1, 1898.
G. Forest	"	April 24, 1899	500 00	March 14, 1857	April 24, 1899.
C. Desjardins	"	" 24, 1899	500 00	April 2, 1871	" 24, 1899.
L. Gagnon	"	" 24, 1899	500 00	Sept. 5, 1855	" 24, 1899.
O. Papineau	"	Aug. 28, 1899	500 00	Nov. 22, 1864	Aug. 28, 1899.
E. Boucher	"	Dec. 1, 1899	500 00	" 3, 1861	Dec. 1, 1899.
H. Leonard	"	" 1, 1899	500 00	Feb. 27, 1864	" 1, 1899.
A. Trudeau	"	" 1, 1899	500 00	May 21, 1864	" 1, 1899.
J. Keiley	"	Sept. 28, 1899	500 00	April 25, 1856	Sept. 28, 1899.
O. Taillefer	"	Jan. 1, 1900	500 00	May 23, 1873	Jan. 1, 1900.
P. Ambrose	"	Sept. 9, 1900	500 00	Sept, 1, 1873	June 9, 1900.
W. Aube	"	July 1, 1901	500 00	Oct. 5, 1874	July 1, 1901.
N. Filiatrault	"	May 4, 1901	500 00	July 3, 1868	May 4, 1901.
H. Brisebois	"	Sept. 15, 1901	500 00	Nov. 7, 1872	Sept. 15, 1901.
F. Desormeau	"	Feb. 1, 1901	500 00	Jan. 17, 1858	Feb. 1, 1901.
L. Larin	"	April 23, 1902	500 00	Dec. 21, 1870	April 23, 1902
E. Belanger	"	July 1, 1902	500 00	Nov. 19, 1870	July 1, 1902.
I. Cloutier	Stable guard	Nov. 4, 1881	500 00	Dec. 25, 1843	Nov. 4, 1881.
D. Ouimet	"	April 24, 1899	500 00	Nov. 15, 1862	April 24, 1899.
C. Taillon	Messenger	May 1, 1880	500 00	Aug. 18, 1838	May 1, 1880.
E. Leclerc	Fireman	Jan. 1, 1899	500 00	May 20, 1871	Jan. 1, 1899.
B. Belhumeur	"	May 1, 1902	500 00	Sept. 3, 1877	May 1, 1902.
A. Jubinville	"	Dec. 9, 1901	500 00	Dec. 29, 1866	Dec. 9, 1901.

* First appointed Dec. 15, 1875 ; removed Jan. 24, 1881.

DORCHESTER.

——	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of first Appointment.	Date of present Appointment.	Salary.
						$
a John A. Kirk	Warden	Presbyterian	Mar. 1, 1837	Dec. 12, 1899	Dec. 12, 1899	2,000
Arthur B. Pipes	Deputy warden	Church of England	" 31, 1853	June 25, 1889	June 6, 1901	1,500
Edward P. Doherty, M.D	Surgeon	Roman Catholic	Oct. 18, 1861	Jan. 22, 1901	Jan. 22, 1901	1,400
b John A. Gray	Accountant	Presbyterian	May 30, 1853	Sept. 1, 1880	Sept. 1, 1880	1,200
Rev. J. Roy Campbell, D.D	Protestant chaplain	Church of England	Aug. 7, 1841	Oct. 1, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883	600
Rev. A. D. Cormier	Roman Catholic chaplain	Roman Catholic	Nov. 27, 1854	Dec. 1, 1889	Dec. 1, 1889	600
William J. McLeod	Steward	Presbyterian	Aug. 7, 1868	Jan. 1, 1896	Jan. 1, 1898	700
James A. Piercy	Engineer	Methodist	" 15, 1852	May 12, 1885	May 12, 1885	900
L. S. Hutchinson	Chief keeper	Church of England	Oct. 18, 1874	Feb. 1, 1893	" 1, 1901	800
G. B. Papineau	Hospital overseer and school instructor	Roman Catholic	June 22, 1856	Jan. 1, 1886	Jan. 1, 1898	800
Elizabeth McMahon	Matron	"	April 7, 1870	" 21, 1898	May 1, 1899	500
Elizabeth Cumming	Deputy matron	Presbyterian	Jan. 8, 1848	Feb. 8, 1900	Feb. 8, 1900	400
John Downey	Blacksmith instructor	Baptist	Mar. 17, 1840	May 1, 1868	May 1, 1868	700
Nathan Tattrie	Shoemaker "	Presbyterian	April 3, 1844	Sept. 1, 1877	Sept. 1, 1877	700
L. H. Chambers	Carpenter "	Roman Catholic	" 20, 1853	May 1, 1886	Dec. 1, 1900	700
John McDougall	Mason "	"	May 6, 1861	April 5, 1891	" 1, 1900	700
Wm. R. Burns	Tailor "	"	Mar. 14, 1858	May 10, 1891	May 10, 1891	700
c A. M. McDonald	Baker "	"	Nov. 26, 1865	June 1, 1891	Nov. 1, 1894	700
Joseph T. LeBlanc	Quarry "	"	June 29, 1849	May 1, 1883	Oct. 1, 1901	700
A. T. Hicks	Farm "	Baptist	Aug. 11, 1856	Sept. 25, 1901	Sept. 25, 1901	700
Willard Lawrence	Night keeper	Church of England	May 14, 1849	" 27, 1899	April 1, 1901	600
William Hogan	Keeper	Roman Catholic	April 17, 1843	Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1897	600
William Alexander	"	Methodist	Aug. 31, 1846	July 1, 1880	Jan. 1, 1898	600
Henry Godsoe	"	Roman Catholic	Dec. 25, 1833	Aug. 1, 1869	July 1, 1897	600
James A. Lane	"	"	Oct. 14, 1843	July 1, 1880	" 1, 1901	600
John Corcoran	Guard	"	April 12, 1847	" 1, 1880	" 1, 1880	500
James Luther	"	Methodist	June 1, 1840	May 9, 1882	May 9, 1882	500
Adolphus A. Allain	"	Roman Catholic	Feb. 1, 1855	July 10, 1883	Dec. 1, 1883	500
T. Frank Gillespie	"	Church of England	July 3, 1873	Oct 18, 1891	Oct. 1, 1892	500
N. A. Burden	"	"	Feb. 1, 1893	" 1, 1892	Feb. 1, 1893	500
John McCaull	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 1, 1850	July 23, 1894	July 23, 1894	500
Chas. S. Elsdon	"	Methodist	Sept. 4, 1869	" 23, 1895	" 23, 1895	500
Sinclair McDougall	"	Presbyterian	Oct. 18, 1871	" 23, 1895	" 23, 1895	500
Arthur Brown	"	"	Sept. 26, 1864	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	500
George Drillio	"	"	April 27, 1865	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
John H. DeForest	"	Church of England	June 26, 1870	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
Stephen H. Getson	"	Presbyterian	Feb. 3, 1873	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
John McLeod	"	"	Sept. 20, 1860	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500

d Patrick Connell	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 6, 1849	July 1, 1880	Feb. 15, 1899			500
Lauchlin McDonald	"	"	July 28, 1876	June 1, 1901	June 1, 1901			500
S. A. Palmer	"	Baptist	June 19, 1858	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901			500
Amos Robinson	"	Methodist	Aug. 22, 1858	" 1, 1901	" 1, 1901			500
A. L. Belliveau	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 9, 1860	" 15, 1901	" 15, 1901			500
John S. Milton	Stable guard	Baptist	Nov. 22, 1853	May 1, 1894	July 1, 1898			500
Thomas Walsh	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 1, 1859	Dec. 1, 1896	" 1, 1898			500
James McDougall	Messenger	Presbyterian	July 19, 1841	Jan. 1, 1873	" 1, 1883			550
D. P. Belliveau	Fireman	Roman Catholic	Jan. 28, 1860	" 14, 1901	Jan. 14, 1901			500

a Immigration agent at Halifax from July 1, 1897, to Dec. 12, 1899. *b* In Customs service from Dec. 1, 1879 to Sept. 1, 1880. *c* Resigned March 31, 1894. Appointed baker instructor, Nov 1, 1894. *d* Retired Dec. 31, 1897. Reappointed Feb. 15, 1899.

MANITOBA.

A. G. Irvine	Warden	Church of England	Dec. 7, 1837	May 1, 1870	Oct. 13, 1892			2,200
A. Manseau	Deputy warden	Roman Catholic	Jan. 14, 1858	July 1, 1891	Sept. 2, 1898			1,500
R. W. Neill, M.D	Surgeon	Church of England	May 24, 1869	Sept. 12, 1900	" 12, 1900			1,500
Rev. F. M. Finn	Protestant chaplain	Methodist	Feb. 9, 1832	Mar. 1, 1898	Mar. 1, 1898			800
a Rev. G. Cloutier	Roman Catholic chaplain	Roman Catholic	" 1, 1851	April 4, 1883	Feb. 11, 1898			800
J. Mustard	Accountant	Presbyterian	June 12, 1844	" 16, 1883	July 1, 1894			1,100
B. F. Power	Storekeeper and steward	Roman Catholic	" 14, 1846	Feb. 18, 1892	" 1, 1894			950
E. Freeman	Assistant steward	Church of England	May 12, 1856	Feb. 1, 1886	Dec. 11, 1899			650
J. O. Beaupré	Hospital overseer and school instructor	"	July 2, 1859	July 28, 1885	Nov. 1, 1892			900
J. Smith	Engineer and blacksmith	Church of England	Dec. 8, 1848	Dec. 10, 1883	" 1, 1889			1,000
b E. Lusignan	Carpenter instructor	Roman Catholic	May 11, 1852	April 1, 1892	April 1, 1892			700
c D. Farquhar	Mason "	Presbyterian	Feb. 15, 1849	Mar. 16, 1893	Mar. 16, 1893			1,000
W. R. Grahame	Farm "	"	Oct. 19, 1860	July 1, 1891	Oct. 24, 1893			700
T. Miller	Shoemaker "	Church of England	Dec. 17, 1857	Nov. 10, 1892	July 23, 1895			700
F. Mercer	Tailor "	Presbyterian	Feb. 27, 1845	May 30, 1899	May 30, 1899			700
E. Harris	Keeper	Baptist	July 15, 1867	Nov. 10, 1895	Jan. 1, 1899			600
d W. Eddles	Guard	Church of England	" 17, 1858	Aug. 19, 1885	Aug. 19, 1885			650
P. McFarlane	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 29, 1854	Feb. 1, 1888	Feb. 1, 1888			600
D. G. Sutherland	"	"	" 6, 1850	Dec. 11, 1888	Dec. 11, 1888			600
C. Gingras	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 2, 1864	Feb. 1, 1891	Feb. 1, 1891			600
E. Bourque	"	Church of England	Mar. 2, 1867	Sept. 1, 1891	Sept. 1, 1891			600
A. Gillies, jr	"	Presbyterian	Oct. 9, 1865	Mar. 1, 1898	Mar. 1, 1898			600
A. Ward	"	Church of England	June 6, 1858	May 1, 1898	May 1, 1898			600
J. Hogue	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 13, 1874	" 11, 1899	" 11, 1899			600
T. Douglas	"	Church of England	Feb. 8, 1869	June 1, 1899	June 1, 1899			600
T. A. Chapman	"	"	June 27, 1871	July 17, 1899	July 17, 1899			600
A. J. Fletcher	"	Presbyterian	May 10, 1875	Sept. 12, 1899	Sept. 12, 1899			600
R. Abbott	"	Church of England	Oct. 11, 1873	" 16, 1899	" 16, 1899			600
W. J. Smith	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 27, 1864	" 16, 1899	" 16, 1899			600
A. M. Gunn	"	"	Jan. 21, 1867	May 9, 1900	May 9, 1900			600
Neil Currie	"	"	Nov. 14, 1877	Mar. 1, 1902	Mar. 1, 1902			600

a Removed January 7, 1898; Reappointed February 11, 1898. *b* Removed from office February 14, 1898; Reappointed May 1, 1898. *c* Left July, 1890; Reappointed March 16, 1893. *d* Removed from office February 14, 1898; Reappointed May 1, 1898.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

——	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of present Appointment.	Salary.
						$
J. C. Whyte	Warden	Presbyterian	Aug. 2, 1861	Nov. 27, 1896	Nov. 27, 1896	2,000
*D. D. Bourke	Deputy warden	Roman Catholic	" 15, 1845	July 23, 1886	April 1, 1896	1,500
Rev. Thos. Scouler	Protestant chaplain	Presbyterian	July 10, 1843	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1897	800
Rev. Chas. De Vriendt	Roman Catholic chaplain	Roman Catholic	April 7, 1861	" 13, 1899	" 13, 1899	800
W. A. De Wolf Smith, M.D.	Surgeon	Church of England	Oct. 5, 1859	Nov. 1, 1887	June 30, 1890	600
J. W. Harvey	Accountant and warden's clerk	"	Feb. 23, 1856	June 29, 1895	Feb. 27, 1896	1,200
Benjamin Burr	Storekeeper	Reformed Episcopal	Mar. 26, 1844	Oct. 1, 1888	May 1, 1899	800
R. J. Robertson	Steward	Presbyterian	Jan. 28, 1865	" 11, 1887	Oct. 1, 1895	800
W. J. Carroll	Hospital overseer and school instructor	Roman Catholic	Mar. 15, 1860	July 23, 1886	" 1, 1895	800
Geo. Mackenzie	Shoemaker instructor	Presbyterian	July 4, 1852	Nov. 1, 1883	Nov. 1, 1883	750
Alexander Coutts	Blacksmith "	"	Sept. 13, 1850	Oct. 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1886	750
John Martin	Baker "	Roman Catholic	April 20, 1872	" 11, 1900	" 11, 1900	700
J. N. Aitchison	Tailor "	Presbyterian	Mar. 14, 1868	Aug. 9, 1898	Aug. 9, 1898	700
H. Disney	Carpenter "	Church of England	Dec. 17, 1866	Mar. 1, 1895	Mar. 1, 1895	700
John McNiven	Farmer "	Presbyterian	May 6, 1856	June 1, 1889	Oct. 1, 1895	700
James Doyle	Brickmaker "	Roman Catholic	Mar. 8, 1862	Oct. 1, 1886	Feb. 1, 1902	700
H. McKee	Keeper	Presbyterian	May 24, 1849	Nov. 7, 1884	Oct. 7, 1895	600
F. Stewart	do	"	Aug. 16, 1852	April 1, 1885	Feb. 1, 1902	600
Patrick Smyth	Guard	Roman Catholic	Mar. 17, 1843	Feb. 21, 1879	" 21, 1879	600
Thomas Sampson	"	Methodist	May 25, 1859	April 1, 1890	April 1, 1890	600
W. A. Patchell	"	Church of England	Aug. 12, 1862	Aug. 18, 1890	Aug. 18, 1890	600
R. J. Atkins	"	Methodist	Dec. 3, 1860	April 1, 1885	Sept. 1, 1892	600
Ralph Dynes	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 31, 1867	Jan. 1, 1894	Jan. 1, 1894	600
A. McNeill	"	Presbyterian	June 17, 1862	" 29, 1894	" 29, 1894	600
William Walsh	"	Roman Catholic	Feb. 14, 1864	June 1, 1896	June 1, 1896	600
R. J. Sainsbury	"	"	Dec. 13, 1872	April 1, 1899	April 1, 1899	600
Edward Walmsley	"	Church of England	Feb. 8, 1870	May 10, 1899	May 10, 1899	600
John Imlah	"	Presbyterian	July 20, 1860	" 15, 1900	" 15, 1900	600
M. Lavell	"	Roman Catholic	June 17, 1867	Mar. 9, 1901	Mar. 9, 1901	600
P. Devine	"	"	July 30, 1875	April 8, 1901	April 8, 1901	600

*Was appointed hospital overseer and school instructor at Manitoba Penitentiary July 23, 1886; appointed deputy warden Manitoba Penitentiary, Oct. 13, 1892.

APPENDIX L.

FARM REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

STATEMENT of amount expended and value of produce raised.

Description.	Amount.	Total.	Description.		No.	Average price.	Amount.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Farm implements, tools, &c.	201 94		Onions	Bdles.	1,616	0 02 8/10	45 25	
Seed grain and potatoes	165 27		"	Bush.	266·17	0 60	159 77	
Hard coal and cord wood	10 04		Cabbage	Heads.	25 409	0 01	254 59	
Manure	162 60		Beans	Lbs.	2,039	0 02	40 78	
Threshing grain	56 40		Straw	Tons.	43 7/20	3 75	161 45	
Stationery	1 59		Hay	"	78½	8 75	686 61	
Grinding feed	4 95		Oats	Bush.	1,925	0 37 9/10	729 73	
Binder twine	26 25		Beets	"	232⅝	0 40	96 67	
Paris green	5 40		Tomatoes	"	131⅛	0 40	52 46	
Boar pig	9 00		Carrots	"	245	0 35 7/8	87 89	
Freight and express charges	2 78		Dressed pork	Lbs.	10,664	0 07½	799 80	
Labour tickets and pass pads	0 92		Live hogs	"	16,166	0 06⅓	1,023 85	
Skim milk (to piggeries)	306 34		Parsnips	Bush.	52	0 40	20 80	
Convicts' labour, 2,391½ days at 30c	717 45		Turnips	"	160½	0 21	33 72	
Horses " 1,373¼ days at 50c	686 62		Rhubarb	Bdles.	10	0 03	0 30	
Teamsters' salaries, 2 at $500	1,000 00		Potatoes	Bush.	618¾	0 30	185 59	
Assistant farm instructor, 2½ mos. at $600	125 00		Buckwheat	Bags.	2	0 50	1 00	
Farm instructor, 1 year	700 00							
		4,182 55						
To balance		197 71						
Total		4,380 26	Total					4,380 26

J. A. McCAUGHERTY,
Farm Instructor.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit statements herewith for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

The farm work during the year was satisfactory. The conduct and industry of the convicts was very good.

One hundred and sixty acres were added to the farm, which was taken over on the 9th of April, about sixty acres of this was ploughed and seeded in good time. On the whole the present outlook is very promising, and a fair return may be expected from the farm the coming season. Large returns cannot be expected before all the land is underdrained. For this purpose I started a small gang and considerable good work was done for the short time they could be spared from the farm crops.

The farm gang should be strong enough to afford a certain number the year round for drainage and other permanent improvements. The manufacture of field drain pipes in connection with the new brick works will be carried on during the summer, reducing the cost of drainage to convict labour only.

The recent change in the sewage works afford a means to carry the sewage over a large portion of two of the new farms for fertilization purposes. This work will be in operation immediately after the grain is removed.

Permit me to draw your attention to my application contained in last year's report for additions to farm buildings.

The increase to the farm will be a paying investment if the necessary convict labour and horse labour is given to have the work done properly and in reasonable time. The number of convicts and horses for farm work should be fixed. No draw on the farm help should be made in the interest of other work that could be provided for otherwise. Fall ploughing is a very important item that should not be neglected to attend to any other work. Success on our farm depends on this work chiefly.

Farm improvements and raising of crops will furnish work for fifty to one hundred convicts daily. Each will earn the cost of maintenance as well as a moral and physical gain personally. Convicts working on the farm improve in industrial habits. This is due to the outdoor air and a constant change in the work.

Sixteen thousand feet of strong temporary fence was put up by farm gang in the early part of May, enclosing sections of the new farms. The removal of old fences furnished material for this work. The stone work forming the old line fences will be removed during the coming winter.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

EDW. KENNY.
Farm Instructor.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.	$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.
To stock on hand July 1, 1901	3,249 91	By Pork, 27,810 lbs. at 7c	1,946 70
Seeds, fertilizers, &c	465 55	Potatoes, 2,044$\frac{3}{4}$ bags at 20 to 50c.	929 67
Piggery, feed, straw, fuel, &c	2,501 51	Hay, 76$\frac{1892}{2000}$ tons at $5 to $9	721 70
Convict labour, 4,644 men at 30c.	1,393 20	Oats, 120$\frac{29}{54}$ bush. at 34c	41 00
Horse labour, 1,181 days at 50c.	940 50	Straw, 13$\frac{1}{4}$ tons at $4 to $4.70	54 05
Farm instructor's salary	700 00	Mixed grain, 3$\frac{23}{2000}$ tons at $20	60 23
Stable guard's salary	500 00	Beets, 25 bdles. at 2c	0 50
		" 20$\frac{1}{3}$ bush. at 25c	5 08
		" 2$\frac{1}{2}$ tons at $5	12 50
		Turnips, 100 bdles. at 2c	2 00
		" 70$\frac{1}{2}$ bush. at 25c	17 62
		" 2 tons at $5	10 00
		Carrots, 255 bdles. at 2c	5 10
		" 60$\frac{1}{2}$ bush. at 25c	15 12
		" 4$\frac{1}{2}$ tons at $5	22 50
		Onions, 975 bdles. at 2c	19 50
		" 43$\frac{7}{10}$ bush. at 50c	21 85
		Barley, 24 bush. at 38$\frac{1}{2}$c	9 24
		Cabbage, 3,418 heads at 2c	68 36
		Wagon grease, 500 lbs. at 6c	30 00
		Onion seed, 50 lbs. at $1	50 00
		Sundry sales to customers	84 72
		Stock on hand, viz. :—	
		156 pigs at $12 each	1,872 00
		150 pigs at $8 each	1,200 00
		10 tons oat middlings at $15	150 00
		4 tons straw at $4.70	18 80
		Potatoes, 32 bush. at 50c	16 00
		Manure	375 00
		Balance	1,991 43
	9,750 67		9,750 67

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, July 1, 1902.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the operations on the penitentiary farm for the year ended June 30, 1902.

The season was favourable to the growth of crops in general.

Roots were an average yield, were well saved and wintered without loss.

The hay crop was heavy and the weather being fine it was stored in excellent condition.

Grain was a fair yield and well harvested.

Seven acres of very rough stony land have been brought into cultivation during the year.

The piggery is small and otherwise unsuitable to the requirements of the farm. For this reason we are obliged to sell this season's increase at the age of 4 weeks. We have at present 35 pigs. I understand plans have been drawn and stone is being cut for the erection of a new piggery next season.

Our stock of cattle is in excellent condition and of a superior grade.

During the year we slaughtered 19 beef cattle for the use of the prison and sold 21, leaving some 120 head in excellent condition for wintering.

The increased facilities which the new barn nearing completion will afford, provide ample room for the carrying of a much larger stock. An increase in this line would aid very much in the way of enriching, and making more productive our upland.

I have the honour to be sirs,
Your obedient servant,
A. T. HICKS,
Farm Instructor.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

FARM ACCOUNT.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.
To Field and garden seeds	33 89	By 305 tons English hay at $8	2,440 00
Fertilizers	67 34	50 " Broadleaf hay at $5	250 00
Cedar fence posts	30 00	80 " ensilage at $2.50	200 00
4 pairs steers	56 00	1,447 bushels oats at 50c	723 50
2 heifers	25 00	152 " barley at 80c	121 60
3 calves	8 00	108 " buckwheat at 50c	54 00
1 boar	16 00	1,550 " potatoes at 30c	465 00
Bran, middlings, &c.	383 63	3,150 " turnips at 20c	630 09
Farm implements, tools, &c.	112 40	139 " beets at 30c	39 00
Instructor's salary, 9 months 6 days	536 63	212 " red carrots at 30c	63 60
Stable guard's salary	500 00	150 " white carrots at 30c	45 00
Use of 6 horses	750 00	537 " mangles at 25c	134 25
Vegetables to piggery	218 70	60 " parsnips at 30c	18 00
7,310 days' convict labour at 30c	2,193 00	318 heads cabbage at 4c	12 76
		320 lbs. tomatoes at 2c	6 40
		10,765 lbs. beef	552 01
		4,741 lbs. pork at 6c	284 46
		5,812 quarts milk	188 23
		20 fat oxen sold	1,470 00
		1 bull sold	80 00
		48 young pigs sold	116 25
		1,056 lbs. hides sold	63 71
		Keep of cow	18 00
Balance	3,049 18	Service of bull and boar	4 00
	7,979 77		7,979 77

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, Sept. 22, 1902.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1902.

This has been a most favourable year for all crops. Our oats yielding 72 bushels to the acre, and barley 49 bushels to the acre, and from 5 bushels of speltz sown we threshed 13,000 lbs.

The new piggery has just been completed, and will enable us to rear more hogs.

The 80 acres purchased from McOuat and Isbester was very desirable, the soil is of the very best, but badly overrun with noxious weeds which made it impossible to keep our own land clean, with only a wire fence between on account of the soil drifting as it does sometimes.

Our stable accommodation is getting cramped and will soon be inadequate.

I have the honour to he, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. GRAHAME,

Farm Instructor.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.
To Farm instructor's salary	700 00	By 130 bushels wheat at 65c	84 50
Fencing	44 58	4,430 " oats at 38c	1,683 40
494½ days of teams	494 50	2,459 " barley at 35c	866 65
2,867 days convict labour	860 10	116 " potatoes at 35c	40 60
Rent of hay land	50 05	500 " " at 32c	160 00
Binder twine	48 00	2,186 " " at 30c	655 80
Threshing grain	175 48	25 " beets at 30c	7 50
Field and garden seeds	29 16	135 " mangold-wurtzel	33 75
Implements, tools and repairs	435 69	107 " carrots at 30c	32 10
2 horses	325 00	14,848 lbs. cabbage at ½c	74 24
1 boar	26 34	195 " onions at 1c.	1 95
Services of vet. surgeon	5 00	591 " broome seed at 10c	59 10
		748 " greens	3 74
		4,910 " beef at 6½c	319 15
		440 " green hides	23 10
		6,154 " pork at 8c	492 32
		9,760 " live hogs at 6½c	634 40
		36 " tallow at 6c	2 16
		149 tons hay at $3.50	507 50
		12 pails tomatoes at 25c	3 00
		1,714 galls. milk at 12c	205 68
		1 old boar	15 43
		1 small pig	1 50
		Boar service	11 25
		Bull "	8 00
Balance	2,728 68	Chopping grain	1 76
	5,922 58		5,922 58

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, June 30, 1902.

Sirs,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1902.

I am pleased to state that the crops were very good last year, more particularly the potatoes.

The new land mentioned in my report of last year has been partly fenced, and is now under crop which looks favourable.

So far the crops for this year are looking well and promise good returns, the showery spring and summer having suited the soil of our hillside farm.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. McNIVEN,

Farm Instructor.

To the Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa, Ont.

Farm Account.

Dr.	$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.
To Brewer's grains, 154 loads	77 00	By Potatoes, 117,289 lbs	786 41
Manure, 310 loads	155 00	Carrots, 40,705 lbs	135 49
General repairs	75 91	Turnips, 25,939 lbs	86 32
Service of bull	12 00	Oats, 12,000 lbs	120 00
Veterinary services	4 00	Pease, 10,588 lbs	158 83
Brood sow	40 00	Barley, 1,500 lbs	22 50
Implements	44 09	Cabbage, 3,459 lbs	11 53
Wire fencing	141 83	Beets, 3,017 lbs	10 05
Coal, 4,000 lbs	8 37	Onions, 970 lbs	4 85
Fertilizer	40 00	Lettuce, 113 lbs	0 42
Tobacco, 7½ lbs	2 05	Rhubarb, 114 lbs	0 57
Seeds (sundry)	143 37	Radishes, 29 lbs	0 15
Potatoes, 80,000 lbs	400 00	Leeks, 168 lbs	0 94
Carrots, 21,000 lbs	70 00	Cabbage plants	0 15
Turnips, 19,000 lbs	63 33	Milk, 695⅝ galls	139 14
Beets, 600 lbs	2 00	Hay, 34 tons	340 00
Chopped feed, 1 ton	20 50	Mutton, 622 lbs	55 98
Labour of convicts, 3,271 days	981 30	Pork, 5,983¼ lbs	442 14
" horses, 187 days	93 50	Sucking pigs, 30	30 00
Salary farmer instructor	700 00	Calves, 184 lbs	16 55
		Manure (sold), 14 loads	7 00
		Wood, 36 cords	72 00
		Manure on hand, 48 loads	22 50
		Balance	610 53
	3,074 25		3,074 25

APPENDIX M.

REGINA JAIL.

REGINA JAIL.

REGINA, September 1, 1902.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with financial state ments and statistical tables, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

MOVEMENT OF PRISONERS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Grand Total.
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1901	15	3	18	
Received	60	2	62	
				80
Discharged :—				
Removal to Brandon Asylum	6	1	7	
Pardoned	2	.....	2	
Commutation of death sentence and removed to Manitoba Penitentiary	1	.....	1	
Expiration of sentence	45	3	48	
				58
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1902	21	1	22	22

The daily average during the year was 20.

The per capita cost was $458.35.

The appropriation for the maintenance of the Jail for the fiscal year just ended was $10,600, of this sum $8,625.53 was expended.

One prisoner attempted to escape but was promptly captured by the officers of the prison, particulars of which were forwarded to you at the time.

With few exceptions the conduct and industry of the prisoners has been good.

Farm.—The prisoners have been employed principally on the farm and making improvements on the prison reserve. The crops turned out well, considering that there was only about six acres under crop, giving us an abundance of vegetables for the prison, and forage for the prison stable. There are 17 acres under crop this year which gives promise of an abundant harvest.

I expect to have about 46 acres ready for seeding next spring.

We graded half a mile of road, from the prison to the town boundary, put down a sidewalk the same distance, and built a picket fence along the road in front of the prison, putting drains and culverts where it was necessary, and adding much to the appearance of the grounds.

Cell-wings.—The outside storm-windows on cell-wings have been fitted on the inside, making the corridors much more comfortable in winter.

The ventilating shafts in water closets in the cell-wings have been extended to 12 feet above the roof, and a ventilating pipe has also been put in the cesstank-house and the discharge spout closed in.

All the cells and corridors, the basement and boiler room have been whitewashed with lime.

During the winter, weather permitting, a gang of prisoners were kept at work cutting ice, which we sold to the value of $46.50, besides storing what was required for prison purposes.

The heating system of this prison is faulty. It is heated by what may be described as a portable, high pressure, steam boiler. The mains and risers throughout the building are too small, and the radiators have not sufficient heating surface to give the required heat. Too much coal is consumed with these defective appliances, and should be replaced by an up-to-date hot water apparatus which would save fuel, and be safer in handling.

The roof of the prison leaks and must be overhauled at a very early date.

The stables and storage buildings require painting to preserve the woodwork and add to their appearance.

All the officers have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, except in one case in which a turnkey was found asleep while on duty and summarily dismissed. The discipline of the prison has been well maintained during the year.

I beg to express my sincere gratitude to the inspectors of the penitentiaries, for their kindness and consideration to me as a new officer, and the prompt attention given to all matters referred to them.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

W. U. MacIVOR,

Jailer.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

Regina, July 28, 1902.

Sirs,—I have the honour to submit to you the surgeon's report for the year ended June 30, 1902. The prisoners have on the whole been usually healthy, there having been no serious cases since I became acting surgeon.

Recognizing the need, should any contagious or infections disease break out in the jail, for the necessary isolation for any such disease, I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is absolutely no provision for such cases. Though there was one case of diphtheria during the first of the year, it is a matter for congratulation that no further cases developed.

The sanitary conditions of the jail during the past year have been good.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. GRAHAM,

Visiting Surgeon.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

Stock of drugs on hand June 30, 1901	$145 94
Drugs bought during year	47 95
	193 89
Stock of drugs on hand June 30, 1902	127 56
Amount used	66 33

DISEASES.

Indigestion	8	Hemorrhoids	1
Diarrhœa	7	Burn	1
Megrim	7	Ringworm	1
Lunatic	7	Dermatitis	1
Constipation	5	Furunculus	1
Pharyngitis	4	Toothache	1
Gastritis	2	Palpitation	2
Rhinitis	2	Insomnia	1
Synovitis	2	Rupture	1
Colic	2	Myopia	2
Syphilis	3	Scabs	1
Rheumatism	2	Itch	1
Stomatitis	3	Coryza	2
Haemoptysis	2	Diphtheria	1
Acne	2	Urticaria	1
Cough	2	Eczema	1
Tonsolitis	2	Debility	1
Conjunctivitis	2		
Lumbago	2		88
Neuralgia	2		

MATRON'S REPORT.

REGINA JAIL, September 1, 1902.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1902.

On June 30, 1901, three female prisoners were in custody in my charge. Received since, two. Four were discharged during the year, leaving one in custody on June 30, 1902. They have been employed washing, ironing, scrubbing and sewing. Their conduct has been very good.

I have the honour to be, sirs,
Your obedient servant,
E. MATHESON,
Matron.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

PER CAPITA COST.

(Daily average, 20.)

—	Supplies on hand, July 1, 1901.	Expenditure, 1901-2.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand, June 30, 1902.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	16 45	4,943 03	.....	4,959 48	13 24	4,946 24	247 31
Maintenance of convicts	1,497 84	1,098 55	211 52	2,807 91	1,246 99	1,560 92	78 05
Discharge expenses	15 55	133 50	.....	149 05	12 10	136 95	6 84
Working expenses	195 07	1,856 48	.....	2,051 55	161 63	1,889 92	94 50
Prison equipment	371 09	158 56	.....	529 65	313 22	216 43	10 82
Industries	23 05	354 32	90 00	467 37	18 80	448 57	22 43
Miscellaneous	.....	81 09	.....	81 09	.....	81 09	4 05
Total	2,119 05	8,625 53	301 52	11,046 10	1,765 98	9.280 12	

Gross cost	$464 00
Deduct for revenue	5 65
Net cost per capita	$458 35

LIST of Convicts received.

Name.	Term.	When Received.	Whence Received.	Age.	Occupation.	Crime.	Remarks.
		1901.					
Thomas Woodgate.	1 year hard labour.	July 1..	Calgary	22	Tailor	Assault with intent	
Isidore Bourassa	1 " hard labour.	" 19..	Yorkton	18	Labourer	Theft	
David Bourassa	6 m. "	" 19..	"	22	"	"	
David R. Valentine.	6 m. "	" 31..	Maple Creek	19	"	"	
Henry Tompkins	8 days	Sept. 28..	Moosejaw	18	"	Stealing ride on train	
William Searle	8 "	" 28..	"	19	"	"	
Piapot	2 months	Oct. 23..	Fort Qu'Appelle	67	Indian chief	Obstructing a peace officer	
John Fisher, jr.	30 days	Dec. 4..	Weyburn	12	Labourer	Setting prairie fire	
Vicilla Gregeanchuk.	2 m. hard labour.	" 11..	Fort Saskatchewan	40	Domestic	Theft	
William Whalen	1 yr. "	" 19..	Regina	26	Farmer	Assault with intent to ravish.	
Robt. Kerr	3 m. "	" 24..	"	36	Labourer	Theft	
James Craig	6 m. "	" 24..	"	26	"	Attempt to steal	
Alfred Bonnar	1 m. "	" 24..	"	33	Farmer	Theft	
John W. Fletcher	3 m. "	" 24..	"	35	"	"	
		1902.					
Gédéon Bellisle	18 m. "	Jan. 15..	Edmonton	44	"	"	
Jabez Orchard	12 m. "	" 23..	Moosomin	16	Labourer	"	
John L. Gilbert	9 m. "	Mar. 18	"	21	"	"	
Louis Parisien	2 yrs. "	" 18..	Regina	19	"	"	6 months in addition for attempted escape.
Edward Potvin	12 m. "	April 3..	Edmonton	45	Farmer	"	
Tom Lamac	To be hanged	May 14..	Regina	60	Labourer	Murder	Sentence commuted and removed to Manitoba penitentiary.
Thomas Campbell	1 m. "	" 15..	"	31	Cook	Drunk and disorderly	
James P. McQuillan.	2 m. "	June 19..	Broadview	50	Farmer	Theft	
Charles Cook	8 m. "	" 22..	Medicine Hat	45	Printer	Forgery	
John Sinclair	3 m. "	" 22..	Maple Creek	28	Horsetrainer	Theft	
George Sauer	9 m. "	" 24..	Regina	28	Farmer	Illicit connection with girl under 16.	

Movement of Prisoners.

—	Lunatics.			General Prisoners.			Total.			—
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Remaining on hand at midnight, June 30, 1901	.....	...	.....	15	3	18	15	3	18	
Received since	7	1	8	53	1	54	60	2	62	80
Discharged since—										
Expiration of sentence	.....	...	.....	45	3	48	45	3	48	
Removed to Brandon Asylum	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7	
Pardoned	...	....	...	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	
Commutation of death sentence and removal to Manitoba Penitentiary	....	...	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	58
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1902	1	.....	1	20	1	21	21	1	22	22

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Movements of Prisoners for the past Ten Years.

Years.	Admissions.							Discharges.													Remaining at end of Year.			Daily Average.
	Prisoners, general.		Lunatics.		Total.			Expiry of Sentence.		Pardon.		Lunatic Asylums.		Deaths.	Escapes.	Other Jail or Penitentiaries.	Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Femrle.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1892 93..	37	2	9	4	46	6	52	39	....	....	....	9	4	1	.....	....	49	4	53	14	2	16	15
1893-94..	55	.....	13	5	68	5	73	51	1	.....	....	13	5	2	.....	3	69	6	75	13	1	14	19
1894-95..	55	4	11	2	66	6	72	46	2	1	.	10	2	....	1	2	60	4	64	19	3	22	23
1895-96..	20	5	18	5	38	10	48	16	3	....	....	17	4	1	.....	....	34	7	41	23	6	29	22
1896-97	34	3	15	3	49	6	55	33	6	....	..	18	3	.....	.....	.....	51	9	60	21	3	24	21
1897-98..	31	2	15	6	46	8	54	40	4	1	....	15	6	....	....	.....	56	10	66	11	1	12	20
1898-99 .	36	4	28	2	64	6	70	31	4	.....	1	23	2	....	..	.....	54	7	61	21	...	21	15
1899-00..	34	5	8	4	42	9	51	31	3	3	.....	8	4	.....	1	....	43	7	50	20	2	22	23
1900-01..	31	5	6	1	37	6	43	34	4	2	.....	5	1	1	...	.....	42	5	47	15	3	18	20
1901-02..	53	1	7	1	60	2	62	45	3	2	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	54	4	58	21	1	22	20

State of Education.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Read only	1		1	Neither	4	1	5
Read and write	19		19		24	1	25

Occupations.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cook	1		1	Labourers	12		12
Domestic		1	1	Printer	1		1
Farmer	7		7	Tailor	1		1
Horsetrainer	1		1				
Indian chief	1		1		24	1	25

Crimes.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Assault with intent to kill	1		1	Murder	1		1
" " ravish.	1		1	Obstructing a peace officer	1		1
Attempt to steal	1		1	Setting prairie on fire	1		1
Drunk and disorderly	1		1	Stealing ride on train	2		2
Forgery	1		1	Theft	13	1	14
Illicit connection with a girl under 16	1		1		24	1	25

Pardons.

Name.	Crime.	Place.
Jacob Berg	Uttering false bills	Moosejaw.
James McAdam	Fraud	Moosomin.

Commutation of Death Sentence.

Name.	Crime.	Place.
Tom Lamar	Murder	Regina.

Punishments.

—	Male.	—	Male.
Admonished	3	Dark cell on b. and w. for indefinite period	2
Reprimanded	7	Deprived of reading material	1
Suspended sentence	1	Bread and water for indefinite period	2
1 day in dark cell on bread and water	9	2 days confined to cell	1
2 days " "	7	1 " "	8
3 " "	5		
5 " "	1		47

Previous Commitments.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
First term in Regina jail	23	1	24
Second "	1	.....	1
Previously in Dominion penitentiaries	2	.....	2
	26	1	27

Civil Condition.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	17	.....	17	Married	7	1	8
					24	1	25

Moral Habits.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers	9	.....	9	Intemperate	2	....	2
Temperate	13	1	14				
					24	1	25

Ethnology.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	24	1	25

Nationality.

—	Male.	Female.	Total	—	Male.	Female.	Total
Canada	15	.....	15	Scotland	2	.....	2
England	2	.....	2	United States	3	.....	3
Hungary	1	.....	1				
Russia	1	1	2		24	1	25

Age.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 10 and 20 years	7	.....	7	Between 50 and 60 years	1	.....	1
" 20 " 30 "	7	.....	7	" 60 " 70 "	2	.....	2
" 30 " 40 "	4	.....	4				
" 40 " 50 "	3	1	4		24	1	25

Creed.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England	4	.....	4	Presbyterians	5	.....	5
Methodist	3	.....	3	Roman Catholics	10	1	11
None	2	.....	2				
					24	1	25

Duration of Sentence.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
8 days	2	.....	2	9 months with hard labour	2	.....	2
30	1	.....	1	12 " "	3	.....	3
1 month with hard labour	2	.....	2	1 year "	2	.....	2
2 months	1	.....	1	18 months "	1	.....	1
2 " with hard labour	1	1	2	2 years "	1	.....	1
3 " "	3	.....	3	To be hanged	1	.....	1
6 " "	3	.....	3				
8 " "	1	.....	1		24	1	25

Revenue Statement.

Jail Revenue.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ice cutting	46 50	
Wood cutting	1 50	
Convict labour	1 50	
		49 50
Casual Revenue.		
Effects of ex-convicts unclaimed	7 15	
Pigs	46 26	
Empty oil barrels	7 60	
Oxhide	2 40	
		63 41
		112 91

J. G. BLACK,
Bursar.

W. U. MacIVOR,
Jailer.

Farm Account.

Dr.	$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.
50 bushel oats at 40c	20 00	4 tons slough hay at $5	20 00
Sundry seeds	4 20	7 tons sheaf oats at $10	70 00
1 double set ox harness	20 00	250 bushels potatoes at 30c	75 00
1 steer	68 67	350 " turnips at 10c	34 00
1 yoke oxen	175 90	5 " parsnips at 30c	1 50
Veterinary services	3 00	20 " carrots at 30c	6 00
3 scythes at 70c	2 10	600 head cabbage at 2c	12 00
6 whetstones at 10c	0 60	771 lbs. live pork at 6c	46 26
1 sack	0 25	1,186 lbs. dressed beef at 7c	83 02
1 plough	27 00	1 ox hide	2 40
1 set, 4 horse-trees	5 00	Balance	124 14
4 pigs at $2.50	10 00		
5 sacks shorts at $1.10	5 50		
2 sacks chop at $1.25	2 50		
500 lbs. chopper oats at $1.35	6 75		
300 lbs. chop at $1.25	3 75		
400 days convict labour at 30c	120 00		
	474 32		474 32

Expenditure.

Salaries, general.	$ cts.
Jailer, W. U. MacIvor, 1 year	1,000 00
Dep. jailer and bursar, J. G. Black, 1 y.	800 00
Surgeon, O. C. Edwards, 9 m. at $360	270 00
Acting surgeon, J. A. Graham, 3 m. at $360	90 00
Firemen, J. McDougall, 1 year.	500 00
Matron, E. Matheson, 1 year	200 00
	2,860 00
Police.	
1 turnkey, 1 year	500 00
1 " 322 d. at $500	441 09
1 " 9 m. at $500	374 94
1 temporary guard, 61 d. at $500	83 27
1 " 65 "	88 87
1 " 67 "	90 79
1 " 17 "	23 21
1 " 40 "	54 61
1 fireman and night turnkey,	180 00
	1,836 78
Uniforms.	
Suit, 1	12 26
Service cap, 1	0 92
Boots, 1 pr	4 50
Suit, 1	13 58
Overcoat, 1	13 79
Gauntlets, 1 pr	1 50
Boots, 1 pr	4 50
Persian lamb cap, 1	7 24
Hair seal cap, 1	1 78
Altering and remaking uniforms	30 00
Rubber capes, 4 at $1.75	7 00
" coat, 1	7 50
Boots, 4 prs. at $4.50	18 00
Gauntlets, 2 prs. at $1.50	3 00
Boots, 1 pr	4 50
Suits, 4 at $13.11	52 44
Overcoat and cape, 1	13 45
Serge, 2 yds. at $2.20	4 40
Cap, 1	1 38
Suit, 1	11 40
Overcoat and cape, 1	13 60
Gauntlets, 2 prs. at $1.50	3 00
Overcoat and cape, 1	11 91
Boots, 1 pr	4 50
	246 25
Rations.	
Boneless beef, 3,429 lbs. at 9c	308 61
Shanks, 53½ lbs. at 4c	2 14
" 678 lbs. at 3c	20 35
Steak, 84 lbs. at 15c	12 60
Ham, 13½ lbs. at 17c	2 30
" 24¾ lbs. at 18c	4 45
" 25¼ lbs. at 20c	5 05
Bacon, 9 lbs. at 18c	1 60
" 3 lbs. at 20c	0 60
Bread, 13,518 lbs. at 2¼c	304 13
Milk, 904½ quarts at 6c	54 27
Suet, 20 lbs. at 10c	2 00
Eggs, 61 doz. at 12½c	7 64
" 10 doz. at 13c	1 30
" 3 doz. at 13⅓c	0 40
" 20 doz. at 15c	3 00
" 5 doz. at 20c	1 00
" 14 doz. at 25c	3 50
" 11 doz. at 30c	3 30
Butter, 34 lbs. at 15c	5 10
" 41 lbs. at 20c	8 20
" 46 lbs. at 25c	11 50

Rations—Con.	$ cts.
Mixed fruit, 2 doz. tins at $2.67½c	5 35
" 2 doz. tins at $2.40	4 80
Tapioca, 5 lbs. at 9c	0 45
Sago, 5 lbs. at 9c	0 45
Ground rice, 5 lbs. at 15c	0 75
Pears, 4 tins at 25c	1 00
Raspberries, 8 tins at 20c	1 60
Soda biscuits, 6 boxes at 25c	1 50
" 12 boxes at 23c	2 76
Corn starch, 2 packages at 12½c	0 25
Mixed fruit, 1 case	4 50
Oatmeal, 2,212 lbs. at $2.48	54 86
Coffee, 250 lbs. at 17c	42 50
Split pease, 150 lbs. at 2 9/10c	4 35
Salt, 580 lbs. at 9/10c	5 22
Potatoes, 100 bush. at 30c	30 00
Tea, 58 lbs. at 17½c	10 15
Black pepper, 10 lbs. at 19c	1 90
Sugar, yellow, 500 lbs. at 5½c	27 50
Barley, 250 lbs. at 2¾c	6 88
Pickerel, 200 lbs at 8c	12 00
Finnan haddie, 7 lbs. at 15c	1 05
Whitefish, 25 lbs. at 8	2 00
Codfish, 39 lbs. at 9c	3 51
Lamb chop, 4 lbs. at 17c	0 68
Pork, 14 lbs. at 15c	2 10
Salmon, 30 lbs. at 15c	4 50
	995 65
Less—Refund of expenditure	1 54
	994 11
Christmas Extras.	
Flour, 12 lbs. at 2½c	0 30
Raisins, 10 lbs. at 15c	1 50
Currants, 10 lbs. 12½	1 25
Mixed peel, 1 lb	0 25
Minced suet, 8 lbs. at 10c	0 80
Spice, ½ lb. at 40c	0 20
	4 30
Prison Clothing.	
Staw hats, 1 doz	1 80
Towelling, 21½ yds. at 12½c	2 69
Underwear, 1 doz	6 50
Linen thread, 12 spools at 12½c	1 50
Yarn, 11 lbs. at 50c	5 50
Braces, 12 prs. at 35c	4 20
Mitts, 12 prs. at 75c	9 00
Undershirts, 2 at 60c	1 20
Marking cotton, 1 yd	0 10
Goods, 12 yds. at 60c	7 20
Hooks and eyes, 5 doz. at 3c	0 15
Sole leather, 22 lbs. 30c	6 60
Linen thread, 5 lbs. at 80c	4 00
Straw hats, 12 at 14½c	1 75
	52 19
Hospital Supplies.	
Drugs	47 95
Freedom Suits.	
Suit, 1	8 50
Suit, 1	7 00
Cap, 1	0 65
	16 15

Expenditure—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Travel Allowances.	
1	1 00
3 at $1.50	4 50
1	3 80
1	4 80
1	5 00
1	5 20
1	5 85
2 at $6.85	13 70
1	8 45
1	11 55
1	17 90
1	35 60
	117 35
Heating.	
Oil stove wicks, 27 at 10c	2 70
Crow's Nest coal, 80 965/2000 tons at $7	563 38
Galt coal, 6 1539/2000 tons at $6.75	45 66
	611 74
Lighting.	
Matches, 12 boxes at 23	2 76
"B" lamp wick, 1 gross	0 90
"D" wicks, 24 at 1⅔c	0 40
Coal oil, 396·80 galls. at 26c	103 18
	107 24
Prison Stable and Vehicles.	
Horse, 1	150 00
Livery	5 50
Rubber rug, 1	2 50
Whip, 1	1 50
Veterinary services	2 00
New shoes, 4 at 50c	2 00
	163 50
Maintenance of Buildings.	
Tar soap	1 80
Fluid, 4 galls. at $3.50	14 00
Cor sub. tablets, 50	0 25
Lumber, 3,968 ft. at $23	91 26
Shiplap, 401 ft. at $26	10 43
¼ round, 292 lin. ft. at 1c	2 92
Material and labour, laying floor	25 00
Repairing plaster, &c.,	54 00
Painting, &c.,	40 00
Bolts, ½ x 4, 12 at 3c	0 36
Bolts, ⅜ x 3, 12 at 2c	0 24
White lead, 50 lbs. at 9½c	4 75
Conductor hooks, 1 doz	1 20
Galv. pipe, 3½-in., 22 ft. at 15c	3 30
Locks, 2 at 15c	0 30
Muralo, 8 pkgs. at 50c	4 00
Putz pomade, 1½ doz. at $1	1 50
Wire fin. nails, 2-in., 5 lbs. at 7c	0 35
Wire fin. nails, 1½-in., 5 lbs. at 8c	0 40
Copper boxes perforated, 2 at $0.75	5 50
Pipe, 3-in., 34½ ft. at 55c	18 98
Couplings, 3-in., 3 at 60c	1 80
Elbows, 3-in., 3 at 75c	2 25
Micas, 3 at 5c	0 15
Steel butts, 4 x 4, 1 doz	2 25
Lime, 23 bush. at 60c	13 80
Clear fir, 420 ft. at $55	23 10
Cove, 360 lin. ft. at 1c	3 06
Brooms, 2 doz. at $3.60	7 20
Wire nails, 50 lbs. at 5c	2 50
Linseed oil, 10 galls. at $1.15	11 50
Turps, 2 galls. at $1	2 00
Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	
Putty, 28 lbs. at 5c	1 40
Venitian red, 5 lbs. at 6c	0 30
Soap, 400 lbs. at 5 9/10c	23 60
Butts and screws, 2 prs., 4 x 4, at 25c	0 50
" 5 " 1½, at 10c	0 50
Mortise locks with knobs, 4 at $1	4 00
Additional piping and radiators	240 00
Asbestos boiler cement, 8 sacks at $5.45	43 60
Metal polish, ½ doz. tins at $1.50	0 75
Oak stain, 1 can	0 35
Solder salts, 1 lb	0 25
Cooking range, 1	55 50
¾ x 6 screws, 2 gross, at 20c	0 40
2-in. butts, 1 doz	0 50
1½ butts, 2 prs. at 7½c	0 15
Bronze cupboard catch, 1	0 40
Brass lock, 1	0 85
Brass tags, 50 at 6½c	3 25
Artist's brushes, 2 at 10c	0 20
Brass square hooks, 4 doz. at 19c	0 40
Tar soap, 6 cakes at 20⅔c	1 25
Sand, 9 yds. at $2	18 00
Elbows, 4 at 5c	0 20
Tees, 1 at 7½c	0 15
2-in. moulding, 78 l. ft. at 2c	1 56
3-in. black pipe, 19⅜ ft. at 55c	10 82
Elbows, 2 at 75c	1 50
Hire of jackscrews	4 00
Chlor. lime, 25 lbs. at 6c	1 50
Ammon. chlor., 5 lbs. at 25c	1 25
Wire nails, 100 lbs at 6c	6 00
Lock, 1	1 00
3-in. butts, 1 pr	0 15
Screws, 1 doz	0 05
Ceiling, 125 ft. at $31	3 87
Brass tags, 75 at 6½c	4 88
D.D. glass, 18 x 30, 1	0 80
Sand paper, 5 doz. at 20c	1 00
White lead, 75 lbs. at 9c	6 75
Oak stains, 6 tins at 30c	1 80
Brass lock, 1	0 85
B.L. oil, 1 gall	1 20
Jeyes fluids, 3 galls. at $3	9 00
White lead, 50 lbs. at 8c	4 00
Portland Cement, 6 brls. at $6	36 00
Sal soda, 475 lbs. at, 2½c	11 88
Roofing, cement formula	25 00
	881 51
Maintenance of Machinery.	
Machine oil, 14 galls. at 50c	7 00
Tallow, 20 lbs. at 12½c	2 50
Waste, 50 lbs. at 13c	6 50
Red lead, 20 lbs. at 10c	2 00
Tallow, 16 lbs. at 10c	1 60
2-in. die, 1	1 80
	21 40
Postage.	
Rent of box, 1 year	3 00
Stamps	8 00
	11 00
Telegrams.	
Sundry	7 60
Telephones.	
1 year rent	30 00

Expenditure—*Continued.*

	cts.
Truckage.	
Sundry	4 00
Freight.	
Sundry	18 49
Furniture and Furnishing.	
Roll-top desk, 1	55 00
Office chair, 1	15 00
	70 00
Beds and Bedding.	
Cotton, 123 yds. at 12½c	15 38
Ticking, 58 yds. at 25c	14 50
Cotton, 62 yds. at 12	7 44
	37 32
Prison Utensils.	
Thermometer, 1	1 75
Clippers, 1 pr	2 00
Key rings, 2 at 5c	0 10
Brushes, 3 at 25c	0 75
Thimbles, 6 at 5c	0 30
Moth-proof bags, 2 doz. at $6	12 00
Needles	0 05
Glass cutters, 3 at 15c	0 45
"B" lamp chimneys, 2 doz. at $1.50	3 00
Hanging lamp, 1	3 50
Hammer handles, 3 at 10c	0 30
Glass cutter, 1	0 20
Ice saw, 1	8 00
Combs, 2 doz. at $1	2 00
Razor Hone, 1	1 00
Scrub brushes, 2 doz. at $2.40	4 80
"B" lamp chimneys, 6 doz. at 84c	5 04
Boilers, 2 at $3	6 00
	51 24
Farm Crops.	
Oats, 50 bush. at 40c	20 00
Sundry small seeds	4 20
	24 20
Farm Stables.	
Double set ox harness, 1	20 00
Steer, 1	68 67
Yoke oxen, 1	175 00
Veterinary services	3 00
	266 67
Farm Implements,	
Scythes, 3 at 70c	2 10
Whetstones, 6 at 10c	0 60
Sack, 1	0 25
Plough, 1	27 00
4-horse trees, 1 set	5 00
Farm Piggery.	34 95
Pigs, 4 at $2.50	10 00
Shorts, 5 sacks at $1.10	5 50
Chop, 2 sacks at $1.25	2 50
Chopped oats, 500 lbs. at $1.35	6 75
Chop, 300 lbs. at $1.25	3 75
	28 50

		$ cts.
Escapes.		
Livery		4 00
Advertising.		
Regina 'Leader'		16 24
Inspection		60 85
SUMMARY.		
Staff.		
Salaries—General	$2,860 00	
" Police	1,836 78	
		4,696 78
Uniforms		246 25
		4,943 03
Maintenance of Convicts.		
Rations		994 11
Christmas extras		4 30
Prison clothing		52 19
Hospital supplies		47 95
		1,098 55
Discharge Expenses.		
Freedom suits		16 15
Travel allowance		117 35
		133 50
Working Expenses.		
Heating		611 74
Lighting		107 24
Prison stable and vehicles		163 50
Maintenance of buildings		881 51
" machinery		21 40
Postage		11 00
Telegrams		7 60
Telephones		30 00
Truckage		4 00
Freight		18 49
		1,856 48
Prison Equipment.		
Furniture and furnishing		70 00
Beds and bedding		37 32
Prison utensils		51 24
		158 56
Industries.		
Farm crops, $24.20; Stables, $266.67		290 87
Farm implements, $34.95; Piggery, $28.50		63 45
		354 32
Miscellaneous.		
Escapes		4 00
Advertising		16 24
Inspection		60 85
		81 09
Grand total		8,625 53

OFFICERS.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of first Appointment.	Date of present Appointment.	Salary.
						$ cts.
William U. MacIvor	Jailer	Presbyterian	Aug. 14, 1852	June 15, 1901	June 15, 1901	1,000 00
John G. Black	Deputy jailer and bursar.	"	" 29, 1870	Aug. 15, 1897	Sept. 1, 1899	800 00
John McDougall	Fireman	Baptist	Oct. 16, 1857	" 15, 1897	Aug. 15, 1897	500 00
Elizabeth Matheson	Matron	Presbyterian	Aug. 3, 1863	Feb. 4, 1901	Feb. 4, 1901	200 00
Arch'd. McDougall	Turnkey	Baptist	April 27, 1861	Oct. 1, 1896	Oct. 1, 1896	500 00
Alexander B. Dunnett	"	Presbyterian	Aug. 12, 1861	June 1, 1898	June 1, 1898	500 00

APPENDIX N.

PRINCE ALBERT JAIL.

PRINCE ALBERT JAIL.

PRINCE ALBERT, July 2, 1902.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with sundry returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

There has been no deaths or escapes during the year.

The daily average during the year was $6\frac{131}{365}$, the net per capita cost is slightly above that of last year. This increased cost has been caused by the purchase of farm lands, fencing same, farm implements, a team of horses and harness and building materials for the new reservoir and water works system that is being introduced into the jail.

I would again call your attention to the fact that the heating, lighting and caretaking of the court house and sheriff's offices, is being done at the expense of the jail.

During the year I have had 10 acres of land brushed out and have cropped it with oats this spring. I have also cleared away the trees and brush from 8 acres of the new farm lands ; this I intend to seed down to timothy or brome grass next spring. This should give a good supply of hay for the prison stock.

The storage well and intake pipes for the new reservoir were put down at the river bank during the winter months. An average of 6 men were employed all winter doing this work. We had 15 cords of good building stone hauled from the river, this we are now using to build the reservoir, which when completed will hold 40,000 gallons of water. Should there be enough available prison labour, the reservoir and drain (3,660 feet long) for the water pipes should be completed this fall.

The new farm lands that we are aquiring will need fencing, and I hope to be favoured with instructions from you to proceed with the work, as I wish to crop at least 10 acres of this land next spring. I have already broken 8 acres and will backset it this fall ready for next years crop.

I have just completed the burning of a kiln of lime 120 bushels, this will give all the lime required for the proposed buildings.

During the year we had an attack of measles, both officers and prisoners being affected. The matron and her family were quarantined, but we were unable to quarantine the prisoners affected, as we have no place of isolation, the patient simply being confined to his cell.

There was a slight epidemic of small-pox in the town and district, and all officers and prisoners were vaccinated. We should have some hospital accommodation in the jail. At present all prisoners when sick have to be treated in their cells. This is a serious matter and should receive your careful consideration.

I again express the hope that in the near future the whole of the building will be given over for jail purposes. We require more room. We require an hospital, work room, a place to hold Sunday services, a waiting room and more accommodation for administration purposes. I was in hopes from the communication that I received from you that these changes would have been made before now. So far, however, no change has been made and things remain in the same unsatisfactory state.

During the year there has been one addition to and one change in the staff. W. E. Gladstone has been appointed deputy jailer and Mrs. Kerr appointed matron in place of Mrs. Montgomery, who resigned to take another position.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, only two cases of punishment recorded.

The prisoners have been employed on the above mentioned works. They have also been engaged sawing wood, gardening, levelling grounds, washing, scrubbing and doing all necessary repairs to the prison buildings.

Thanking you for your courteous and prompt attention to all matters referred to you.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. KERR,

Jailer.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SURGEON'S REPORT,

PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T., July 1, 1902.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1902.

The health of the occupants of the jail buildings has not been as good as in previous years.

There was an epidemic of measles during the month of February, 1902. The matron's family were affected and were isolated on upper flat of building. As we had no accommodation besides the cells, the prisoner who had the measles was moved into a corridor by himself. The building was thoroughly cleaned throughout after the epidemic was over. All the officers and prisoners were vaccinated during April, as cases of small-pox were reported in the district. Subsequently several prisoners were admitted with fresh pits showing on their skins, proving that they must have had small-pox within a few weeks.

The cesspool is a source of danger to the health of the locality. If possible a drain should be put in at the same time as the water supply pipe, so that the garbage could be carried directly to the river.

On the completion of the water system the sanitary condition of the jail premises will be much improved ; as at present the supply of water is very deficient.

I am, sirs, yours obediently,

H. A. LESTOCK REID,

Jail Surgeon.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

CASES TREATED.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	Disease.	No. of Cases.
Abscess	1	Insane	5
Adenitis	2	Indigestion	2
Bilious	3	Malingering	2
Blepharitis	2	Measles	3
Boils	2	Neuralgia	1
Bronchitis	2	Nervous depression	1
Colic	1	Puerperal mania	1
Constipation	1	Pharyngitis	1
Debility	1	Pediculosis	1
Diarrhœa	3	Rhinitis	1
Echthyma	1	Sciatica	1
External hemorrhoids	1	Scrofulous sores	1
Feverish cold	3	Strained knee	1
Follicular tonsilitis	1	Toothache	4
Frost-bite	1	Tooth extraction	5
Gonorrhœa	1	Tumour	1
Gingiritis	1	Vaccination	18
Headaches	1		

Lunatics admited 5
Drugs, &c., purchased $51 80

MATRON'S REPORT.

PRINCE ALBERT, July 3, 1902.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902. The following is a statement regarding the female prisoners during that period :—

In custody June 30, 1901	0
Received since—	
Insane	3
Other prisoners	6
Total	9
Removed to Brandon asylum	1
Discharged	7
Total	8
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1902	1

The conduct of these prisoners has been good. They were engaged in various works, such as washing, scrubbing, knitting and mending prison clothing.

I have the honour to be, sirs,
Your obedient servant,

ELLEN KERR,
Matron.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

MOVEMENTS OF PRISONERS.

—	Lunatics.			Committed for trial and convicted prisoners.			Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total		
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1901	3	...	...	5	0	5	...	...
Received since	2	3	5	36	6	42	47	52
Discharged since—								
By expiration of sentence	1	2	3	33	5	38	41	
Sent to Brandon Asylum	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	43
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1902	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	9
Number of convicted prisoners received during the year included in above	...	...	...	28	5	33	...	...

DAILY AVERAGE 6.

—	Supplies on hand July 1, 1901.	Expenditure, 1901-1902.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand June 30, 1902.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	...	3,338 81	...	3,338 81	...	2,338 81	525 06
Maintenance of prisoners	445 65	416 01	53 25	914 91	458 01	456 90	71 85
Discharge expenses	...	14 40	...	14 40	...	14 40	2 27
Working expenses	286 16	1,340 98	...	1,627 14	236 92	1,390 22	218 62
Prison equipment	151 41	79 52	...	230 93	165 00	65 93	10 37
Industries	...	59 75	...	59 75	...	59 75	9 40
Capital	...	559 74	...	559 74	...	559 74	88 02
Miscellaneous	...	190 79	...	190 79	...	190 79	30 00
	883 22	6,000 00	53 25	6,936 47	859 93	6,076 54	

Cost per Capita ... $ 959 59

F. W. KERR,
Jailer and Bursar.

List of Prisoners received.

Name.	Term.	When Received.	Nationality.	Religion.	Married or Single.	Whence Received.	Age.	Occupation.	Crime.
		1901.							
Julia McLellan	On remand 3 months	July 5 " 6	Austria	Roman Catholic	Married	Prince Albert	18	Wife	Concealment of childbirth.
Murdoch McRae	1 mo. hard labour	" 6	Canada	Presbyterian	Single	"	17	Farmer	Assault and beating.
Joseph Begraund	Committed for trial	" 8	Belgium	Roman Catholic	Married	"	40	"	Rape.
Arthur Pruden	15 days hard labour	" 10	Canada	Church of England	Single	"	23	Labourer	Drunk and swearing.
Moise Charette	6 weeks "	" 15	"	Roman Catholic	Married	Duck Lake	30	"	"
Joseph Simond	Insane	" 16							
John Peter Badger	30 days hard labour	" 31	Canada	Church of England	Married	Prince Albert	24	Farmer	Drunk.
Edward Smith	14 " "	Aug. 5	"	"	"	Puchan	37	"	Drunk.
Thomas Bloomfield	3 mos. "	" 5	"	"	Single	"	22	"	In possession of liquor on Indian reserve.
Stooping Woman	6 weeks "	" 5	"	None	Married	Duck Lake	40	Treaty Indian	Drunk and disorderly.
George Bear	3 mos. "	" 19	"	Church of England	Single	Prince Albert	24	Farmer	In possession of liquor on Indian reserve.
Thomas James	15 days "	Sept. 12	"	"	"	"	24	Painter	Theft.
Minie Napso	2 mos. "	Oct. 11	"	"	"	"	19	Treaty Indian	Assault.
Albert Grazick	30 days or $9	Dec. 17	Poland	Roman Catholic	Married	"	47	Farmer	Breaking quarantine.
Pierre Archaud	2 mos. or $58.30	" 26	Canada	"	Single	Duck Lake	21	"	Giving liquor to interdicted person.
Hyacinthe St. Cyr	2 " or $56.15	" 26	"	"	Married	"	28	"	"
Metro Below	1 " hard labour	" 29	Russia	"	Single	Rosthern	18	"	Theft.
		1902.							
Alfred Campbell	6 " or $240	Jan. 12	Canada	Presbyterian	Single	Erwood	30	Farmer	Selling liquor without license.
Arthur Pruden	60 days hard labour	" 15	"	Church of England	"	Prince Albert	24	Labourer	Theft.
Aron Gresbrecht	3 mos. "	" 16	Russia	Lutheran	Married	Rosthern	27	Farmer	"
Mary LaFontaine or Pelly	2 " "	" 17	Canada	Roman Catholic	"	Prince Albert	27	Prostitute	Vagrancy.
A. F. Basler	1 " or $28.25	" 18	"	Presbyterian	Single	"	26	Labourer	Indecent exposure.
Cornelius Von Neisson	1 " hard labour	" 27	Russia	Lutheran	Married	Rosthern	40	Farmer	Theft.
Arthur Haggarty	6 " " 2 " "	Feb. 2	Canada	Methodist	Single	Erwood	18	Labourer	" Attempted escape from constable.
Lauda Chaity	Insane	" 13							
Joseph Anderson	1 month or $14	" 22	Canada	Church of England	Married	Prince Albert	48	Labourer	Drunk and fighting.

LIST of Prisoners received—*Concluded.*

Name.	Term.	When Received.	Nationality.	Religion.	Married or Single.	Whence Received.	Age.	Occupation.	Crime.
		1902.							
Thomas McShane	2 mos. hard labour	" 27	Ireland	Roman Catholic	Single	Rosthern	54	"	Theft.
William Burroughs	Committed for trial	" 27	Canada	"	"	Duck Lake	42	Farmer	Gross indecency with a boy.
Charles Smith	2 mos. hard labour	Mar. 1	England	Methodist	Maaried	Prince Albert	53	Labourer	Vagrancy.
Albert Grazciek	Committed for trial	" 6	Poland	Roman Catholic	"	"	47	Farmer	Murder.
Marguarette Hinz	Insane	" 10							
Edward Smith	1 month or $12.75.	" 22	Canada	Church of England	Married	Prince Albert	38	Farmer	Drunk.
Richard Sparks	Insane	" 29							
Mary LaFontaine or Pelly	3 mos. hard labour	April 4	Canada	Roman Catholic	Married	Prince Albert	27	Prostitute	Drunk and being a prostitute.
Michael Rosylynsky	Committed for trial	" 7	Russia	"	"	Batoche	32	Farmer	Assault with an axe.
Paraska Ilko	Crown witness	" 8	"	"	"	"		Wife	
Ernest Therreault	Com. for trial	" 21	Canada	"	Single	Saskatoon	20	Barber	Theft.
	10 m. hard labour	June 18							
James Slater	1 month or $13.75.	April 25	"	Church of England	"	Prince Albert	21	Labourer	Drunk and fighting.
Paraska Ilko	Insane	" 26							
Josephine Smith	1 month or $13.75.	May 1	U. States	Roman Catholic	Married	Prince Albert	24	Prostitute	Vagrancy.
Willie Work	On remand	" 28	Canada	Church of England	Single	"	19	Labourer	Theft.
James Adams	"	" 29	"	"	"	"	21	"	"
Joseph Adams	"	" 29	"	"	"	"	18	"	"
Napoleon Ledoux	3 months or $29.55	June 5	"	Roman Catholic	"	Duck Lake	26	"	Indecent act.
Albert Leray	2 mos. hard labour	" 9	France	"	Married	"	34	Stonecutter	Wife beating.
Robert Armstrong	Committed for trial	" 21	Unit'd States	Presbyterian	"	"	53	Painter	Carrying concealed weapons and threatening to kill.
Peter A. Ens	1 month	" 30	Russia	Lutheran	Single	Rosthern	32	Farmer	Vagrancy.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Movements of Prisoners since the opening of the Jail.

	Admissions.							Discharges.															Remaining at end of year.			Daily Average.
	Prisoners General.		Lunatics		Total.			Expiry of Sentence		Lunatic Asylums		Deaths.		Escapes.		Other Jails or Penitentiaries.		Parole.		Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Tota	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1898 1899	24	10	1	1	25	11	36	22	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	8	31	2	3	5	$2\frac{350}{365}$
1899-1900	17	0	2	0	19	0	19	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	16	8	0	8	$3\frac{43}{365}$
1900-1901	18	1	3	2	20	4	24	16	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	24	3	27	5	0	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$
1901-1902	36	6	2	3	38	9	47	34	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	8	43	8	1	9	$6\frac{131}{365}$

Previous Occupation.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barber	1	0	1	Stonecutter	1	0	1
Farmer	14	0	14	Non-treaty Indian	0	1	1
Labourer	11	0	11				
Painter	1	0	1	Total	28	5	33
Prostitute	0	3	3				

State of Education.

Able to read and write	20	1	21	Able to read only	2	0	2
Not able to read and write	6	4	10	Total	28	5	33

Crimes.

Assault	1	0	1	Indecent exposure	1	0	1
Assault and beating a woman	1	0	1	In possession of liquor on Indian reserve	2	0	2
Breaking quarantine	1	0	1	Selling liquor without license	1	0	1
Concealment of childbirth	0	1	1	Supplying liquor to an interdicted person	2	0	2
Drunk	2	0	2	Theft	7	0	7
Drunk and being a common prostitute	0	1	1	Theft and attempted escape from constable	1	0	1
Drunk and swearing	2	0	2	Vagrancy	2	2	4
Drunk and fighting	2	0	2	Wife beating	1	0	1
Drunk and disorderly	0	1	1				
Intoxicated	1	0	1				
Indecent act	1	0	1	Total	28	5	33

Recommitments.

Name.	Recommitment.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Arthur Pruden	2nd	Drunk and swearing	Prince Albert	July 10, 1901	15 days hard labour.
Edward Smith	2nd	Intoxicated	Puchan	Aug. 5, 1901	14 " "
Arthur Pruden	3rd	Theft	Prince Albert	Jan. 15, 1902	60 " "
Charles Smith	2nd	Vagrancy	"	Mar. 1, 1902	2 months "
Edward Smith	3rd	Drunk	"	" 22, 1902	1 " "
Mary Lafontaine or Pelly	2nd	Drunk and common prostitute	"	Apl. 4, 1902	3 " "
Josephine Smith	3rd	Vagrancy	"	May 1, 1902	1 " "
Napoleon Ledoux	4th	Indecent assault	Duck Lake	June 5, 1902	3 " "

Punishment.

Dark cell on bread and water

Civil Condition.

—	Male.	Female	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	12	5	17	Single	16	0	16
				Total	28	5	33

PREVIOUS COMMITTMENTS.

First term.		Previous term or terms in Dominion penitentiaries or jails.		Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
24	3	4	2	33

MORAL HABITS.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers	4	1	5	Intemperate	21	4	25
Temperate	3	0	3				
				Total	28	5	33

ETHNOLOGY.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	14	1	15	Indians	0	1	1
Half-breed	14	3	17				
				Total	28	5	33

NATIONALITY.

—	Married.	Single.	Total.	—	Married.	Single.	Total.
Austria	0	1	1	Ireland	1	0	1
Canada	20	3	23	Poland	1	0	1
England	1	0	1	Russia	4	0	4
France	1	0	1	United States	0	1	1
				Total	28	5	33

PARDONS.

None.

AGE.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 17 and 20 years	4	1	5	Between 40 and 50 years	3	0	3
" 20 and 30 "	13	3	16	" 50 and 60 "	2	0	2
" 30 and 40 "	6	1	7				
				Total	28	5	33

CREED.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England	11	0	11	Roman Catholic	9	4	13
Lutheran	3	0	3	None (Treaty Indian)	0	1	1
Methodist	2	0	2				
Presbyterian	3	0	3	Total	28	5	33

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
14 days	1	0	1	60 days	1	0	1
15 "	2	0	2	3 months	4	2	6
30 "	2	0	2	6 "	1	0	1
1 month	8	1	9	8 "	1	0	1
6 weeks	1	1	2	10 "	1	0	1
2 months	6	1	7				
				Total	28	5	33

OFFICERS.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of first appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Salary.
						$ cts.
F. W. Kerr	Jailer and bursar	Baptist	Jan. 3, '58	May 20, '98	July 1, '01	900 00
W. E. Gladstone	Deputy jailer	Presbyterian	Nov. 27, '67	Nov. 12, '01	Nov. 12, '01	750 00
H. A. L. Reid, M.D.	Surgeon	Ch. of England	Oct. 14, '68	" 10, '98	" 10, '98	240 00
Ellen Kerr	Matron	Presbyterian	Nov. 1, '58	Feb. 1, '02	Feb. 1, '02	200 00
Joseph Savord	Turnkey	"	Aug. 15, '55	May 1, '98	May 1, '98	600 00
Joseph Roraff	"	Rom. Catholic	Nov. 27, '65	April 1, 1900	Nov. 1, '01	660 00

FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.	$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.
To Onion sets and seeds	4 25	By 20 bushels carrots at 50c	10 00
Garden seeds	3 00	6½ " parsnips at 50c	3 25
Seed oats, 25 bushels at 30c	7 50	20 " turnips at 30c	6 00
Combination plough	30 00	10 " beets at 40c	4 00
Set iron harrows	15 00	252 " potatoes at 25c	63 00
Allowance for use of horses from prison stables	20 00	6⅔ " onions at $2	13 33
60 days' convict labour at 30c	18 00	150 head cabbage at 5c	7 50
Balance	9 33		
	107 08		107 08

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries—General.	$ cts.	*Rations.*	$ cts.
Jailer and burser, F. W. Kerr, 1 yr	900 00	Beef, 1,193½ lbs. at 8c	95 48
Surgeon, H. A. L. Reid, M.D., 1 yr	240 00	Bread, 4,074 lbs. at 2¼c	91 66
Matron, Mary Montgomery, 7 m. at $400 per yr	233 31	Molasses, 42 galls. at 75c	31 50
Matron, Ellen Kerr, 5 m. at $200 per yr	83 30	Oatmeal, 1,320 lbs. at 4c	52 80
Fireman Joseph Savard, 1 yr	300 00	Barley, 57 lbs. at 4c	2 28
Fireman Joseph Roraff, 1 yr	300 00	Salt, 280 lbs. at 1½c	4 20
	2,056 61		277 92
Salaries—Police.		*Prison Clothing.*	
Deputy jailer, W. E. Gladstone, 7 m. 19 d. at $750	477 06	Thread, 2 doz. at 48c	0 96
Turnkey Jos. Savard, 1 yr	300 00	Darning needles, 2 pckgs. at 25c	0 50
Turnkey , Jos. Roraff, 1 yr	300 00	Knitting needles, 3 sets at 10c	0 30
	1,077 06	Straw hats, 6 at 20c	1 20
Uniforms.		Yarn, 7 lbs. at 56c	3 92
Winter serge suit for jailer	13 34	Mens woollen drawers, 12 at 40c	4 80
" " turnkey	12 94	" " undershirts, 12 at 40c	4 80
Overcoat, jailer	13 78	Laragon rubbers, 2 prs. at $1.75	3 50
" turnkey	12 96	" " 1 pr	1 95
Service caps, 2	2 65	Buckskin mitts, 6 prs. at 75c	4 50
Winter boots: felt, 6 prs. at $3	18 00	Denham jackets, 12	17 64
Rain coat	10 00	" overalls, 18	17 60
Winter uniform, matron	10 00	Kersey shirts, 18	17 92
Officers mitts, 3 prs. at $1.75	5 25	Caps, 12 at 25c	3 00
Measuring officers for uniforms	3 00	Express	3 70
Overcoats and capes, 2 at $13.50	27 00		86 29
Uniforms suits, 2	23 18	*Hospital Supplies.*	
Service caps, 2 at $1.38	2 76	Rubber syringe	1 25
Persian lamb cap, 1	7 21	Suspensories, 2 at $1.10	2 20
Hair seal cap, 1	1 55	Oil silk	2 00
Alterations to uniforms	6 00	Absorbent cotton	0 66
Summer uniform, matron	10 00	Gauze, 5 yds.	1 25
Officers' boots, 2 prs. at $4.50	9 00	Sponge	0 35
Uniform trowsers, 1 pr	3 17	Adhesive plaster	1 00
Matrons boots	3 75	Vaccine points and shields	3 20
Express	9 60	Medicine	39 95
	205 14		51 80

Expenditure—*Continued.*

Travel Allowances.	$ cts.
5 at $1.45	7 25
3 at $1.90	5 70
1 at $1.45	1 45
	14 40
Heating.	
Coal (Souris), 56 500/2000 tons at $4.75	267 19
Wood, 53 cords at $2.45	129 85
	397 04
Lighting.	
Carbide of calcium, 2,000 lbs. at 4½c	93 00
Matches, 16 boxes at 12½c	2 00
Lantern glasses, 6 at 15c	0 90
Coal oil, 43·05 galls. at 30c	12 91
Exchange	0 50
Cartage	1 00
Freight	26 96
	134 27
Prison Stables and Vehicles.	
Harness, 1 set single	25 00
Whip, 1	2 10
Oats, 12½ bush. at 40c	5 00
Horse blanket, 1 pr.	6 50
Circingle, 1	0 50
Brush and comb	1 00
Hay, 3 loads at $5	15 00
Oats, 29 bush. at 25c	5 00
Bran, 400 lbs	2 00
Bolt, 4 doz. at 25c	1 00
Clout nails, 2 pckgs	0 35
Screws	0 10
Bolts, 1 doz	0 20
Horse shoeing	2 40
Hay, 2 loads at $6	12 00
Irons and labor for sleigh	4 15
Oats, 20 bush. at 23c	6 67
Buckboard (Newbury)	65 00
Horse medicine	2 45
Farriers knife	0 50
Hay, 750 lbs. at 40c	3 00
" 650 lbs. at 40c	2 60
" 2,000 lbs. at 50c	10 00
Harness, 1 set, cart	25 00
Halter, 1	1 00
Horse, heavy farm	125 00
" "	165 00
Axle grease, 6 boxes at 12½c	0 75
Harness, set heavy team	40 00
Oats, 100 bush. at 30c	30 00
Bran, 500 lbs. at 60c	3 00
Wagon, farm, single	55 00
	617 17
Maintenance of Buildings.	
Cleaning cesspools, 2 at $7	14 00
Yale lock	1 50
Soap, laundry, 160 lbs. at 5c	8 00
Mixed paint, 1½ galls	3 00
Sash hooks and eyes, 1 doz.	0 20
Whitewash brushes, 9 at 25c	2 25
Ultra blue, 1 lb	0 25
Emery powder, 1 lb	0 15
Nails, 5 lbs. at 5c	0 25
Lime, 20 bush. at 30c	6 00
Cartage lime	1 00
Lumber, 214 ft. at $20	4 28
" 216 ft. at $18	3 88

Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	$ cts.
Flooring, 100 ft. at $26	2 60
Glass, 6 lights, 14x28	1 80
" 1 light, 20x30	0 50
Putty, 4½ lbs	0 35
Points	0 05
Turpentine, 2 galls. at $1.25	2 50
Sheet steel, 20 lbs	3 00
Tinsmith, labour, 4 h. at 40c	1 60
Scoop shovel, 1	1 40
Stone hammer, 1	3 00
Nipple	0 15
Cast elbow	0 20
Labour, cutting and fitting pipes, 3½ h. at 40c	1 40
Charcoal and acid	0 50
Water front for range	4 50
Centre bar "	1 25
Express charges on castings	4 00
Bricklayer, repairs to tanks, 5 d. at $2.50	12 50
Paint brushes, 2 at 25c	0 50
Floor paint, 2 galls. at $2	4 00
Saw handle, 1	0 25
Alabastine, 10 pkgs at 50c	5 00
Plasterer's hair, 1 bush	0 35
Reducers, 3 at 5c	0 15
" 2 at 7½c	0 15
Iron pipe, 15 ft. at 12c	1 80
" 16 ft. at 10c	1 60
Red lead, 3 lbs. at 15c	0 45
Portland cement, 370 lbs	7 85
Linseed oil, 1 gall	1 40
Blacksmith's hammer	1 25
Rivetting hammer	0 65
Separator engine oil, 1 gall	1 60
Grass seed	0 90
	113 96
Stationery.	
Forms and stationery	35 08
Postage.	
Stamps	4 00
Box office rent	4 00
	8 00
Telegrams.	
Sundries	11 36
Telephones.	
To jailer's residence	25 00
Prison Utensils.	
Scythe and snaith	2 25
Galvanized oil can, 5 galls	2 25
Towelling, 50 yds. at 10c	5 00
Tape, 1 roll	0 25
Clay picks, 2 at 90c	1 80
Pick handles, 4 at 35c	1 40
Steel garden rakes, 3 at 50c	1 50
" hoes, 3 at 50c	1 50
Stone hammer handles, 4 at 20c	0 80
Brooms, 6 at 40c	2 40
" 4 doz. at $2.25	9 00

Expenditure—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Prison Utensils—Con.	
Freight	4 16
Blacksmith's taps and dies, 1 set	5 50
Stone hammer, 8 lbs	1 50
" 6 lbs	1 25
Shovels, round point, 3at $1.50	4 50
Spades, 3 at $1.35	4 05
Solid steel punch	0 25
	49 36
Library.	
Books, 31 vols., French	12 50
Binding books, 92 vols	10 49
Freight charges	6 27
	29 26
Farm Crops.	
Garden seeds	3 00
Onion sets and seeds	4 25
Seed oats, 25 bush. 30c	7 50
	14 75
Farm Implements.	
Combination plow	30 00
Iron harrows	15 00
	45 00
Buildings.	
Pine lumber, dressed, 2,580 ft. at $18	46 44
Barb wire, 1,106 lbs. at 4½c	49 77
Wire staples, 27 lbs	2 00
Coal tar, 25 galls. at 50c	12 50
Hooks and hinges, 2 prs. at 75c	1 50
Bolts and washers, ⅜ x 5″, 1 doz	0 40
Hinged hasps and screws, 2 at 20c	0 40
Padlocks with chains, 2 at 65c	1 30
Steel 2 x ¼, 26½ lbs. at 7c	1 85
Tamarac posts, 350 at 10c	35 00
	151 16
Buildings, Reservoir, water supply.	
Portland cement, 2 brls	15 00
Pipe tongs, 1 pr	4 50
" 1 pr	3 25
Heavy paper, 17 lbs	1 20
Thread	0 40
Axe matock	1 25
Wire nails, 4″, 100 lbs. at 6c	6 00
Globe valve, 2″	3 50
Bar iron, 8½ lbs. at 7c	0 60
Blacksmith labour	1 25
Jessop tool steel, 40½ lbs. at 18c	7 25
Blacksmith work	0 75
Foot valve and strainer, 1½	3 75
Galvanized iron pipe, 19½ ft	5 85
Long nipple, 1½ 2 at 20c	0 40
Tinsmith labour	0 35
Plumber labour	0 65
Galvanized iron pails, 2 at 45c	0 90
Rope, 3 lbs. at 20	0 60
Repairs to pipe valve	0 25
Lumber, 1,040 ft. at $18	18 72
Band iron, 25 lbs. at 7c	1 75
Round iron, ½″, 25¾ lb. at 7c	1 80
Washers, ½″, ½-lb	0 10
Blank nuts, ½″, 2½ lbs	0 40
Bolts, ⅜ x 4½″, 5 doz. at 35c	1 75
Cast iron elbow and brass plug, 4″	4 50
" T and reducer, 4″	2 00
Vitrified pipe, 4″, 350 ft. at 26c	91 00
Lumber, 1,048 ft. at $18	18 86
	198 58
Land.	
4 1/10 acres farm lands	210 00
Legal expenses.	
J. W. Hannon, conveyancing	83 31
Travelling expenses.	
Geo. W. Dawson, Inspector of Penitentiaries,	50 00
Roofing cement formula	25 00
Advertising.	
Advertising for tenders for supplies	32 48
Revenue.	
November, 1901	58 86
December, 1901	15 00
January, 1902	12 25
February, 1902	7 75
March, 1902	3 25
April, 1902	4 25
May, 1902	2 90
June, 1902	8 65
SUMMARY.	112 91
Staff.	
Salaries, general $ 2,056 61	
Salaries, police 1,077 06	
	3,133 67
Uniforms	205 14
	3,338 81
Maintenance of Prisoners.	
Rations	277 92
Prison clothing	86 29
Hospital supplies	51 80
	416 01
Discharge expenses.	
Travel allowances	14 40
Working expenses.	
Heating	397 04
Lighting	134 27
Prison stables and vehicles	617 17
Maintenance of buildings	113 06
Stationery	35 08
Postage	8 00
Telegrams	11 36
Telephones	25 00
	1,340 98
Prison equipments.	
Furniture and furnishings	0 90
Prison utensils	49 36
Library	29 26
	79 52

Expenditure—*Concluded.*

Industries.	$ cts.	*Miscellaneous.*	$ cts.
Farm crops	14 75	Legal expenses	83 31
" implements	45 00	Travelling expenses	50 00
		Advertising	32 48
Capital.	59 75	Roofing cement formula	25 00
Land	210 00		190 79
Building	349 74		
			6,000 00
	559 74		

DEPARTMENT

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER

1902

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1903

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1902, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, March 12, 1903.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I.

PAGE.

Report of the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence 1
Appendix No. 1.—Report of the Accountant 3
1. Financial statement for year ended June 30, 1902 5
2. Comparative statement of expenditure from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1902 6
No. 2.—Report of the Chief Superintendent of Militia Stores 9
1. Small arm ammunition issued to rifle associations 11
2. Small arm ammunition issued on repayment 14
3. Small arm ammunition issued for practice 14
4. Gunpowder and friction tubes issued for practice and salutes 15
5. Rents received 15
6. Deposit receipts 16
7. Clothing issued on requisitions 16
No. 3.—Report of the Chief Engineer 17
No. 4.—Report of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal 27

PART 2.

Report of the General Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia 33
1. Command of the Militia 34
2. Head-Quarters and District Staff 34
3. Establishments 35
4. Coronation Contingent 35
5. Annual Training 35
6. Improvement in Training and Enrolment 36
7. Material 36
8. City Corps 37
9. Railway transport of horses 37
10. Schools of instruction 37
11. Staff course 37
12. 3rd battalion R. C. R 37
13. South African contingents 38
14. Army Service Corps 38
15. School of Musketry 38
16. Rifle Ranges 39
17. Rifle Associations 39
18. Royal Military College 39
19. Army Medical Services 39

PAGE.

20. Artillery 40
21. Gunnery Practice 40
22. Cavalry Training 42
23. General Training Instructions 42
24. Stationary Defence 42
25. Cadet Corps 42
26. Head-Quarters Staff 42

Appendix A.—Report of the Commandant of the Royal Military College 43

B.—Report of the Officer Commanding the Coronation Contingent 47

C.—Report of the Officer Commanding the Coronation Detachment 53

D.—Annual Return of Permanent Corps of Active Militia for year ending December 31, 1902 55

E.—List of Certificates issued during year ending December 31, 1902 56

F.—Return of Field Batteries C. A. which performed annual drill during the year 1902, showing type of gun used and gun ammunition expended at practice 57

G.—Results of Field Artillery Battery Service and competitive practice at Deseronto, 1902 59

H (*a*).—Results of Garrison Artillery Q. F., gun practice at St. John, N.B., 6-pr. Hotchkiss 63

H (*b*).—Results of Garrison Artillery Q. F., gun practice at St. John, N.B., 12-pr. cwt. A 65

H (*c*).—Results of Garrison Artillery Company Service and competitive practice at Deseronto, 1902 66

J.—Return of Garrison Artillery Units C. A., which performed annual drill during the year 1902, showing type of gun used and gun ammunition expended at practice 67

K (*a*).—Return showing number of Officers, N. C. Officers, Men and horses trained during year 1902 at local head-quarters 68

K (*b*).—Return showing the number of Officers, N. C. Officers, Men and horses trained during year 1902 in district camps 69

PART I

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, March 10, 1903.

The Honourable Sir F. W. BORDEN, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the undermentioned reports in relation to the work of the Department during the year ended June 30, 1902 :—

1. The report of the Accountant showing Financial Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902. Also a Comparative Statement of Expenditure and Revenue for the nine years begining with 1893–4.

2. The Report of the Chief Superintendent of Military Stores; in this Report there are many important suggestions and recommendations.

3. The Report of the Chief Engineer of the Department respecting the work done under the supervision of the Engineer Branch.

4. The Report of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal. In connection therewith it may be stated that arrangements have been completed to increase the annual output of ball ammunition to three times the quantity manufactured yearly heretofore.

5. The Report of the General Officer Commanding the Militia with appendices respecting the Active Militia and the Permanent Force, and the Report of the Commandant of the Royal Military College for the calendar year 1902.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. F. PINAULT, Colonel,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

APPENDIX I

TO THE

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, December 30, 1902.

The Deputy Minister Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the statement of expenditure and revenue for the year 1901-2.

I also submit as an appendix a comparative statement of expenditure and revenue for the nine years beginning with 1893-4, this being the first year the appropriations were voted by Parliament under these headings.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. BORDEN,
Accountant.

Financial Statement for the Year ended June 30, 1902.

Votes for Militia Services, 1901-1902.	Expended.
	$ cts.
By Statute—	
Pay of General Officer, Adjutant General and Quartermaster General	11,200 00
By Vote—	
Pay of Staff, Permanent Corps and Active Militia, including allowance	358,754 49
Halifax Provisional Garrison	254,961 73
Annual Drill of the Militia	315,157 96
" Royal tour	214,467 07
Salaries and wages of civil employees	93,956 11
Military properties, works and buildings	268,545 08
Warlike and other stores	99,079 10
Clothing and necessaries	224,805 31
Provisions, supplies and remounts	129,693 78
Transport and freight	39,307 68
Grants in aid of Artillery and Rifle Associations and Bands and Military Institutes	39,950 00
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies	26,483 67
Royal Military College of Canada	81,912 28
Monuments—Battlefields of Canada (Eccles Hill)	400 00
Dominion Arsenal	207,614 37
Defences, Esquimalt, B.C	115,544 91
Capital Account—Arms, Ammunition and Defences	224,735 83
" Rifle Ranges	74,961 60
Claims for compensation—	
Lieut.-Col. W. G. Hurdman	779 64
Damages caused by snowslide at Quebec	250 00
W. Lamb	90 00
Lands expropriated for work Pt. Bks., Esquimalt	6,887 03
Widow of J. W. Proctor	90 00
Special Service—South Africa	97,310 21
Coronation Contingent	29,972 76
Medals	7,387 91
Pan-American Exhibition	1,899 42
Total	2,914,997 94
Pensions.	
By Vote—	
Pensions—Militia, Rebellion, 1885, and general	18,316 92
" " Fenian Raid, &c	2,261 06
By Statute—	
Pensions—Militia, Upper Canada, Rebellion of 1837-38	600 00
Total	21,177 98

Revenue.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Casual		1,820 95
Ammunition, Stores and Clothing	10,146 71	
Rents	4,749 26	
Miscellaneous	3,617 44	
		18,513 41
Royal Military College		23,229 71
Total		43,564 07

Certified correct,
J. W. Borden
Accountant.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Expenditure from July 1, 1893, when the Appropriations were first arranged under these headings to June 30, 1902.

—	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Pay of Headquarters and District Staff	37,569	39,462	39,927	41,353	38,592	39,525	41,769	41,093	44,203
Pay of Permanent Force, including officers, n. c. o. and men attached for instruction	243,205	266,832	246,650	256,476	251,103	225,715	197,655	248,639	270,028
Allowances for care of arms, drill instruction and postage to Active Militia	64,717	57,484	63,525	63,280	77,876	74,556	99,603	70,882	51,746
Annual Drill, including supplies and transport in connection	211,614	282,793	100,637	430,168	299,628	422,553	424,991	454,357	529,625
Salaries and wages of civil employees	51,042	67,833	62,999	67,868	65,420	68,994	70,000	86,495	93,956
Military properties, maintenance	28,065	30,231	31,450	39,101	33,447	34,819	39,930	39,203	47,760
" construction and repairs	62,918	97,126	71,533	73,491	66,453	86,114	118,704	191,858	220,785
" rifle ranges	7,000	.....	.....	.....	14,659	62,758	96,949	76,104	74,961
Warlike and other stores	59,382	51,099	30,994	50,427	46,868	79,084	58,087	85,171	99,079
Clothing and necessaries for Permanent Force and Active Militia	73,982	114,993	55,184	232,167	87,344	169,978	185,079	209,657	224,805
Provisions and supplies for permanent force	146,483	151,614	120,327	115,899	119,911	109,973	117,934	121,790	129,694
Transport and freight	30,350	39,844	37,483	43,998	39,976	44,970	39,863	39,824	39,308
*Grants to rifle associations and bands	35,650	34,675	34,555	39,950	35,000	42,425	36,942	36,035	39,950
Royal Military College	68,022	64,569	62,102	59,616	58,232	65,395	69,230	72,520	81,912
Dominion arsenal	35,077	53,594	38,770	58,492	72,832	84,276	102,952	110,783	207,614
Arms and ammunition	16,156	68,083	1,000,000	745,965	173,740	393,688	161,498	131,551	224,736
Gratuities and compensations	20,473	1,000	2,673	5,158	42,915	28,018	2,574	5,411	1,210
Yukon, expenditure for troops	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,976	387,763	173,266	14,321	.....
Miscellaneous small votes and contingencies	14,418	25,381	16,012	45,123	19,342	35,361	28,872	33,725	70,122
Defences of Esquimalt	78,394	127,500	121,892	45,119	44,899	44,670	12,989	128,140	122,432
†Special service, South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,427,562	558,811	97,310
Halifax Provisional Garrison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,265	349,871	254,961
Total	1,284,517	1,574,113	2,136,713	2,413,651	1,688,213	2,500,635	3,624,653	3,106,241	2,926,197
Total of expenditure under last three headings, this being of an Imperial nature	78,394	127,500	121,892	45,119	44,899	44,670	1,558,756	1,036,822	474,703
Pensions Paid.									
1812-15	210	110	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1837-38	2,080	1,800	1,760	1,520	1,480	1,520	840	800	600
Fenian Raid	3,038	2,984	2,892	2,894	2,871	2,583	2,339	2,339	2,261

North-west Rebellion	20,081	19,566	19,202	18,864	18,918	18,712	18,571	18,103	18,317
Total	25,409	24,270	23,914	23,278	23,269	22,815	21,750	21,242	21,178
Revenue Received.									
Militia	20,110	20,171	22,835	23,840	21,033	51,429	26,291	25,658	18,513
Casual	80	1,839	1,103	128	401	961	2,120	37,777	1,821
Royal Military College	22,417	19,274	19,882	16,523	15,884	21,536	21,464	22,036	23,230
Total	42,607	41,284	43,820	40,491	37,318	73,926	49,875	85,471	43,564

*The distribution of free ammunition began with 1901-2.
† About $90,000 of this to be repaid by the Imperial Government, being for Imperial war gratuities and pay issued by the Department.

Certified correct,

J. W. BORDEN,
Accountant.

APPENDIX 2

TO THE

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES.

The Branch of the Department under my supervision, has, during the past year, proved itself equal to the demands made upon it. I am not aware of any complaints.

The duties of the several out-stations have been satisfactorily performed. I have much pleasure in testifying to the zeal and attention of the Superintendents of Stores and employees generally.

During the first half of the year extra duty was performed in fitting out contingents. In January nearly 1,000 men for the 2nd Regiment, C.M.R. and 10th Field Hospital, and in April and May, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Regiments, C.M.R. aggregating over 2,000 men for service in South Africa and subsequently the Coronation contingent in the month of June.

The usual issues of Camp Equipment were made. In June to Cavalry and Artillery at Niagara, Deseronto, Kingston and Three Rivers, and in September and October to Artillery and Infantry at Niagara, Deseronto, Three Rivers, St. John, N.B. and Sussex. With reference to issues for camps the following suggestions are offered :—

1. That a regular scale of issues be drawn up which must be adhered to when making demands. Heretofore requisitions have been submitted for articles which were far in excess of possible requirements. Over-issues cause unnecessary expense for freight and cartage, unnecessary wear and tear of material, and extra labour in handling by employees at a time when they have more than enough to do in carrying out ordinary details.

2. That proper arrangements be made for receiving and returning Camp Equipment by the troops on arrival and at breaking up of camp. The custom followed at present, is most unsatisfactory, only leads to irregularities and consequent worry and annoyance to all concerned.

3. That instructions issue that Camp Equipment is only to be used for the purpose for which drawn from store.

A switch or siding on the Intercolonial Railway at the Sussex camp grounds, sufficiently long to accommodate 3 or 4 freight cars, would be of great benefit and save much extra handling of stores. The cost of construction would soon be covered by present cost of cartage and much time would be saved.

If the Artillery continue to occupy the Indian reserve at Deseronto and the Bay of Quinte Railway is extended past the grounds the subject of the preceding paragraph is equally applicable at that place.

The rifles and carbines in possession of the Militia were examined as required and necessary repairs effected. A systematic inspection of arms, annually, is suggested.

Arrangements might be made by the District Officers Commanding in conjunction with the Chief Superintendent of Stores for carrying this into effect.

The Lee-Enfield rifles have been only a few years in the hands of the troops, yet the Armourers report many of them as unserviceable through having the barrels bulged or the grooving injured through improper handling, this should not be the case.

It is reported that too much oil is used on the breech action of rifles—the consequence being that the oil clogs on the striker and impedes its action, resulting in a miss-fire which is attributed to the rifle instead of to the individual. Attention was requested in a former report to the practice of exchanging bolts of rifles. It is again pointed out that they are not interchangeable. If accident occurs it will not be without warning.

The practice of taking rifles to pieces, by officers and others, nominally for instruction, should be prohibited; there is no necessity for the ordinary militiaman taking his rifle to pieces. Parts of the mechanism have already been broken in this way.

There are now over 30,000 ·303 rifles and carbines in possession of the Militia and Rifle Associations—it will be easily understood that if these are examined and necessary repairs made the time at the disposal of the small staff of Armourers will be fully occupied.

The new Store building at Ottawa is now occupied, the clothing and other stores having been removed to it from the many places in which they were scattered. Further accommodation is required, not only at Ottawa but in all the other stations for the housing of wagons, carriages, etc. Exposure to extreme changes of temperature causes rapid deterioration. The neglect to furnish proper accommodation for the storage of valuable material, in many cases costing hundreds of dollars, is a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy.

Buildings should also be erected at the several stations for mobilization purposes, in which articles of equipment necessary for service but which it is not desirable to keep in charge of the troops, should be kept in good order under proper supervision. There is also a great necessity for armouries at the several stations where the rifles in store charge could be kept in racks ready for examination or issue as required.

The necessity for providing a suitable rifle for issue to Cadet corps and units in connection with educational establishments must be apparent. The rifles now issued (Martini-Henry) are too heavy and the Lee-Enfield is not suitable for boys.

A statement showing issues of ammunition, free and on repayment, to Rifle Associations during the year 1902 is appended to this report.

Issue of helmets continue to be made to regiments as recommended. Most of the corps wearing them are now supplied.

'A' and 'B' Batteries, R. C. F. A. and the 14th Field Battery have been supplied with Q. F. 12 pr. guns and necessary details. The carriages formerly in charge of the R. C. F. A. are now undergoing alterations previous to re-issue.

The Superintendent of Stores report that the Military properties in the several districts are in fair condition.

D. A. MACDONALD. Colonel,
Chief Supt. of Military Stores.

STATEMENT showing free issues of Small Arm Ammunition made to Rifle Associations during the year 1902.

Military District.	Name of Association.	Number.
1	Kingsville	4,200
1	Goderich Township	4,200
7	Restigouche	4,000
10	Rock Lake	4,900
11	6th Regt D. of C. Rifles	64,600
5	Pt. St. Charles Amateur Athletic Association	4,000
6	Frontier Rifle Association	10,000
10	Priddis	3,600
5	Lake Megantic	4,000
5	Duke of York's Canadian Hussars	4,000
2	Beaver Valley	6,200
10	'C' Squad, C.M.R.	9,800
2	Nanticoke	4,800
10	Elbow River	4,000
4	Perth	11,500
2	Port Dover	2,684
2	12th Regiment	18,590
1	Londesborough	4,100
2	Hagarsville	4,400
1	Arthur	4,000
8	Marysville	4,300
1	Peel and Maryborough	6,900
4	'C' Co. 56th Regiment	8,800
3	Royal Military College	11,000
4	43rd Regiment	76,400
4	The Governor General's Foot Guards	83,600
11	No. 2 Co., Rocky Mountain Rangers	8,400
5	Dudswell	4,800
1	No. 7 Co. 32nd Regiment	8,000
9	3rd Batt., R.C.R.	145,000
2	Simcoe	5,710
11	1 and 2 Cos., 6th Regiment	20,000
2	13th Regiment	76,400
1	Court Stanley	4,300
8	Stanley Club	4,000
1	Innerskip	4,400
10	Cochrane	5,200
10	Beulah	6,000
11	Kettle River	4,000
2	St. Joseph's Island	9,200
1	Auburn	4,400
10	Oak Lake	4,700
2	Harbord Street Collegiate Institute	5,400
2	Bruce Mines	3,420
12	Glenview	4,500
10	Fairview	4,000
3	East Durham	7,300
10	Red Deer	1,678
10	Imperial Service Medal	4,500
11	1 Co. Rocky Mountain Rangers	4,680
4	Carleton Place	7,340
10	Innisfail	6,200
1	Listowel	5,000
8	King Edward	4,100
10	Edmonton	10,000
3	Avonmore	4,000
10	Medicine Hat	6,000
10	Nelson	8,300
2	Lundy's Lane	6,000
10	Revelstoke	6,100
10	Elkhorn	5,500
12	O'Leary	6,000
9	3rd Batt., R.C.R	47,000
12	4th Regiment, C.A	12,000
4	Strathcona	9,000
1	Lambton	5,500
8	'C' Squad, 8th Hussars	8,000
4	Radford	9,200

STATEMENT showing free issues of Small Arm Ammunition made to Rifle Associations —*Continued.*

Military District.	Name of Association.	Number.
3	Warsaw	6,000
9	No. 4 Co., 78th Regiment	12,600
8	Moncton	12,000
10	Calgary	4,080
10	90th Regiment	5,760
5	Franc Tireurs	3,340
2	77th Regiment	13,418
10	Griswold	5,300
5	Chemists and Druggists, Montreal	4,000
1	Hickson	4,000
9	Eastern Annapolis	4,700
1	Harriston and Minto	6,100
1	2 and 9 Cos., 30th Regiment	16,000
10	Roberts	3,900
9	Port Greville	4,900
10	Silver Creek	3,600
11	Rossland	6,300
7	6th Regiment, C.A.	12,000
12	Montague	7,600
11	4 Co., R.M.R.	9,000
9	Yarmouth	4,600
2	39th Regiment	12,000
9	Pictou	4,000
12	Cornwall	4,200
9	Sissiboo	4,700
9	Annapolis Royal	4,000
5	Club de Tir, St. Jerome	4,000
10	Fort William	4,500
10	Fort Saskatchewan	5,500
4	Jock No Surrender	4,200
11	Golden	6,000
11	Kettle River Valley	2,000
7	R. C. Garrison Artillery	17,800
2	Queen's Own ex-members	2,277
8	Fredericton	8,000
1	Hespeler	4,400
8	Fort Cumberland	4,200
2	2 Co. 77th Regiment	8,800
10	Strathcona	5,800
10	Penhold	4,500
12	Alberton	8,000
5	65th Regiment	73,400
5	Franklin	4,000
10	13th Field Battery	9,400
12	Charlottetown Engineer Co.	8,000
9	63rd Regiment	20,000
12	North Tryon	8,000
11	New Denver	6,000
12	Montague	1,700
12	'I,' C.M.R.	8,000
1	Auburn	1,600
7	Lévis	6,266
10	Winnipeg	6,000
8	Sackville	8,500
10	Gilbert Plains	4,000
10	Innisfail	1,900
2	7th Field Battery	16,000
1	Thamesford	4,000
11	Kamloops District	4,400
6	Sutton	4,200
10	Kinistino	4,000
11	Slocan	5,500
11	Vancouver	6,300
10	'A,' C.M.R	9,800
4	Quyon	7,000
8	West Isles	3,216
10	Elbow River	900
7	Kinnear's Mills	4,000

STATEMENT showing free issues of Small Arm Ammunition made to Rifle Associations —*Concluded.*

Military District.	Name of Association.	Number.
12	Georgetown	4,000
1	Blyth	4,000
12	Pownal	5,600
6	Stanbridge East	6,300
2	Hamilton Collegiate Institute	4,000
4	Radford	5,000
10	Boyne	4,600
2	York	4,000
3	16th Regiment	6,600
1	Londesborough	700
2	48th Regiment	60,000
9	Amherst	10,500
2	Milton	4,000
2	Humberstone	5,784
10	Douglass	4,300
3	Gananoque	8,000
2	Aurora	4,161
3	Avonmore	800
9	Joggin's Mines	4,200
1	Brussels	8,000
9	Freeport, Digby	4,800
3	Morrisburg	4,000
4	Prescott	4,500
10	Innisfail	1,900
4	Gananoque	2,200
1	No. 7 Co., 30th Regiment	8,000
1	No. 8 Co,, 26th Regiment	11,200
12	Belfast	4,000
1	Gordonville	4,100
1	Palmyra	4,400
9	69th Regiment	10,800
11	Trail	4,000
6	Wellington, Cookshire	6,100
5	86th Regiment	2,000
10	Saskatchewan	6,500
1	32nd Regiment	2,000
3	Cobourg	2,000
11	Windermere	6,400
		1,630,204

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Chief Supt. of Stores.

SMALL ARM Ammunition issued on repayment from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Military Districts.	Rounds.	Amount.
		$ cts.
Military District No. 1—London	128,883	552 75
" 2—Toronto	49,280	753 88
" 3—Kingston	6,550	96 50
" 4—Ottawa	39,057	690 91
" 5 and 6—Montreal	73,800	774 05
" 7—Quebec	19,590	97 85
" 8—St. John, N.B	30,300	390 20
" 9—Halifax, N.S	16,280	174 20
" 10—Winnipeg	148,809	1,789 04
" 11—Victoria, B.C	65,344	964 69
" 12—Charlottetown, P.E.I	21,039	287 33
Total	598,932	6,571 40

	Rounds.
Lee-Enfield—Ball	341,366
Martini-Henry--Ball	14,186
Snider—Ball	48,550
Lee Enfield—Blank	26,700
Morris Tube	32,000
Revolver--Colt's	650
Gallery—Ball	135,480
	598,932

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.

SMALL ARM Ammunition issued for Practice from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Military Districts.	Rounds.	
	Ball.	Blank.
Military District No. 1—London	225,760	25,134
" 2--Toronto	717,666	11,870
" 3—Kingston	75,940	5,000
" 4—Ottawa	308,680	5,230
" 5 and 6—Montreal	391,540	38,160
" 7—Quebec	73,980	9,970
" 8--St. John, N.B	92,570	56,295
" 9--Halifax, N.S	234,180	46,400
" 10—Winnipeg	239,558	9,180
" 11—Victoria	189,180	
" 12—Charlottetown, P.E.I	71,396	4,800
Issued to Militia Corps for Rifle League Competition	64,320	
Total	2,684,770	212,039

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.

RETURN of Gunpowder and Friction Tubes issued for Practice and Salutes from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Military Districts.	Stations.	Corps.	Gunpowder.	Friction Tubes.
			Lbs.	No.
No. 1....	London.....	Field Batteries of Artillery.....	542½	520
No. 2....	Toronto.....			
No. 3....	Kingstou.....	Field and Garrison Artillery, Royal Military College and Royal Canadian Artillery.....	1,689½	2,255
No. 4 ...	Ottawa.....	Field Artillery and Salutes.....	858	399
Nos. 5 & 6.	Montreal.....	Field and Garrison Artillery and Salutes.....	728½	302
No. 7....	Quebec.....	" " "	2,741	1,345
No. 8....	St. John, N.B.. ..	" " "	913	950
No. 10....	Winnipeg.....	Field Battery and Salutes.....	620½	550
No. 12....	Charlottetown.....	" "	1,125	285
		Total.....	9,218	6,606

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Chief Superintendent of Militaay Stores.

TENANTS AND RENTALS from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Number of Tenants.	Station.	Rents Received.
		$ cts.
1	London, M. D. No. 1	161 80
8	Toronto, Niagara, M. D. No. 2.....	541 75
24	Kingston, Ottawa, M. D. Nos. 3 and 4.....	833 33
7	Montreal, M. D. Nos. 5 and 6	266 00
45	Quebec, M. D. No. 7.....	2,615 59
8	St. John, N.B., M. D. No. 8	231 25
13	Halifax, M. D. No. 9.....	93 67
2	Charlottetown, M. D. No. 12.....	5 87
108	Total number of tenants. Total amount of rents received	4,749 26

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Chief Superintendent of Military Stores and Keeper of Military Properties.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS.

The statement underneath will show the amounts received by the Store Branch for ammunition and stores issued on repayment, as well as for military rents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Ammunition.	Military Stores and Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Rents.	Total amount.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
6,571 40	3,548 57	569 15	4,749 26	15,438 38

STATEMENT of Issues from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Tunics, Cloth.				Tunics, Serge.				Trousers, Cloth, Pairs.			Trousers, Serge, Pairs.			Forage and Field Service Caps.						Great Coats and Cloaks.		Pantaloons, Pairs.		Field Hospital and Bearer Company.		
																Service Caps.										
Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Rifle.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Rifle.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Rifle.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Rifle.	Cloaks.	Great Coats.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Serge Tunics.	Long Trousers.	Service Caps.
599	462	1,348	1,808	2,646	1,875	11,698	2,869	1,892	439	195	1,610	12,446	2,846	1,802	1,022	117	133	9,557	2,143	1,690	6,242	513	551	132	132	132

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.

APPENDIX 3

OF THE

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

OTTAWA, December 17, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1902.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.

Reference is made in my report for last year to the system which still exists of having large military buildings constructed by the Department of Public Works, and handed over to this department for maintenance and repairs. It is still urged that the Department of Militia and Defence should construct their own buildings.

RIFLE RANGES.

The construction of rifle ranges generally was continued during the year, and a number of ranges built, a detail of which will be mentioned in this report.

Ranges for use with the reduced charge ammunition were fitted up at Camps of instruction, drill halls and barracks, using the standard Miniature Mantlet.

FORTIFICATION WALLS, QUEBEC.

A large amount of work is required here annually to keep these old walls in repair. This has been carried on as usual this year with much success, and the walls generally have been greatly improved.

GENERAL REPAIRS.

The following works were carried out under the supervision of the Engineer Branch in the several military districts throughout the Dominion, from June 30, 1901 to June 30, 1902.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.

LONDON, ONT.

Wolseley Barracks.—These buildings and quarters generally were kept in repair, the plumbing system improved, new drains laid, and the eave troughs and down pipes renewed.

Drill Hall.—A new drill hall is now under construction here by the Department of Public Works.

CHATHAM, ONT.

Drill Hall.—Alterations and general repairs were made to this building. A central armoury was fitted up for the 24th Regiment and electric light installed.

GODERICH, ONT.

Central Armoury.—A central armoury was fitted up for the 33rd Regiment in a building provided by the city.

Rifle Range.—A survey and plan of a proposed new rifle range were made here.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

TORONTO.

Stanley Barracks.—General repairs were made in these quarters, and the plumbing put in order. The floors of cavalry stables and interior walls of the riding school were partially renewed.

Store Buildings.—The roofs of the Artillery Store, Block House, Soldiers Barracks and several other quarters were renewed. The storemen's quarters were put in repair, sidewalks renewed, and general repairs made. Various interior alterations were made for the accommodation of the stores. An extension was built at the Foreman of stores' quarters.

Drill Hall.—Alterations were made in several armouries, necessitated by the increased establishment and re-allotment of several corps. General repairs were made to the roof of this building, and an armoury was fitted up for No. 4 Bearer Corps.

Armouries.—An armoury was fitted up for the Toronto Engineer Company in the University.

Armouries were also fitted up in Simcoe street for Nos. 4 and 7 Field Hospital Corps.

Rifle Range.—The long Branch Rifle ranges are now being re-constructed. The following number of targets are being provided for: 6 at 1,000 yards range, 40 at 600 yards, 22 at 500 yards and 20 at 200 yards. One general firing point answers for all ranges except the 1,000 yards, the targets at the different ranges being in echelon.

Review.—The exhibition buildings and grounds at Toronto were fitted up for the accomomdation of troops' quarters there during His Royal Highness the Duke of York's visit.

These buildings were entirely stripped of exhibition fittings, arms and acoutrement racks provided and electric light and water supply installed in each. A water service was also laid down on the camp grounds. Stables were fitted up with saddle and harness racks. The race track was levelled, and fences and buildings removed for the review, and the Royal Stand made. At the completion of the review the buildings and grounds were cleaned up and fittings removed.

AURORA, ONT.

Armoury.—A central armoury was fitted up in the drill hall here for the 12th Regiment.

BRANTFORD, ONT.

Drill Hall.—Small repairs were made to this building.

BARRIE, ONT.

Drill Hall.—Minor repairs were made to this building.

Armoury.—Further fittings were placed in the armoury of the 35th Regiment.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Drill Hall.—This building was kept in repair and fences were rebuilt.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Drill Hall.—General repairs were made to this building. An armoury was fitted up here and plumbing installed.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

Camp Grounds.—The usual camp fittings were supplied here. The camp buildings were put in order, and the rifle ranges for both service and miniature ammunition repaired and supplied with targets, &c.

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Drill Hall,—Minor repairs were made to this building.

STE. ANNE, ONT.

Drill Hall.—An armoury for 'B' Squadron 2nd Dragoons was fitted up in this building.

WHITBY, ONT.

Armoury.—A central armoury was fitted up for the 34th Regiment in the old Marble Factory, purchased for the purpose.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

KINGSTON.

Tete de Pont Barracks.—The floors in 'A' Battery stables were renewed and the stables painted. A gymnasium was fitted up for use of the men. New floors were laid in several barrack rooms, and general repairs to all buildings carried out.

'B' Battery Barracks.—A new temporary stable was fitted up in Bagot Street for the Battery horses. A concrete floor was laid in the men's kitchen and wash room, and a new cooking range provided for the former. The plumbing arrangements were also put in order. An artificers' shop and forge were built.

Drill Hall.—An armoury for the 2nd Field Hospital Corps was fitted up here. The plumbing, lighting and heating systems were repaired.

Store Buildings.—These buildings were repaired generally.

Camp Grounds.—Water pipes were laid in these grounds for annual training.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

An electric light plant was installed for these buildings and grounds, which results in a large annual saving.

These buildings and grounds were kept in proper repair, and the cadets' rifle range reconstructed.

Gymnasium.—A new building is now being constructed here by the Department of Public Works for a gymnasium, and quarters for the Staff Adjutant.

Hospital.—The new hospital building was completed by the Department of Public Works.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Rifle Range.—A survey and plan of a site for a proposed new rifle range were made here.

MORRISBURG, ONT.

Chrysler Farm Monument.—A chain and post fence was erected around this monument. The guns were painted and gun platforms renewed.

PRESCOTT, ONT.

Fort Wellington.—A central armoury was fitted up for the 56th Regiment in the Block House. The roof of this building was renewed, and chimneys rebuilt. The fences and walls around this fort were repaired generally.

DESERONTO.

Camp Grounds.—The water supply on these grounds was improved.

PEMBROKE, ONT.

Rifle Range.—A survey and plan of a site for a proposed rifle range were made here.

CORNWALL, ONT.

Rifle Range.—This range was put in proper repair.

PETERBOROUH, ONT.

Drill Hall.—General repairs were made to this building, and arc lights installed on the drill grounds.

A new drill hall is much required here.

PORT HOPE, ONT.

Drill Hall.—A central armoury was fitted up for the 46th Regiment. A new floor was laid in the main hall, and general repairs made.

OTTAWA BRIGADE.

Rockcliffe Rifle Range.—Further improvements were made on this range. A new competitors building was erected and fitted up with lockers. An Ericsson hot air pump was installed, and water carried into the different buildings. Moving targets were put up, mantlets were built for same, and the main stop butt lengthened by 500 feet. A large portion of rough ground on the range was ploughed, harrowed and seeded down.

Drill Hall.—A new lavatory was fitted up in this building. Alterations and repairs were made in the quarters of the Governor General's Foot Guards, made necessary by damage by fire. The electric wiring was put in proper order in all parts of the building. A temporary stable was erected in Cartier Square, and water supply provided for the camp of the Royal Canadian Dragoons during the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Albert Street Offices.—Military offices were fitted up in No. 12 Albert Street, for additional office accommodation for this department.

Store Building.—The new Militia store building was completed by the Department of Public Works, and handed over to this department.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

MONTREAL.

Drill Hall.—The floors in the armouries on the west side of the main hall were renewed. New fittings for arms, clothing and equipment were constructed and put up in the Garrison Artillery, Prince of Wales Fusiliers and Army Service Corps armouries.

The building was kept in general repair, plumbing and glazing carried out, and the interior of the main hall whitewashed.

Rifle Range.—A competitor's building was erected at Pointe aux Trembles range for the use of all Montreal corps.

Papineau Road Cemetery.—The fence around this old military cemetery was renewed, and the caretaker's quarters repaired generally.

CHAMBLY, QUE.

Fort Chambly.—The old walls of this fort were partly restored. The caretaker's quarters were repaired generally, and the fence around the military cemetery rebuilt.

THREE RIVERS.

Rifle Range.—A rifle range was completed here for twelve targets, and a stop butt constructed, 25 feet high. The camp grounds were improved, and fitted up for the annual camp.

Armoury.—A central Armoury for the 86th Regiment was fitted up in the market hall.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

ST. JOHNS, QUE.

Barracks.—A portion of the roadway leading to the barracks was macadamized and very much improved. The water service at the married men's quarters was put in good order, and closets installed. The plumbing in all quarters was kept in repair, and several baths installed. The sidewalks were partly renewed. Additional fittings were placed in the hospital. The roofs of the three main blocks require renewal.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Rifle Range.—A new rifle range was constructed here for six targets. The range grounds were well drained, and a wire fence erected around the property.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

QUEBEC.

Fortification Walls.—The following walls were either repaired or rebuilt :—

The wall at Three Gun Battery was pointed.

A retaining wall on Mountain Hill was repaired.

A large portion of the King's Bastion wall, Citadel, was rebuilt.

The St. John's and Kent Gates were repaired and pointed.

The wall at Dalhousie Bastion, Citadel, was partly rebuilt.

Gun racers on the Seven Gun Battery were taken up and reset.

The wall around 'A' Magazine was partly rebuilt.

A portion of the wall in rear of married men's quarters, St. Louis Street, was rebuilt.

Citadel.—The interior of officers' mess quarters was repaired and improved generally, the drains and water pipes were renewed and general repairs to windows carried out. New iron roof ladders were supplied and placed on several buildings here; several hydrants were renewed. The fences and gates around the shot yard were renewed.

Floors in Casemates No. 17, 29, 30 and 43, No. 2 wash house and hospital were renewed. Officers' quarters generally were put in proper repair. Casemate No. 45 was fitted up temporarily as a gun shed for drill purposes.

A new ceiling was placed in a portion of Casemate No. 27. The floors in the sergeants' mess quarters and in Manns Store were renewed.

Drill Hall.—The interior of the main hall was painted and kalsomined and the exterior walls pointed. A new porch and a wood shed were constructed. Additional cupboards were provided in the Field Battery Armoury, and equipment racks put up in all armouries. The roof was repaired generally.

R. C. R. I. Barracks.—Various alterations were carried out at these barracks, formerly used by Field Artillery, to convert them into Infantry Barracks.

The old hospital stable was fitted up as a guard room. The gun shed was converted into a store room, the barrack rooms were much improved, and arm racks fitted up.

The roofs of the several buildings were repaired, and the officers' stable was put in proper condition.

Store Buildings.—The caretaker's quarters were fitted up generally at the King's Wharf Store, and this building put in good repair generally for the accommodation of military stores.

Quarters were fitted up for the foreman of stores in the Store Building on Citadel Hill.

The Store Buildings on the Citadel Hill were kept in proper repair.

District Office.—This building was repaired generally, and the foundation walls pointed.

Riding School.—Small repairs were made here, and the caretaker's quarters improved.

Preparations for the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of York.—An arch was built on Citadel Hill.

The St. Louis and Kent Gates were fitted up with lights.

Military buildings in St. Louis Street were fitted up with lights, and Royal stands were put up on the review grounds.

DOMINION ARSENAL.

A large addition to the Shell Factory was built, and the building at the corner of Palace Hill fitted up for the increase of the plant.

An electric lighting plant was installed. A steam boiler plant was placed in the shell factory, and steel tanks provided for same. Shafting was fitted up in the new shell factory, rolling mill and Palace Hill shops. A heavy metal store was provided in a casemate in the main factory. A large flagpole was erected in the Arsenal grounds.

No. 2 Danger building at the Cove Fields was enlarged. The Webster system of heating is being installed at the Arsenal, and all buildings are to be heated by exhaust steam, thereby making a large saving in fuel. A new velocity range for testing ammunition is now being built. New Artillery Workshops and an Iron Foundry are now under construction by the Department of Public Works.

LEVIS, QUE.

The Forts.—General repairs were carried out at Nos. 1, 2 and 3 forts, and portions of the walls pointed. These walls should all be pointed to keep them from going to ruin. The roofs over casemates are in good condition.

Engineer Park.—The buildings and fences on these grounds were repaired generally and put in good order, including the caretaker's quarters.

Rifle Range, Engineers' Park.—The alterations to the old 600 yards rifle range of installing the standard steel target frames, and constructing a concrete markers' mantlet, were completed for twelve targets; and a new 1,000 yards rifle range constructed for two targets of the same construction.

A new wire fence was erected around the latter.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

Barracks.—The stone walls around the Officers' barrack square were repaired, new coping put on, and new fences were constructed. A new flagstaff was also erected here. The plumbing at the several barracks was much improved. A new range water-closet was installed for the men. A new lavatory was fitted up in the hospital, and the main sewers extended.

Rifle Range.—A new rifle range is almost completed at St. Marys, near Fredericton, for six targets. The land for this range has been purchased by the Government and well fenced.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

Fort Howe.—The walls around the stone magazine at this fort were repaired, and the water service put in order.

Dorchester Battery.—The roofs of several of the buildings here were renewed.

Fort Dufferin.—Small repairs were made to the buildings at this fort.

Drill Hall.—The roof of this building was partly renewed and put in good repair. New gates and fences were erected at the entrance to the drill hall. An additional Company Armoury for the 62nd Regiment was fitted up.

Store Buildings.—These buildings were kept in proper repair, and the plumbing improved.

Artillery Range.—Targets and fittings for an Artillery range were provided at Fort Dufferin for annual practice

SUSSEX, N.B.

Rifle Range.—Small repairs were made at this range to fit it for annual practice at Camp.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

HALIFAX, N.S.

Drill Hall.—Equipment racks were provided for the 1st Regiment C. A. Armoury and general plumbing and glazing carried out.

BEDFORD, N.S.

Rifle Range.—A new wire fence has been constructed around this new range, which is now completed.

NORTH KINGSTON, N.S.

Rifle Range.—Temporary repairs were made to this range, and a plan and survey prepared of a proposed range.

PARRSBORO, N.S.

Rifle Range.—A rifle range was constructed here for the 93rd Regiment and Rifle Club.

SPRINGHILL, N.S.

Drill Hall.—General alterations and repairs were made to this building, and a central armoury fitted up there for the 93rd Regiment.

TRURO, N.S.

Rifle Range.—A small rifle range was constructed here for the local corps.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Fort Osborne Barracks.—The plumbing and heating systems in these buildings were much improved, and general repairs made to all quarters.

Drill Hall.—The roof of this building was strengthened with additional tie rods, and a gun shed partitioned off in the main hall.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Rifle Range.—A new rifle range was constructed here.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 11.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Drill Hall.—Minor repairs were made to this building.

Rifle Range.—Small repairs were carried out here, to keep this range in proper order.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

Drill Hall.—A hot water heating system was installed in this building and small repairs and improvements made.

TRAIL, B.C.

Rifle Range.—A plan and survey were made here for a proposed rifle range.

ESQUIMAULT, B.C.

Camp Grounds.—A water supply was installed on these grounds.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Drill Hall.—The alterations and addition made to this building are nearly completed, with the exception of heating, and flooring the main hall—which are still necessary. Armouries were also fitted up in this drill shed.

Rifle Range.—General repairs were made to the Kensington rifle range

NORTH TYRONE, P.E.I.

Rifle Range.—A new rifle range was constructed here.

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

Drill Hall.—Electric light was installed in this building.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Yoour obedient servant,

G. S. MAUNSELL, Captain,
Asst. Engineer, for Chief Engr. M. and D.

APPENDIX 4

TO THE

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE

DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC, November 29, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows upon the operations of this establishment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

In consequence of additional orders received to increase the output to meet the demands of newly formed rifle associations special arrangements were made to accelerate the speed of manufacture. The hours of work were first increased from 48 to 60, and the system of paying for work by the piece was extended to include operations which could not be paid for in this manner on a smaller output, as there was not the minimum of work to be done to enable men to earn fair and regular wages. It is unnecessary to lay any stress on the advantages of paying by piece-work, and our experience in this respect has been entirely satisfactory. An attempt has been made to deal fairly and justly with our workpeople, and judging by the fact that they are contented, earning higher wages, and that the cost of production had not been increased, it may be concluded that the experiment has been a success. It is proposed, working on the same lines, to extend the system in other departments as opportunities occur. Orders have been placed in England for machinery which will double the output of this factory and will easily enable all demands to be met. This machinery is expected to arrive in the spring, and arrangements are being made in the meantime to provide for its speedy installation.

ADDITIONAL CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

It was again advocated last year that an additional Cartridge Factory be erected in the western part of the country, and in this connection reference is invited to explanations submitted in last year's report. Before erecting additional works the fact that our entire requirements are very small should not be overlooked, and experts will agree that it is easier and more economical to operate a large plant than a small one. As it is, with incr ased orders, we can just manage to keep together an efficient working staff, and if the work be divided between two establishments it will be found that the ratio of fixed charges to cost of production will become prohibitive, and both will suffer from lack of work. Exception to the situation of the arsenal on strategical ground was also

taken, but this objection was met by the reply given by the Hon. the Minister in the House of Commons, that storage for ammunition at convenient points is the essential requirement.

Improvements to the plant have been made in the system of cleaning and drying ammunition with beneficial results.

The building of the Artillery Workshop on ground occupied by the velocity range has necessitated the removal of this range. The proposal of utilizing an underground passage in the fortifications, emerging on the nun's property adjoining has been authorized, and work will be begun shortly. In this manner we shall have a first-class installation which will enable proofs to be fired, and the carrying out of experiments with accuracy and safety.

I have designed new instruments and methods with a view to reducing the time employed in proving small arm ammunition, and adding to regularity of results. The work done so far is not conclusive, but the results are decidedly promising, and success at no distent date is hoped for. Should these expectations be realized, we shall equal if not excel, the most advanced methods of the present time.

The introduction of gas fuel for annealing cartridge metal is under consideration. The great advantage of this form of fuel lies in the uniformity of results obtained, which are unattainable with coal or coke now employed. It is believed that the cost of operating with gas will be reduced, but, even at a moderate increase in price, the quality of product obtained would justify the expenditure.

By means of a system of microscopic examination of the structure of metals under treatment it is hoped to control the various processes, and reduce to a definite basis what is now left to the judgment of workmen, or done by rule of thumb.

Owing to increase in number of operatives in the danger buildings the available floor space is greatly reduced, and an additional store building for receiving and issuing ammunition is much needed.

A telephone to connect the firing point with targets employed for proof of ammunition at the Cove Fields would save much time and trouble. We are at present dependent on a system of signals which is tedious and uncertain.

During the last match of the Dominion Rifle Association a large amount of English ammunition which had been recapped here was expended ; in this connection it may be well to call attention to a peculiar prejudice existing among the competitors. The ammunition in question contained brass cases marked in various ways, those manufactured by the Imperial Government in the Royal Laboratory being marked R.L., whereas the cases produced by other manufacturers bore their respective initials or trade mark. The Imperial Goverument does not manufacture all its own cases, but buys a quantity from the trade. After being examined these cases are loaded with the same charge of powder and the same bullets as those manufactured in the Royal Laboratory, and should give identical ballistics, irrespective of external marks. That such is the case is proved by records of experiments on file in this office, as well as by the reports received periodically from the War Office. The riflemen claimed that the cases marked R.L. required 2 minutes less elevation and culled the cartridges thus marked in preference to others. To admit this contention is equivalent to saying that the experiments conducted in England and here for several years are erroneous, unless we plead guilty to the charge of having deliberately mixed the ammunition. The latter may be dismissed as the opinion of thoughtless and misinformed persons ; as regards the former, it will be observed that ballistics tests are performed with instruments of precision in which the personal error of the operator has been eliminated, whereas on the rifle range variations in eyesight and peculiarities of individuals still remain to be accounted for. It would be well to have on the range at the annual D.R.A. meeting some ammunition of the current year's manufacture in order that competitors may have an opportunity of using it if they desire. This would afford an additional test of our output, and give the riflemen confidence by enabling them to ascertain that requirements are being complied with.

During the year the experiments undertaken to produce a miniature cartridge were brought to a successful termination. Trials began with a full sized cartridge case, containing a reduced charge of powder, and a spherical lead bullet, such as employed in the

United States. Various kinds of powder, wads, and weights of bullets were employed, but had to be abandoned as the shooting was most inaccurate. I subsequently designed a conical bullet, which combined with a suitable charge and wad, has given satisfactory results. The principal advantage of this cartridge lies in its reduced cost as compared with full sized ammunition. This is attained by reloading the fired case of the ordinary service cartridge, thus saving the cost of manufacturing special cases. For use in connection with this cartridge I designed and had permission to patent a system of miniature targets by means of which, it is claimed, all the conditions obtaining on a full sized range, as regards elevation, effect of wind, and skill required to hit, are accurately reproduced at a reduced range of 25 yards. The adoption of this system is under consideration ; it is hoped that it may be of use for the training of young shots, and in localities where full sized ranges are not available.

The manufacture of cannon cartridges has gone on throughout the year, and facilities exist which enable all requirements to be met.

It is expected that during the ensuing year the rolling mill and brass foundry will be put in operation, thus enabling manufacture to be carried on with raw materials available in the country.

It is proposed to increase at an early date the velocity of small arm ammunition, as has been done in England.

SHELL FACTORY.

There being no further demand for cast iron projectiles, beyond those required for practice, the operations of this factory have been limited to the manufacture of a small number of 40 pr. R.B.L. and 5-in. B.L. shells, pending the erection of machinery for manufacture of steel shells, which has been delivered and will be installed as speedily as possible. The work of erecting this machinery was unavoidably postponed, the appropriation granted having been exhausted. The staff of this factory were principally employed in the manufacture and repair of artillery material and stores. The iron foundry has been closed and converted into a brass foundry for use in connection with the rolling mill. A handsome foundry building is in course of erection in St. John's bastion; this building will be sufficient to meet requirements for the casting of iron shells and other castings required for some years to come.

Two boilers 16 ft. x 72-in., have been erected for operation of shell plant, and to supply steam otherwise required in the works. It is expected that during the ensuing year fair progress will be made in the manufacture of 12-pr. B.L. shells, and work will eventually be extended to other natures as required.

ARTILLERY WORKSHOP.

A large and convenient machine shop is in course of erection adjoining the cartridge factory for the accommodation of this new department. In the meantime work received has been carried on in the shell and cartridge factories, and during the fine weather in tents. It is needless to remark that considerable difficulties were encountered in working under these conditions, and the quality of the work produced reflects great credit on Mr. Hammant, the foreman in charge. A complete plant for the equipment of this workshop has been purchased and will be put in operation as soon as the building is available. Care has been taken in the selection of this machinery to ensure its suitability for the manufacture of all classes of war material, irrespective of change of pattern in the latter. Should sufficiently large orders be forthcoming for the manufacture of any particular article special machines might be purchased with advantage ; the plant purchased will, however, be found suitable for a wide range of work. The examination of ordnance has been carried out on demand when required. The necessity for a careful and systematic performance of this work has increased with the introduction of smokeless powders. Copies of the history sheets of all ordnance examined are kept in this office to provide for replacement in case of loss of originals kept with guns.

A battery of 6-pr. R.B.L. guns for the Royal Military College was overhauled and converted to resemble as far as possible the 12-pr. B.L. equipment. The lightness of this equipment renders it particularly suitable for the use of the Cadets. With a few minor exceptions, which are being rectified, it has been reported that this work is satisfactory.

An estimate has been submitted for the conversion of 12-pr. B.L. equipment to quick firing, on the system adopted by the Imperial Government, which it is hoped may meet with approval. It is expected that we shall be in a position to begin work when funds are available.

An experimental elevating gear for the 40-pr. R.B.L. gun has been designed, with a view to increasing rapidity of laying; its adoption is under consideration.

Aiming rifles manufactured for 6-pr. Hotchkiss guns have been found satisfactory. These rifles differ from the Imperial service pattern in the bore, which is ·303 in., thus enabling the ordinary rifle or gallery cartridges to be used in place of Martini-Henry ammunition which is no longer manufactured and would have to be specially imported.

The question of designing a field gun sleigh suitable for winter service is under consideration; it is hoped that before long a satisfactory pattern can be recommended.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

The amount voted under this head is being almost entirely absorbed in the construction of foundations and furnaces connected with the new shell plant and rolling mill, as well as in modifications to the heating system, leaving but very little for repairs properly called. Repairs are thus limited to what is absolutely necessary to make good ordinary wear and tear, the work being done by our own men. The system of authorizing expenditure of a fixed amount for minor repairs has proved most satisfactory and beneficial, besides avoiding considerable correspondence with head-quarters on trivial matters.

GENERAL.

The electric lighting plant has been completely rebuilt, the old installation put in about 20 years ago being inadequate, A 25-kilowatt generator direct connected to a suitable steam engine has been placed in the power-house; a switch-board fitted with all necessary accessories for distributing and regulating the current has been installed, and the whole plant is giving satisfaction. This plant will be capable of lighting all new buildings and additions made to the arsenal.

Extensive alterations to the heating system are projected, it being proposed to install the Webster system of low pressure steam heating. This will enable exhaust steam to be circulated to the most distant portions of our buildings, and provide heat at minimum cost. Owing to the peculiar and scattered position of the buildings this could not be done with an ordinary gravity system, and would necessitate the expense of employing live steam.

A private system of telephone communicating with various parts of the works was put in five years ago, which has been of the greatest advantage in saving of time; the first cost was small, and the maintenance has been limited to renewing batteries once. This outlay has been repaid many times over in the conveniences and facilities afforded, and it is proposed to submit an estimate for similarly connecting the new departments which have since been added.

The following is a list of machinery purchased during the year:—

1 grindstone; 1 slotting machine; 1 cartridge annealing furnace; 1 cartridge drier; 1 friezing machine; 1 automatic saw sharpener; 1 automatic knife grinder; 1 rotary shearing machine; 1 gas annealing furnace, and 2 sensitive drills.

With the extension of the works has arisen the necessity for additional storage, and a proposition for provision of the required accommodation will be submitted. It would be economical in making arrangements, for performance of work and purchase of materials, if returns showing the probable requirements of the department for the ensuing fiscal year could be prepared in advance. The present method of small orders

at uncertain times does not lend itself to operating under the most favourable conditions. It is proposed to make some important modifications in the arrangement of the plant which are expected to add greatly to its efficiency. It has hitherto been the custom for each factory to make its own tools, gauges, and to execute repairs or alterations required to machinery. Under the new arrangement all additions, repairs or alterations to machinery will be made in the Artillery Workshop, where suitable tools will be available and men will be kept as far as possible for this class of work. For the manufacture of tools and gauges a Tool Room will be established as is done in up-to-date works; the special machines required will be placed in this department, and a staff of machinists will be employed exclusively in tool-making. This proposition does not involve any additional outlay, being merely a re-arrangement of the plant; on the contrary, by specialising, the men will become more expert, and cost of manufacture will be reduced accordingly. Considerable changes and improvements have been made in the system of keeping books and accounting for stores, which it is hoped may contribute to economy and efficiency.

In the manufacture of warlike stores of all kinds, great importance is attached to similarity of pattern, and interchangeability of component parts. Work may be made to a 'sealed pattern,' or from drawings; under the former system a pattern room is required wherein all approved patterns are kept for reference. The disadvantages of this system are many; the numerous patterns required increase with great rapidity, and the pattern room assumes alarming proportions; the pattern itself is probably not to mean manufacturing dimensions, and the dimensions taken therefrom vary with each individual. This is the system which circumstances have compelled us to follow in many instances. The only way in which interchangeability of parts can be obtained, is by means of figured drawings, indicating the toleration allowed in each dimension. Drawings can be kept in a very small space, and are available for instant reference.

I was given an opportunity of visiting England last winter, for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the new work we are undertaking, and to ascertain progress made in manufacture already established. Without periodical visits to other works and plants it is impossible to keep up with the times. During my absence the duties of superintendent were performed by Capt. Panet in a satisfactory manner.

The following is a statement of ammunition, &c., manufactured during the year.

STORES MANUFACTURED.

Cartridges, filled B.L. 12-pr., 12 7-16 oz. cordite	2,970
Cartridges, S.B. empty, silk cloth, 24-pr., 3 lbs	4,000
Shells, R.M.L. empty, shrapnel, 64-pr., Mark VIII	1,011
Cartridges, S. A. Dummy, Drill, Magazine Rifle	1,000
Cartridges, empty, B.L. silk cloth, 12-pr., 6 cwt. 1¼ lb	2,500
Pins, tent, wood, small	12,000
Cartridges, S.A. ball, ·303″ cordite, II	2,065,800
" " " R.L. re-capped	4,121,700
" " Gallery Practice, I	415,100
" blank, ·303″ black powder, III	500,000
" B.L. empty, 5″ Howitzer, 3 lbs. blank	750
" filled, B.L. 5″ Howitzer, 11 7-16 oz. cordite, II	1,000
Shells, B.L. empty, common, 5″ Howitzer, iron, II	1,116
Shells, R.B.L. empty, common, 40-pr.	252

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. M. GAUDET, Major,
Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal.

To the Deputy of
The Honourable, the Minister of Militia and Defence.

PART II

REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING

The Honourable
The Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward a Narrative of events connected with the Canadian Militia for the year ending December 31, 1902.

With this report I have the honour also to forward another special report to which I have given a great deal of thought, and which contains a broad scheme for the improvement of the Militia. If the proposals contained in it are carried out, they will in my opinion conduce to the greater efficiency of the Militia.

For convenience of reference the Contents of this Report are placed under the following subheads :—

1. Command of the Militia.
2. Headquarters and District Staff.
3. Establishments.
4. Coronation Contingent.
5. Annual training.
6. Improvement in training and enrolment.
7. Material.
8. City Corps.
9. Railway transport of horses.
10. Schools of Instruction.
11. Staff Course.
12. 3rd Battalion, R.C.R.
13. South African Contingents.
14. Army Service Corps.
15. School of Musketry.
16. Rifle Ranges.
17. Rifle Associations.
18. Royal Military College.
19. Army Medical Services.
20. Artillery.
21. Gunnery Practice.
22. Cavalry Training.
23. General Training Instructions.

24. Stationary Defence.
25. Cadet Corps.
26. Headquarters Staff.

Appendix 'A'—Annual Report of the Commandant of the Royal Military College.

Appendix 'B'—Report of the Officer commanding the Coronation Contingent.

Appendix 'C'—Report of the Officer commanding the Coronation Detachment.

Appendix 'D'—Annual Return of Permanent Corps of Active Militia (Non-commissioned Officers and men) for the year ending December 31, 1902.

Appendix 'E'—List of certificates issued to Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men of the Active Militia during the year ended December 31, 1902.

Appendix 'F'—Return of Field Batteries, C.A., which performed annual drill during the year 1902, showing type of Gun used, and Gun ammunition expended at practice.

Appendix 'G'—Results of Field Artillery Battery Service and competitive practice at Deseronto, 1902.

Appendix 'H'*(a)*—Results of Garrison Artillery, Q.F., Gun practice at St. John, N.B., 6-pr. Hotchkiss.

Appendix 'H'*(b)*—Results of Garrison Artillery, Q.F., Gun practice at St. John, N.B., 12-pr. cwt. A.

Appendix 'H'*(c)*—Results of Garrison Artillery Company Service and competitive practice at Deseronto, 1902.

Appendix 'J'—Return of Garrison Artillery Units, C.A., which performed annual drill during the year 1902, showing type of Gun used, and Gun ammunition expended at practice.

Appendix 'K'*(a)*—Return showing number of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, men and horses trained during the year 1902, at local Headquarters.

Appendix 'K'*(b)*—Return showing the number of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, men and horses trained during the year 1902, in district camps.

(1).—COMMAND OF THE MILITIA.

Major-General O'Grady-Haly, C.B., D.S.O., having been granted leave of absence from June 14, with permission to travel abroad, pending the expiration of his period of command, the duties of command devolved upon Colonel the Right Hon. Lord Aylmer, Adjutant-General, until the command was taken over by me towards the end of July.

(2).—HEADQUARTERS AND DISTRICT STAFFS.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Rutherford, R.C.G.A., was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General for Artillery.

Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Hodgins, Reserve of Officers, was appointed to the command of the Ottawa Brigade from April 1, 1902, *vice* Colonel Cotton, Q.M.G., who resigned the appointment.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. D. Lafferty, R.C.F.A., was appointed District Staff Adjutant, M.D. No. 5.

Lieut.-Colonel G. R. White, commanding the 3rd Battalion, R.C.R., garrisoning Halifax, was appointed District Officer Commanding M.D. No. 8, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel B. H. Vidal, appointed Deputy Adjutant-General at Headquarters.

Lieut.-Colonel White took over the command on the disbandment of the 3rd Battalion, R.C.R.

Major and temporary Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Dunbar, 8th 'Royal Rifles,' from the temporary command of M.D. No. 8, was appointed District Staff Adjutant, M.D. No. 7, from June 1, 1902.

Major J. Galloway, jr., 14th 'Prince of Wales' Own Rifles,' was appointed District Staff Adjutant, M.D. No. 2, from June 1, 1902.

(3).—ESTABLISHMENTS.

I have proposed that in future the Regimental establishments of the Active Militia shall be at war strength, each unit containing in addition within itself the germ of a Reserve. These proposals have met with your general approval, and I am now drawing up the establishments which when complete I will submit to you.

(4).—CORONATION CONTINGENT.

The sending of a military contingent to represent the Canadian forces at the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII., in response to an invitation from His Majesty's Government, was one of the most interesting events that occurred in connection with the Canadian Militia during the year.

Twenty-two officers and 580 non-commissioned officers and men, or a total force of 602 of all ranks, were invited. Owing to 300 of the 580 non-commissioned officers and men being mounted, it was not possible to give the same scale of representation to all corps, but with the exception of two corps, which were in a disorganized state, every corps was given representation according to a scale carefully worked out and prepared.

Unfortunately, owing to the postponement of the Coronation, the Contingent did not take part therein, but as a small detachment of it returned to England, to form part of the King's Colonial Escort, the Canadian Militia was privileged to be represented at the Coronation.

I attach to this report as Appendices B and C, the reports from Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Pellatt, who commanded the Coronation Contingent, and Lieut.-Colonel R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., who commanded the King's Colonial Escort, where detailed information respecting the composition and experiences of the Contingent and the Detachment will be found.

(5).—ANNUAL TRAINING.

The Cavalry and Field Artillery were trained during the year in Divisional and Brigade Camps on much the same lines as in former years. This training took place in June, as usual.

Shortly after my arrival I arranged three camps of instruction at Sussex, Three Rivers and Niagara-on-the-Lake, for the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Rural Militia Infantry Battalions.

These camps of instruction covered a total period of 25 days, the whole of which I devoted to the personal supervision of the training, visiting each camp in turn.

As men who have only nine working days in the year to learn their duties as soldiers and non-commissioned officers cannot afford to spend any of that time on ceremonial, I arranged that instruction should be entirely devoted to practical work.

The officers and men under instruction worked with great zeal and intelligence, and though the system was in many cases quite new to them, they picked it up very quickly, and the tactical exercises engaged in towards the end of the training were useful in showing to all ranks how much they had still to learn before they could be considered efficient soldiers, let alone non-commissioned officers qualified to instruct and lead others.

Owing to the fact that the work at these camps was largely novel, I collected an Instructional Staff who accompanied me to each camp in rotation. This staff dealt with Tactics, Field Engineering, Musketry, Intelligence, Reconnaissance, and the movements of Infantry, &c., and worked on a regular system laid down beforehand.

Much credit is due to certain officers of the Permanent Corps who with Major Hewett and Captain Symons of the Royal Military College formed the Instructional Staff at these camps. The two officers I have last named lent me invaluable assistance, and, I fear, thereby added to their own labours on their return to the college. Every officer and man who was present at the camps can testify how much of their success was due to the ability, tact and energy of the members of the Instructional Staff.

No service ammunition was fired at these camps owing to the impossibility of obtaining a sufficiently large target accommodation. A course of preliminary practice with Gallery ammunition was substituted. It was found possible by greatly increasing the miniature target accommodation to put each corps through one satisfactory practice with miniature ammunition.

In addition, one officer and one non-commissioned officer from each regiment were put through a ten days' musketry course, equivalent to the regular trained soldiers' course, which each soldier in the Imperial army undergoes each year, as part of his annual training. The officers who had obtained certificates at the School of Musketry were utilized as Musketry Instructors and gave most efficient service.

(6).—IMPROVEMENT IN TRAINING AND ENROLMENT.

Observation at these camps has shown me that the Canadian soldier takes the greatest interest in anything which his intelligence proves to him is of real practical benefit. Therefore, I propose in future to leave out marches past and ceremonial, and instead to convert the camps practically into schools of instruction for fitting the soldier to take the field, with not one item in the programme that does not make for fighting efficiency.

Though the Rural Militia contains a large proportion of earnest, self-sacrificing officers and men, it does not satisfy the requirements of a national defence force. Nominally it is a body of men who engage to serve for a period of three years. As a matter of fact it consists and always has consisted of a number of regiments which are almost recruited afresh every time they are called out for training. Large numbers of entirely raw men enlist before the particular training and are perhaps never seen afterwards, no real effort being made to compel them to fulfil their engagement, owing to powers of compulsion being quite inadequate for the purpose. Consequently it is impossible to carry instruction beyond the most elementary stages. Such a system is unduly expensive and ineffective from a military point of view. So small is the rate of pay, and so unsatisfactory have been the conditions of training, that the best men do not enter the Militia as they might. From this it follows that the non-commissioned officers also are to a large extent insufficiently qualified for their posts, nor can they command ready obedience from the soldier when, as in many cases, they are quite ignorant of the very rudiments of their duties. Numbers of men go out to camp as non-commissioned officers without any previous training whatever, and the proportion of these men who are new to the rank on such occasions shows clearly that there is a want of continuity in the personnel of the units. For example, at Niagara-on-the-Lake this year, out of 1,054 non-commissioned officers there were no less than 440 who put on the stripes for the first time. Such a force certainly does not provide the trained frame-work needed to make a citizen army efficient in time of war.

As with some of the non-commissioned officers, so it is with some of the officers. Many have evidently not studied their profession sufficiently to act as the leaders and instructors of their non-commissioned officers and men. I make some suggestions, later, on this matter.

Self-instruction by means of books, lectures to their men in well-appointed comfortable armouries (when these are provided) during the winter, and thoroughly practical work in the summer months will, joined with the excellent spirit which pervades the officer class of the Canadian Militia, soon, I anticipate, produce the required result.

(7).—MATERIAL.

There is a great deficiency of all kinds of military stores and material essential for active service. This deficiency should be made good in time of peace.

It is absolutely necessary that the regulation allowance of every article of equipment required for mobilization of companies should be at company headquarters, for regimental mobilization at regimental headquarters.

Though there appears to be almost a sufficient stock of camp equipment for the existing units at their present strength, there is certainly no reserve available for the large force which would have to be placed in the field in time of war.

Carts—There are no small arm ammunition carts or military water carts. The number of properly constructed ambulance wagons is very far short of the number required for mobilizing even the peace establishment of the Militia. This would inevitably cause the greatest suffering to the Canadian forces if they had to engage in a war.

(8).—CITY CORPS.

The city regiments, under the present organization, would as a whole be the easiest to mobilize, but even they cannot in any sense be said to approach a state of readiness to take the field. They labour under the greatest difficulties and disadvantages. They all suffer from want of field training, owing to the fact that they get practically no camp experience. The allowances for instruction are too small; so, in the most efficient of the Corps much of the necessary expense has to be undertaken by the officers and men instead of by the public. This unfair expense causes the loss of many good officers to the country. Many corps suffer from want of proper accommodation in the way of Armouries, &c. Deficiencies of this kind have either to be made up by private effort or the corps must suffer.

(9).—RAILWAY TRANSPORT OF HORSES.

When travelling about, visiting the camps, I was disagreeably impressed with the treatment sometimes accorded to horses on the railways. The precautions taken to prevent concussion when shunting horses do not appear to be adequate. Complaints have reached me from various sources on this subject. As horses belonging to the Militia are constantly moving by rail, I consider the subject one of importance to the Militia generally, and suggest that some measures might be taken in conjunction with the railway companies with respect to the matter.

(10).—SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

The courses at the Royal Schools of Military Instruction have been conducted without interruption during the year. A number of the officers of the Permanent Corps having been detailed for service in South Africa, it was necessary to attach a number of officers for duty.

The only Provisional School during the year was one held at Vancouver, B.C., for Infantry Officers and N. C. Officers.

I have also arranged for special evening instruction at two or three centres at which I considered it desirable.

A feature of this year's instruction was a five weeks' Special Quick Firing Course at the R. C. G. A. for officers and petty officers of the Fishery Protection Service.

(11).—STAFF COURSE.

A Course of Instruction in Staff duties was held at the Royal Military College, Kingston, commencing February 10 and ending May 23, 1902. Twelve officers were authorized to undergo the course, but only six completed it.

(12).—3RD BATTALION, R.C.R.

The 3rd Battalion R.C.R., organized in March, 1900, to replace temporarily the 1st Battalion, Prince of Wales' Regiment (Royal Canadians), in garrisoning Halifax, N.S., was relieved by the 5th Battalion, Royal Garrison Regiment, towards the end of September, and was thereupon disbanded.

Such of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers as would enlist in the Permanent Corps were allowed to reckon their service in the 3rd Battalion R.C.R., towards pay and pension, and a considerable number, though not as many as were required to complete the strength of the various units, took advantage of the offer.

The organization of this Battalion at the time of the Empire's danger enabled His Majesty's Government to place another regiment in the field, and the service to the state was as important as if the battalion had proceeded to South Africa.

The following despatch was received from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and published in orders for general information.

'Secretary of State for War desires to convey his appreciation of valuable assistance rendered by Canadian Government in maintaining battalion at Halifax. He has much pleasure in testifying to the good behaviour of the battalion.'

The General Officer commanding His Majesty's regular troops in Canada, also expressed his thorough appreciation of the services of the battalion, upon the occasion of the disbandment.

(13).—SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENTS.

The organization, equipment, and despatch of contingents to South Africa, and their service in the field during 1902, have been dealt with in a supplementary report now being issued. An unusual amount of work was thrown upon the Militia Department by the going out and returning of these contingents.

(14).—ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

This branch of the service has been started this year. Of the four skeleton companies authorized, two are now complete and another is in process of organization. Lieut.-Colonel Biggar and two non-commissioned officers were sent to Aldershot where they were given every advantage by the authorities to gain information on Army Service Corps work.

Since his return to Canada, Lieut.-Colonel Biggar has conducted a six weeks' course of instruction at Montreal with the company there, with satisfactory results. This is to be followed by a similar course at Kingston and at the headquarters of the other company.

(15).—SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

Courses of Instruction were held during the months of July and August at the Rockliffe Rifle Range. The number of officers and non-commissioned officers taking the course totalled sixty, this being double the number that attended the same term of the previous year. Of these 31 officers and 22 non-commissioned officer's obtained certificates.

Officers who are already in possession of a first class certificate and are good practical rifle shots will in future be given the option of taking a special course of ten days at the end of each term, passing the same examinations as the regular class.

Instead of holding a fall course, the staff of the School of Musketry was transferred to the camps of instruction, proceeding to each in turn.

Under the able and energetic command of Lieut.-Colonel Cartwright, the inspector of musketry and commandant of the School of Musketry, great progress has been made in the past year in extending and popularizing the knowledge of rifle shooting throughout Canada. The history of the new rifle clubs shews a steady growth, and the value of the work done by the School of Musketry, not in the teaching of shooting, but in the *teaching of instructors in shooting* can hardly be over-estimated even though its work is as yet on a small scale.

The School of Musketry at present occupies the pavilion at Rockcliffe Rifle Range, which was built on the range by the D. R. A. with government assistance, for the accommodation of their competitors. Additions have been made in order to make this building suitable for the combined purposes of a musketry school and competitors'

building. In addition another large building constructed by the government for the D. R. A. will give ample accommodation for lecturing purposes.

The water supply is not good. A proper water supply is very much needed at Rockcliffe, if the Musketry School is to be permanently established at Ottawa.

(16).—RIFLE RANGES.

Government rifle ranges have been completed and opened during the year at :—Pointe aux Trembles, (Montreal), Bedford, N.S., Sherbrooke, Que., Fredericton, N.B., and St John, N.B.

Large additions have been made to the existing rifle range accommodation at Lévis, Que., Toronto, Ont., and at Rockcliffe, Ont. Private ranges have also been constructed and assistance given towards their maintenance. In some instances, notably Richmond, Ont., the owners of large unused areas have given leases of their land for nominal sums, conditional on the land being used for rifle range purposes only. This spirit is much to be commended, and is of the greatest assistance to the department. The main difficulty in selecting these ranges is in procuring a suitable background, the portion actually used for rifle practice being in the case of a 1,000 yard range a matter of less than 50 acres, while the back portion usually covers about 200 acres. If some good use could be found for this latter portion of the range, the procuring of suitable rifle ranges would be comparatively easy. It is suggested that something might be done in the way of utilizing this ground for forestry purposes, as the damage done by stray bullets would be practically nil.

(17.)—RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Dominion Rifle Association has been granted additional assistance to enable it to enlarge its accommodation at Rockcliffe. Extensions have been added to the stop butts and other work carried out.

The Provincial Associations have been doing good work, particularly the Ontario Rifle Association, the attendance at its matches being only slightly smaller than those of the D.R.A. An addition to the list has been made this year by adding the Territorial Rifle Association, with headquarters at Calgary. This association has shown great enterprise in its efforts to provide rifle range accommodation for itself, and by holding a most successful prize meeting extending over several days.

(18.) ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

I am glad to see from Colonel Reade's Report (Appendix A.) that the Royal Military College is keeping up and improving its very high standard of efficiency.

Conduct, drill, work, discipline and physical training are all reported on favourably, and the numbers of the Gentlemen Cadets show a slight increase. I am very glad to learn that a great advance has been made in the standard of signalling at the College, and that another victory has been won over Sandhurst with the rifle.

(19.)—ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This department under the direction of Colonel Neilson, has been doing admirable work. I cannot speak too highly of the devotion to duty that leads its members to undertake this work, many of them at heavy financial loss to themselves, as every day which they take from their private practices to devote it to hard work in camp is a direct loss to themselves financially, however much the country may gain. The least the country can do is to make the hospitals as efficient as possible and in every respect worthy of the officers and men who man them.

The present establishment of all ranks is complete, forming a total of 72 officers qualified in accordance with G.O. 19 of 1900. In addition there is a list of 25 second lieutenants supernumerary, several of whom have qualified and are waiting for vacancies.

Four additional District Principal Medical Officers have been appointed, making a total of eight districts provided with medical administrative officers.

Army Medical Corps.—All the organized units of this corps, with the exception of Field Hospital No. 6, underwent training.

Militia Nursing Service.—Sixteen Militia Nursing Sisters have at different times been despatched to South Africa during the war. They performed very meritorious services in connection with the Army Hospitals.

(20.)—ARTILLERY.

I have received your approval to the following recommendations put forward at various times:—

Increased pay and higher ranks for Sergeant Instructors of the permanent force.

The appointment of Gunnery Instructors in the Royal School of Artillery.

The trial of various patterns of harness with a view to the adoption of a simpler pattern for the Canadian service than that in use at present.

A small quota of R. A. reservists for the Royal Canadian Artillery.

Equipment for three Garrison Companies with 4·7″ Q.F. guns on travelling carriages.

Two 1 pr. Q.F. guns (Pom-Poms) for experiment as to their suitability for the Canadian service.

Sear h-lights for night Q.F. practice.

Different types of machine guns for experimental purposes with a view to ascertaining the most suitable type for Canada.

The commencement of the conversion of the present 12 pr. B.L. Field Gun equipment to Q. F. pattern.

I have recommended the sending of two officers and four non-commissioned officers of the R.C.A. to England for instruction at the School of Gunnery. These officers and men have been sent.

(21.)—GUNNERY PRACTICE.

A new departure was made this year in allowing some of the Garrison Artillery units to carry out practice with light Q.F. guns at St. John, N.B.

I visited this practice camp in company with Lieut.-Colonel Rutherford, Assistant Adjutant General for Artillery, and was satisfied with the way in which the work was carried on there.

The following were the units which carried out practice:—

R. C. G. A.
3rd Regt. C. A.
4th Regt. C. A.

A good deal of interruption was caused by fog and wet weather, consequently many of the detachments were pressed for time in which to get through this instruction and practice.

The average speed of the towed targets, about 8 miles an hour, was perhaps fast enough for a beginning, but it is essential that a much higher rate must be obtained to make this practice effective. 1-inch aiming rifles are also much needed to afford the necessary preliminary instruction in sight setting and judging overs and unders, but the most essential thing of all is more time for training. Each detachment should have at least three days instruction before practice.

The average figure of merit obtained at this practice was very low, but allowance must be made for the fact that the guns were new to the old detachments, as well as the system of firing which requires perhaps more thorough training than any other kind of artillery practice.

The results of this practice are given in Appendix G. I visited the Field Artillery practice camp at Deseronto, accompanied by the Assistant Adjutant General for Artillery.

The following units carried out their practice at this camp.

'A' Battery, R. C. F. A.
'B' " "
2nd Ottawa Field Battery.
3rd Montreal "
4th Hamilton "
5th Kingston "
7th St. Catherine's Field Battery.
8th Gananoque "
9th Toronto "
10th Woodstock "
11th Field Battery, 1st Brigade Division.
13th Winnipeg Field Battery.
16th Field Battery, 1st Brigade Division.

The average time for coming into action this year was slightly longer than last, owing principally to the more difficult long range target, which was also the cause of the small number of hits at that range. The laying tests led to a marked improvement in uniformity in the laying.

The practice was carried out under certain tactical ideas which gave some of the junior officers of the Batteries an opportunity of carrying out the duties of battery commanders. It is to be regretted, however, that the limited fire area at Deseronto does not admit of much variation in these tactical lessons. The standard of instruction imparted was much improved by the addition of a Gunnery Instructor to the Instructional Staff. 5″ B.L. howitzer practice over a land range was a new feature and a step in the right direction, though the fire effect was not good. The average fire effect with 12 pr. B.L. guns was 83·13 as compared with 57·95 in 1901.

The instruction carried on at this camp was of a very satisfactory nature.

The results of the practice are given in Appendix H.

The annual training and gun practice of the 1st and 5th Regiments C.A. were carried out under the supervision of the C.R.A.'s at Halifax and Victoria respectively. The 2nd Division 1st Regt. was mobilized for training at the Citadel, Halifax, in June, and carried out its practice at the termination of the training with 20 pr. R.B.L. guns, having first had some preliminary practice from the 12 pr. Q.F. gun fitted with ·303″ Elswick aiming rifle. The Division also had some practice with 1″ aiming tube ammunition from 4·7″ Q.F. guns fitted with automatic sights, with excellent results. The gun layers were, however, reported to need more instruction.

The practice of the First Division was carried out in September and October with 1-inch aiming rifles and automatic sights, and with two 9-pr. R.M.L. guns, and here again the gun layers were reported to need more training, and the dial numbers also. On the whole, however, the practice was reported satisfactory.

The 5th Regiment C.A. practised with 13-prs. R.M.L. fired 31 rounds in the first series and 29 rounds in the second series, making 60 in all.

Wood time fuses were used, Some T. and P. fuses are suggested for next year's practice.

Drill was good. Practice was very fair.

The 25 rounds with 6-inch B.L. from three groups were also fired. Figure of merit, .119.

Rate of fire very slow, principally due to D.R.F. and dial No.'s, but the practice was considered satisfactory.

Appendices F and J show the nature and amount of ammunition expended by the Field and Garrison Artillery at practice.

A few batteries are well off in respect of armouries, gun sheds, &c., but the majority are not.

The need of more accommodation is greatly felt at the following places:—St. John, N.B., Woodstock, N.B., Montreal (for Garrison Artillery), Toronto and Hamilton.

As Artillery equipment is very costly, it would be a saving to the country if proper storehouse accommodation were provided. What is needed at each place is sufficient room for the storage of the complete equipment of each unit for mobilization purposes. One of the most important requirements for the Garrison Artillery is the construction of a suitable building at the Royal School of Artillery, Quebec, for instructional purposes. This should provide accommodation for drilling on all the different types of gun used by the Garrison Artillery, range and position finders, lecture rooms for classes in gunnery, material, electricity, laboratory duties, &c.

(22.)—CAVALRY TRAINING.

I have issued a memorandum on the training of the Mounted Troops of Canada, and also a new syllabus of instruction. I have assimilated the equipment and training of all branches of Mounted troops, making the rifle the weapon for all regiments, so that they now differ from one another in name only. I have recommended such alterations of their clothing and equipment as will enable them to act efficiently on foot. I am also preparing new instructions for their training.

(23.)—GENERAL TRAINING INSTRUCTIONS.

I am preparing instructions for the Militia on their training, dealing in particular with Musketry, Field Engineering and Field work generally.

(24.)—STATIONARY DEFENCE.

I have made careful inspections of various places which require fixed defences.

(25.)—CADET CORPS.

This branch of the national defence system might easily be of the greatest value to the country, but from various causes it is at present of little account.

The results of the present system compare very unfavourably with what has been achieved in Australasia.

The whole Cadet Corps question requires to be considered and reorganized on workable lines, as the youth of the country are splendid material now lying waste from the military point of view.

Arrangements should be made to furnish every Cadet Corps of a certain strength with proper instruction.

(26.)—HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the valuable work done by the Headquarters Staff in connection with the Contingents which Canada furnished to the Mother Country. The continuous labour done by the Staff in conjunction with the Civil Branch is not as well known to the people as was the work done by the troops in the field, but it is deserving of warm recognition and praise.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

DUNDONALD, Major General,
Commanding the Canadian Militia.

OTTAWA, December 31, 1902.

APPENDIX A.

KINGSTON, Ont., December 31, 1902.

To the General Officer Commanding Militia,
President of the Royal Military College of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report on the R. M. College for the year ending December 31, 1902.

STRENGTH.

1. At the beginning of the year the strength was 84 Gentlemen Cadets.
During the year there has been a decrease of 28 Gentlemen Cadets, viz. :—

Commissions in 3rd Regt. Canadian Mounted Rifles,		2.	
"	Imperial Forces	6	Graduated June, 1902.
"	Permanent Force	2	
"	Reserve of Officers	9	
Withdrawn		9	

and an increase of 33 Gentlemen Cadets (admitted Sept., 1902), leaving a present strength of 89 Gentlemen Cadets.

HEALTH.

2. General health excellent, except during the last three months, when three cases of typhoid fever occurred. Investigation has traced this outbreak to the College water supply : temporary means have been taken to obviate its defects ; the whole question of a new water supply for the College is now engaging the attention of the Militia Department.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

3. The Conduct and Discipline of the Gentlemen Cadets has been good.

EXAMINATIONS.

4. The yearly Examinations have given satisfactory results ; and the Gentlemen Cadets who graduated attained a good standard. Improvement too is shown in French, Chemistry and Physics.

I regret however to report a certain number of failures to qualify for class promotion. These occurred chiefly in the 3rd Class ; and in Mathematics and French ; and are, in my opinion, in great part due to insufficient grounding, previous to entering the College. For the percentage of marks required for entrance is so low, that if candidates pass by mere cramming, they find to their cost on joining the College that they cannot take advantage of the instruction, or keep up to the required standard.

At the next entrance examination, Freehand Drawing will be added as a voluntary subject.

DRILLS AND EXERCISES.

5. In drill and gymnastics, a good standard has been maintained.
In Signalling great improvement has taken place.

The rifle shooting has been good, the R. M. C. of Canada again defeating the R. M. C., Sandhurst, in their annual match; and more attention has been paid to shooting at moving objects, snap shooting and judging distances.

The revolver shooting shows improvement.

The gun drill is good, but the annual practice was, to some extent, marred by its having to be performed on a water range with 6-pr. R. B. L. These little guns, handy though they be for drill purposes, are unsuited for practice under service conditions, especially as there are no time fuzes for them. I therefore recommend that in future the annual practice be done by 12-pr. B. L., at some artillery range (say Deseronto) where the Gentlemen Cadets, under their own Cadet N. C. O., could fire under the same conditions as a field battery of the active militia.

The Gentlemen Cadet Battalion went into camp for a few days in June near Kingston, where they carried out all the routine of camp duties, cooking, &c. The result was very satisfactory, but I hope that another time authority may be granted for a camp to be formed for a week, at a place like Deseronto, where infantry field firing, tactics, and the gun practice suggested above, could be carried out.

RIDING.

6. I again draw attention to the inadequacy of the riding instruction. Recent war has brought home forcibly the necessity of a soldier being able to shoot, ride, and take care of horses; and valuable as such knowledge is to a regular officer, still more is it necessary for those officers who, without the advantage of much further military training, will, on emergency, be called on to serve in the Canadian local forces.

When Kingston Cadets hold their own so well in other branches of instruction, it is sad to compare their standard of riding with that attained at West Point, U.S.A., where equitation is taught during three years of a four years' course, and the graduates are turned out finished horsemen.

I therefore recommend that riding be taught to the Gentlemen Cadets during their second and third years, the course being more complete, and opportunity being given for horseback reconnaissance and mounted infantry work. If this entails a larger staff of horses and men, it might be possible to utilize the same also for the instruction of officers attending long and staff courses at the R.M.C., and the whole might be under the supervision of the Inspector of Cavalry.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AND THE LOCAL FORCES.

7. It is to be regretted that so few graduates enter the local forces, on leaving the College.

As to the permanent force, this may be accounted for by the fact that this force has to compete with the civil professions, which offer numerous attractions to well educated young men in a thriving progressive country.

Of course, in the U.S.A., similar conditions prevail and appear to be met; for no difficulty exists in getting sufficient officers for the U.S. Army from West Point Military Academy. It must be remembered, however, that at West Point the education is practically free, and it may be a question whether to obtain more R.M.C. graduates for the permanent force, it might not be advisable to remit their College fees.

But with regard to the active militia, I feel there can be no two opinions as to the advisability of graduates serving in that force for several years, immediately on leaving the College, and before passing into the reserve of officers.

Such service would not hinder their following civil callings, whilst by it they would have the great advantage of continuing their military education in the subaltern ranks, where they could study the training and become acquainted with the conditions of service of the force they would have to officer in case of war.

I would, therefore, suggest that the R.M.C. Regulations be altered so that all Gentlemen Cadets entering the College in and after 1903 be obliged to serve for three years in the active militia, immediately on graduating, should they not receive commissions in the Imperial or permanent forces.

VISIT TO M'GILL UNIVERSITY.

8. By the courtesy of the Dean, the 1st class again visited McGill University, and witnessed many interesting experiments and tests of materials in the workshops.

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY.

9. During the midsummer vacation a party of ten Gentlemen Cadets, Sergt. Browne, R.M.C. Staff, with Capt. Bogart, 14th Regt., and Lt. Anderson, R.O., the whole under the superintendence of Capt. Symons, R.E., were engaged in reconnaissance work in Ontario.

Capt. Symons rendered an excellent report on the work done, and on the strategical and technical considerations involved in the district reconnoitred.

The mapping done will also be of use from an Intelligence point of view, provided it is reduced to a convenient scale, and that means exist for issuing it at once when needed in sufficient quantities.

OFFICERS' LONG COURSE.

10. A long course for officers was held from February till May; three completed the course and obtained 1st Class certificates.

In this course a greater proportion of time was devoted to military topography and reconnaissance, with satisfactory results.

STAFF COURSE.

11. A Staff Course for officers of the active militia was held from February till May. The results are contained in my confidential report to the Adjutant General, dated May 31, 1902.

MILITIA INSTRUCTION CAMPS.

12. During September the services of Major Hewett, R. W. Kent Regt., and Capt. Symons R. E., of the R. M. C. Staff, were placed at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding the militia, in connection with the militia instruction camps.

NEW BUILDINGS, ETC.

13. A new hospital has been built.

A new gymnasium, and married quarters for the staff adjutant, have been commenced.

Through the generosity of a public subscription, a billiard table has been presented to the College.

I would again draw attention to the lack of covered space for recreation in winter and bad weather; and would strongly urge the erection of a wooden covered rink and two wooden squash racquet courts.

COMMISSIONS.

14. During the year the following gentlemen obtained commissions :—

3rd. Regt. Canadian Mounted Rifles, A. H. Tett and V. B. Patterson; Royal Engineers, D. K. Edgar; Royal Artillery, W. Weatherbe; Infantry, J. B. Uniacke, Indian Staff Corps, A. H. Gwyn, W. C. Reid and S. C. Biggs; Canadian Permanent Artillery, E. de B. Panet and G. T. Jennings.

DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION.

15. Diplomas of Graduation have been awarded to the following Gentlemen Cadets of the 1st Class; the first six named being with "Honours":—

D. K. Edgar, A. A. Blanchard, A. H. Gwyn, M. L. Gordon, W. C. Reid, J. S. Leitch, E. de B. Panet, F. E. Healy, H. J. Deyell, S. C. Biggs, W. Weatherbe, J. B. Uniacke, G. T. Jennings, G. H. Cassels, N. L. Tooker, J. G. B. Coyne and V. J. Kent.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

16. The College prizes have been awarded as follows:—

Governor General's Medals for the highest aggregate of marks during the entire course,—D. K. Edgar, gold medal; A. A. Blanchard, silver medal; A. H. Gwyn, bronze medal.

Class prizes for the highest number of marks in each class:— D. K. Edgar, 1st class prize; W. G. Tyrell, 2nd class prize and F. H. Peters, 3rd class prize.

Conduct, drills and exercises, prize, sword of honour, D. K. Edgar.

Subject prizes, for the highest marks in the several subjects:—In the 1st class, D. K. Edgar received the prizes for Military Engineering, Military Surveying, Military Drills and Exercises, Civil Surveying, Science and Civil Engineering; H. J. Deyell received the prize for conduct.

In the 2nd class, W. G. Tyrrell received the prize for Mathematics, W. E. Stephenson the prize for Geometrical Drawing, F. T. Lucas the prize for Tactics, Military Administration and Law: H. L. Trotter the prize for French, and M. V. Plummer the prize for English.

Dominion Artillery Association prizes:—D. K. Edgar and R. R. Carr-Harris.

Commandant's Musketry prize, young soldiers' course:—F. H. Peters.

Boxing prizes:—Heavy weights, G. B. Wright; middle weights, N. W. C. Hoyles and light weights, E. de B. Panet.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

RAYMOND READE, Lt.-Col.
Commandant R. M. College.

APPENDIX B

Colonel, the Right Honourable Lord Aylmer,
Adjutant General,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—As commanding officer of the Canadian Coronation Contingent, I have the honour to make the following report:—

On Saturday, May 31, I arrived at the camp which had been established at Lévis, where I found Lt.-Col. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., in charge.

Wet weather was almost continuous during our stay in this camp, interfering very much with our drill, but organization and equipment were steadily carried on.

As to the former, I found it quite impossible to treat the whole force as a regiment, the same words of command being inapplicable for mounted and unmounted men. In consequence the field artillery, cavalry, mounted police and mounted rifles were treated as one unit, under command of Lt.-Col. Turner, with Major Panet as adjutant, while the garrison artillery, infantry, rifles, army medical corps and army service corps made up a second unit under command of Lt.-Col. Thompson, with Capt. Benyon as adjutant, the two units being known as the right and left wings respectively.

This enabled me to act as brigadier, with Major Mason as acting brigade major.

The formation worked out satisfactorily, and was retained throughout, with a slight change in the staff, Major Panet taking the post of brigade major, Capt. Benyon going as adjutant to the right wing, and Major Mason taking that post with the left wing.

As to the equipment, our difficulties were very much greater. Many of the men joined with but part of the necessary kit, and very many more with uniforms quite unsuited, by reason of previous wear, for use on such a trip as this, which was wholly the fault of the officers of their respective corps.

A word of hearty appreciation is due to Lt.-Col. Vien, 6th Quebec and Lévis regiment of garrison artillery, who, as camp quarter-master at Lévis, was unfailing in his attention and courtesy, adding very much indeed to our comfort while under his care, while Major Fages did all in his power as camp brigade major to assist us.

On Thursday morning, June 5, we were inspected by the general officer commanding, Major General O'Grady Haly, very minutely, and thereafter addressed by him in words complimentary and encouraging.

On the afternoon of Friday, June 6, the contingent crossed over to Quebec, and was again inspected by the major general before a very large crowd of people on the Esplanade, after which a march past was given. It was on this afternoon that the Daughters of the Empire, headed by their president, Mrs. Nordheimer, of Toronto, and a number of delegates from that city and from Quebec, presented to the contingent a silk flag, a trophy highly prized by all the officers and men.

Next day about 6 p.m. we embarked on the *Parisian* at Quebec, as did also His Excellency the Governor General, but owing to the weather he refrained from inspecting the contingent, as had been at first arranged.

The passage across the Atlantic was devoid of storms and ice, and the health of the contingent excellent, a number of cases of sea-sickness being practically the only trouble.

We arrived at Liverpool on Monday, June 16, where a great reception was given to us by the immense number of craft of all sorts on the river and in the docks. Here a telegram from the War Office stopped our disembarkation, and held us on board over night, to the great disappointment, not only of our own men, but also to the citizens of Liverpool, who had prepared a royal welcome for us.

Next morning we marched from the Alan Line Steamship Co.'s docks, where the *Parisian* had taken up her berth, to a tramway which carried us into the heart of the city, and thence through the streets, accompanied by the fine band of the Liverpool police force, to the station of the Great Northern Railway, where two special trains were in waiting to carry us to London.

Our reception along the line of march was very hearty, and gave to all a foretaste of that welcome which was ours wherever we went in England.

Our route to London was made somewhat circuitous through a desire on the part of our hosts, to show us the beautiful scenery in the mountainous region from which Manchester draws its water supply, and we were amply repaid for the few extra hours on the train, which this entailed,

About 3 o'clock p.m. we reached Wood Green, our detraining point, where we were met by Major General Cook, our future camp commandant and accorded a most cordial reception.

Our quarters at Alexandra Park were most comfortably furnished ; the men were accomodated in squads of from ten to sixty per tent and each was floored and supplied with a camp bed, mattress, and blankets per man.

The messes for both officers and men were served very comfortably in Alexandra Palace itself, and in quality and cleanliness were excellent.

The treatment accorded us throughout our stay by Major General Cook, Col. Penton, his chief staff officer and his staff in general, was kindly and courteous in the extreme, and I feel bound to say, in view of the unfortunate controversy on this subject, which has arisen in the Canadian press, that any slight misunderstandings which may have occurred, were entirely with junior officers, and were no more important than those little squabbles which occasionally take place between the hot headed officers of the Canadian militia in our own camps of instruction.

While not wishing to deal at length with newspaper reports, I think it only justice to our English friends as hosts, and to ourselves as Canadian guests, to deny flatly and emphatically, the story that on the night of the military tattoo at Alexandra Palace one of the galleries was placarded with a notice to the effect that no colonial officer was to be admitted there. The fact was that the crowds at this function were enormous, reaching nearly one hundred thousand, and entirely beyond the expectation of the park authorities, civilians all, who had it in hand. In consequence people thrust themselves in everywhere, and a sentry had to be posted at the door of General Cook's quarters, with instructions to allow none but his staff and his guests to pass in. This was the slight foundation on which the report must have been founded, and so far from colonial officers being excluded, I know that I myself, and several Canadian officers, and a number of our individual guests were kindly welcomed on the very balcony in question.

Our first inspection took place on Wednesday, June 18, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, inspecting officer, and passed off very satisfactorily, His Highness complimenting the Canadians on their fine physique and soldierly bearing, and making numerous inquiries from the men, in passing along the ranks, as to their respective regiments, treatment since arrival in England, &c., &c.

After his minute inspection we marched past in fours, all officers falling out on passing the saluting point, and after the parade, being presented according to seniority.

On this memorable occasion we participated with all our fellow soldiers from the various parts of the Empire, who were stationed at Alexandra Park, who paraded in the following numbers, and from the following places :—

—	European Races.		Native Races.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Malta	3	41		
Straits Settlement	4	49	1	56
Natal	4	97		
Cyprus	1	12		
B. S. A Police	2	25		
Ceylon	3	50		58
Cape Colony	3	138		
New Zealand	6	108		30
Australasians	7	128		
Gold Coast Volunteers	1	5		
North Nigeria	1	1		29
South Nigeria	1	1		42
Gold Coast	1	1		23
King's African Rifles	2	1	1	24
Sierra Leone & Gambia	1			22
Lagos	1			23
Sierra Leone, Imperial	1			26
Bermuda	1	5		16
British North Borneo	2			22
Jamaica Militia	1			35
West India Regiment	1			31
Trinidad	2	27		18
Fiji	1			20
Chinese Regiment	1	1		14
Hong Kong Detachment	2	45	1	29

Our own strength on this parade was 26 officers and 603 men, in all 629, as against 788 of European birth or descent, from the other parts of the Empire, or very nearly as many as all the rest put together—more than four times as many as from Australia, Cape Colony or New Zealand, respectively, and almost twice as many as those representing these three other great colonies combined.

Our next inspection was by the Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, and took place on Tuesday, June 24. This was not quite so minute in character as was our first inspection, and was carried out on exactly similar lines, including the march past, and presentation of officers to the inspecting General. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught accompanied Lord Roberts, thus a second time honouring us with his presence, and showing an unabated interest in the men.

It was on this occasion that the contingent was inspected and addressed by the Honourable Sir Frederick W. Borden, K.C.M.G., Minister of Militia and Defence, on their private parade grounds, after the general review.

On the 25th Lord Dundonald minutely inspected the men at their quarters, and expressed his satisfaction with the representatives of the Militia which he was so soon to command.

On Saturday June 21, the Right Wing was provided with field guns and horses, and settled down to parade work as Field Artillery, Cavalry, &c., according to its composition. The guns and horses after each parade were taken over and cared for by British regulars, our own men thus escaping an immense amount of work, for which thoughtful and kindly provision all felt very grateful to the War Office. It was a matter of regret that on no formal parade or inspection while in England did our Artillery appear with guns, or our Cavalry with horses, and while all looked well on foot, the appearance of a miniature army complete in every branch was thus entirely lost.

In addition to the two parades above touched on, we had no more formal inspections at Alexandra Park, but each day the contingent paraded in the morning with a view to the preservation of discipline and organization.

No man was detained in camp unless for guard, after 12 o'clock noon, and the men were not required to return from London before the midnight train. In a word, every liberty, consistent with keeping the men well in hand, was granted, and the privileges were fully respected, as drunkenness and absence from parades without leave were offences almost unknown. So marked was the sobriety of the men, and that under the very trying conditions of a hospitality all but excessive, that it called forth remarks of strong encomium from the officers of the Camp Commandant's Staff.

As to restriction to camp limits, only one exception applies to the above remarks. On the afternoon of Tuesday, June 24, the news of the serious operation that day performed upon His Majesty, came as a sad surprise to all, and with it an order that no officer or man was to leave limits until further orders. This was rescinded next day.

Lt.-Col. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., was selected to command the King's Colonial Escort, a force of fifty mounted men drawn from all the colonies, on June 26, a signal honour much appreciated by his fellow Canadians.

On learning that the Coronation was indefinitely postponed, and that no procession or pageant of any kind through London's streets was to take place, immediate steps were taken to give both officers and men a chance of visiting relatives and friends, an opportunity taken advantage of by more than a quarter of our total strength. The time allowed was three days, the Saturday, Sunday and Monday following the operation on His Majesty.

On Monday, June 30, special trains carried all those wishing to go from Wood Green to Southampton, where the troops embarked on Royal Mail Steamer *Bavarian*, of the Allan Line, and were taken for a lengthy cruise around the great fleet, which for the purpose of the Coronation Review had been mobilized at Spithead. Manned by 28,981 officers and men, the 113 ships of war, which included 21 battleships and 10 first class cruisers, made up the greatest assemblage of sea power in the world's history.

As the *Bavarian* passed each craft, rousing cheers were exchanged between the blue-jackets and our own men, never flagging throughout the miles we had to travel in inspecting the four great lines.

A very pleasant incident was the receipt of a hearty message of good-will from Capt. John Dennison of the Niobe to his fellow Canadians. As we realized that this officer from our Dominion commanded a splendid first class cruiser of 11,000 tons displacement, and a complement of 690 men, we felt that not in the army alone, but also in the senior service, the Navy. Canadians are taking their place with credit beside their British brethren.

The accommodation on the trains and on the *Bavarian* could not have been excelled, and this coupled with the bright clear weather, which we enjoyed until nightfall, together with the magnificent display made this decidedly the best day's outing enjoyed by the contingent.

On Tuesday July 1 the whole force quartered at Alexandra Palace was reviewed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the Horse Guards Parade, in presence of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Princess of Wales and a very large number of distinguished spectators, including numerous foreign military attaches.

The parade was under command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and ended with a march past in fours. Here again the Cavalry and Field Artillery, while looking extremely smart, were somewhat at a disadvantage for the want of horses and guns. This was the last inspection participated in by the Canadians.

On the morning of the 3rd, pursuant to orders, we fell in at 8.30, and as we left our quarters nothing could have exceeded the heartiness of our send-off at the hands of our camp comrades, who coming from their tents to the last man lined our route and cheered us to the echo.

Throughout our stay the feeling of good fellowship between our officers and men and those of the other contingents was cordial in the extreme, and forms one of the best memories of the trip.

Before entraining at Wood Green Major General Cook took leave of us in a few well chosen words, expressing the honour he felt in having commanded so fine a body of men, and his appreciation of the discipline and soldierly conduct of all ranks. He was warmly cheered in return.

On arriving in Liverpool late in the afternoon we marched from the train through an immense concourse of spectators to the City Hall, where all were sumptuously entertained by the Lord Mayor. His Worship specially requested that the Bugle Band of the Queen's Own Rifles should march past at the head of the contingent, as he was pleased to say that its good name had preceded it, and that the citizens of Liverpool were most anxious to hear its music. His request was granted. From the City Hall to our ship, the Royal Mail Steamer *Tunisian*, the streets were once more lined by cheering thousands, and nowhere in England did we receive so royal a welcome as in this great sea-port.

As when outward bound we experienced no rough weather, and the general health, excepting the usual percentage of seasickness, was excellent.

We had left eleven officers and eighty men on leave in England, and on arrival in Quebec about 120 more departed, leaving the remainder to go up the St. Lawrence to Montreal where the *Tunisian* arrived at 8 p.m.

At Montreal all our baggage was handled by the Army Service Corps under command of Lieut. Bond, and that in a manner which reflected the utmost credit on him and on his men. Nowhere were our belongings carried so quickly and so carefully as at this point, without confusion and without the loss of a single article entrusted to them.

The troop train from Montreal arrived in Toronto about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, where the small remnant of the contingent broke up, those for more distant points receiving individually their transport requisitions.

In conclusion, a few words as to the conduct of the officers and men of the Canadian Coronation Contingent. From the former I received the most cordial support, and each and all showed continuous care for the comfort of the men. Throughout they had their respective commands well in hand, and no better officers could have been found to uphold the credit of the country which had so honored them as her representatives.

The non-commissioned officers were unsparing in their efforts to promote the efficiency of the corps, and to them too is due in no small measure the creditable showing made.

As for the men they lived up to their representative positions as picked men of the Canadian Militia. Their discipline throughout was excellent, except in the case of a very small number, who being summarily dealt with were speedily reduced to order. Among 657 men, however carefully chosen, a few objectionable characters are bound to creep in. Our good fortune was in the extreme smallness of their number.

On behalf of all ranks I wish to express hearty appreciation for the extreme kindness with which the Hon. Sir Frederick W. Borden, K.C.M.G., Minister of Militia and Defence met all our representations, and for the promptness with which he acceded to our wishes whenever possible.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY M. PELLATT, *Lt.-Col.*
Commanding Canadian Coronation Contingent.

APPENDIX C.

QUEBEC, August 19, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report in connection with the Canadian Coronation Contingent. In compliance with orders received from headquarters that the details for the King's Colonial Escort were to return to England to take part in the ceremonies in connection with the Coronation; the following embarked on the ss. *Pretorian*, Montreal for Liverpool on July 25, 1902:

Lieut.-Col. R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., Q.O.C. Hussars,
Regt. Sgt.-Major J. Widgery, R.C.D.,
Sgt. Inst. T. LeBlond, R.C.D.,
Sqr. Q.M. Sgt. W. Rhoades, R.C.D.,
S.-Sergt.-Major A. Skinner, R.C.D.,
Sgt. G. Hudson, R.C.D.,
Sgt. H. Fuller, R.C.D.,
Sgt. H. Baldwin, R.C.D.,
Sqr. Sgt.-Major J. Page, C.M.R.,
Sgt. H. S. Square, C.M.R.,
Regt. Sgt.-Major H. S. Knight, N.W.M.P.,
Sgt. A. Richardson, V.C., N.W.M.P.,
Pte. F. D. Burkholder, G.G.B.G.,
Sgt. H. A. Collins, P.L.D.G.

The passage to Liverpool was uneventful; the Messrs. Allan had granted first-class messing to the three warrant officers, and full run of the second cabin for the N.C.O's and men.

On our arrival at Liverpool on August 5, we were met by the disembarkation officers, who had arranged for a special car; we arrived at the Alexandra Palace Camp at 7 p.m. and were at once assigned quarters under canvas in the Palace Grounds, and reported my arrival same evening to the C.S.O. for colonial troops, one officer, thirteen N.C.O's and men.

On August 6, took over the horses required for our use; I wish to say all fatigues and care of horses were performed by men detailed from the regular forces, and also took under my command all Canadians in camp, on leave from first contingent for discipline at the request of the G.O.C., Alexandra Palace Camp. The following orders were issued by the G.O.C. on the 7th inst. for the parade August 9, 1902.

A royal escort of eight officers and fifty N.C.O's and men will be furnished by the mounted troops and will be composed as follows:—

	Officers.	N.C.O's and men.
Canada	1	13
Australia	1	11
New Zealand	1	9
Cape Colony	1	7
Natal	1	4
Ceylon	1	1
Straits Settlement	1	1
B.S.A. Police and Rho. Vols	1	2
Cyprus	....	1
Trinidad	....	1
	8	50

The royal escort will parade in review order under command of Lieut.-Col. R. E.W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., Canada.

August 9.—In compliance with above orders we marched off at 7.45 a.m. and I reported to the senior officer of the Sovereign's Escort, Royal Horse Guards, at 10.30 a.m. at Buckingham Palace. The position of the colonial escort was in front of the Indian escort, which preceded the 2nd Troop of the Royal Horse Guards Escort. After the ceremony we returned to Alexandra Palace Camp by route march at 5.30 p.m.

August 10.—Voluntary church parade.

August 11.—Paraded in Buckingham Palace Gardens at 4 p.m.; troops were presented with the Coronation medals by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and afterwards addressed by His Majesty the King. The troops returned to Alexandra Palace Camp, by way of Victoria Station.

August 12 to 14.—Granted leave to N.C.O's and men desirous of visiting their friends.

August 14.—Left Alexandra Palace Camp at 8 a.m.; reached Liverpool about 2 p. m., and embarked on board ss. *Corinthian* for Montreal. One officer, 25 N.C.O's and men.

The Allan Company again granted full use of the second cabin to the contingent. Arrived at Montreal on the 24th inst.

The G.O.C. Colonial Troops, complemented me when leaving on the behaviour and appearance of the Canadians.

On our return trip the pay-sheet were completed, and the men handed their transport requisitions on arrival at Montreal.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. E. W. TURNER, Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col.,
Commanding Detachment Canadian Coronation Contingent.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL RETURN of Permanent Corps of Active Militia (Non-commissioned Officers and Men) for the year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

Name of Corps.	Authorized Establishment.	Strength on Dec. 31, 1901.	Strength on Dec. 31, 1902.	Become Non-effective.									Enrolled.					Composition of present Contingents as to length of Service.				
				Discharged by Purchase.	Discharged Unsuitable.	Discharged Invalided.	Discharged—Time Expired.	Deserted.	Died.	Discharged in South Africa.	Transferred.	Total.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Transferred.	Returned from Desertion.	Total.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2 Years.	2 to 3 Years.	Over 3 Years.	Serving with Pension from Imperial Government.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	100	82	94	9	2	....	9	18	....	....	....	38	45	2	....	3	50	37	15	12	30	1
A Squadron Canadian Mtd Rifles	54	47	48	2	6	2	4	21	3	....	....	38	39	....	....	....	39	22	6	8	12	....
Royal Canadian Field Artillery	234	163	183	10	8	3	16	75	....	10	1	123	121	5	1	16	143	69	23	24	67	...
" Garrison Artillery	209	156	175	4	3	....	15	32	....	....	1	55	72	..	1	1	74	38	17	33	87	....
No. 1 Co. Royal Canadian Regt.	78	69	70	5	1	1	3	15	1	...	3	29	23	....	2	5	30	16	10	21	23	..
" 2 " "	100	83	85	5	4	....	2	25	....	...	2	38	30	3	3	4	40	29	12	18	26	....
" 3 " "	60	59	61	4	3	2	2	17	....	....	2	30	19	7	3	3	32	20	10	10	21	....
" 4 " "	67	70	60	3	2	1	5	9	....	....	3	23	9	1	1	2	13	8	9	17	26	...
" 5 " "	80	49	59	1	1	1	10	10	....	....	1	24	28	....	4	2	34	26	6	9	18	....
Total	982	778	835	43	30	10	66	222	4	10	13	398	386	18	15	36	455	265	108	152	310	1

AYLMER, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

APPENDIX E.

LIST OF CERTIFCATES issued to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Active Militia during the year ended December 31, 1902.

Arm and Station.	Long Course. A 1st.	Long Course. A 2nd.	Long Course. B 1st.	Long Course. B 2nd.	Short Course. A 1st.	Short Course. A 2nd.	Short Course. B 1st.	Short Course. B 2nd.	Special Course. A 1st.	Special Course. A 2nd.	Special Course. B 1st.	Special Course. B 2nd.	Musketry Course. Officers. Extra.	Musketry Course. Officers. Ordinary.	Musketry Course. N.C.O's and Men. Extra.	Musketry Course. N.C.O's and Men. Ordinary.	Field Officers. Long.	Field Officers. Short.	Field Officers. Special.	Captains. Short.	Captains. Special.	Sub-alterns. Short.	Sub-alterns. Special.	Drill Sergts. Long.	Drill Sergts. Short.	N.C.O. Short.	N.C.O. Special.	Equitation.	Trumpeters and Buglers. 1st.	Trumpeters and Buglers. 2nd.	Trumpeters and Buglers. 3rd.	Maxim Gun.	Sergeant Farrier.	Total.
Cavalry, Toronto	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	3	5	6	16	....	2	29	1	15	1	2	....	..	.	87
Artillery, Field, Kingston	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	....	6	....	2	4	2	....	..	1	23
" Garrison, Quebec	1	.	..	..	3	..	5	5	*7	*8	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	1	..	..	30
Canadian Mtd. Rifles, Winnipeg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....		....	....	†1	5	†7	†1	....	....	13	....	3	....	1	2	..	..	33
Infantry, London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	1	7	4	11	10	22	....	....	6	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	61
" Toronto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	2	11	7	11	10	16	2	1	35	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	95
" St. John's, Que.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	6	3	7	10	9	....	....	4	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	39
" Fredericton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	5	6	28	....	....	36	....	..	..	....	....	2	..	86
" Quebec	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	6	1	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	..	.	12
Canadian School of Musketry, Ottawa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15	5	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	54
Total	1	1	1	..	3	..	5	5	7	8	..	..	17	15	5	17	....	4	36	22	46	56	99	2	3	130	1	20	5	5	3	2	1	520

* Three of each to Marine and Fisheries. † Infantry certificates.

AYLMER, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

APPENDIX F.

RETURN of Field Batteries, C.A., which performed Annual Drill during the Year 1902, showing type of gun used, and gun ammunition expended at practice.

Battery.		Type of Gun.				Remarks.
		B.L., 12-pr. 6 cwt.		R.M.L., 9-pr. 8 cwt.		
				Shells.		
		Shell, Shrapnel.	Shot, case.	Common.	Shrapnel.	
R. C. F. A.	'A' Battery	125	12			
	'B' "	116	12			
1st Bde. Division	11th Guelph	73	10	14	24	
	16th "	89	12	14	31	
2nd Bde. Division	4th Hamilton	132	19			
	7th St. Catharines	136	9			
	9th Toronto	150	14			
*1st 'Quebec'		.....	.....			
2nd 'Ottawa'		148	12			
3rd 'Montreal'		172	8			
5th 'Kingston'		125	8			
*6th 'London'		.....	.....			
8th 'Gananoque'		116	.....			
10th 'Woodstock'		99	12			
*12th 'Newcastle'		.....	.....			
13th 'Winnipeg'		89	7	6	42	
*14th 'Midland'		.....	.....			
15th 'Shefford'		.....	.....	16	24	
Total		1,570	135	50	121	

* Did not practice.

AYLMER, Colonel,
Adjutant General

Field Artillery with B. L. 12 pr. 6 cwt. Guns.

APPEN

Results of Battery Service and Competitive Practice at

Series.		Time from action to: 1st Gun.	1st Time Shrap.	Ord. Fire.	End of Series.	Rate of Ord. Fire.	Range yds.	No. of Rounds Fired: Percussion Shrap.	Time Shrap.	Case.
		′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″				
'A' Battery, R.C.F.A.	I	0 47	6 31	10 56	15 20	.....	.....	8	30	.....
	II	1 00	5 02	6 08	14 39	.....	.....	6	42	.....
	III	0 48	7 00	8 10	15 00	.....	.....	8	31	.....
				Cavalry	Target..	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
'B' Battery, R.C.F.A.	I	0 35	4 06	9 21	15 30	15	3,325	6	32	.....
	II	1 45	3 37	5 49	15 10	15	2,250	6	32	.....
	III	0 51	4 13	5 31	15 00	15	1,475	5	35	.....
				Cavalry	Target,.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
2nd 'Ottawa' Field Battery.....	I	1 38	13 05	14 32	15 00	15	3,300	12	9	.....
	II	1 41	6 34	7 44	16 00	15	2,300	7	35	.....
	III	1 10	.....	8 10	14 30	15	1,050	8	29	.....
				Cavalry	Target..	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
3rd 'Montreal' Field Battery.	I	1 25	5 49	7 10	15 00	15	3,200	6	36	.....
	II	1 27	.....	5 12	15 00	15	2,250	6	41	.....
	III	1 17	.....	4 12	15 00	15	1,450	6	29	.....
				Cavalry	Target..	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
4th 'Hamilton' Field Battery..... . ..	I	1 16	10 01	11 37	15 20	...	3,350	8	16	.....
	II	1 37	9 56	11 35	15 05	.....	2,250	8	19	.....
	III	2 17	.....	6 16	14 37	.....	1,350	5	28	.....
				Cavalry	Target..	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
5th 'Kingston' Field Battery..... ..	I	1 49	.....	.....	15 30	....	3,300	14	.....	.....
	II	1 35	.....	5 40	16 00	15	2,100	6	28	.....
	III	2 44	.....	6 04	15 00	15	1,550	4	25	.....
				Cavalry	Target..	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
7th 'St. Catharines' Field Battery.....	I	0 30	10 20	11 33	15 00	15	3,300	9	15	.....
	II	0 30	6 10	7 05	15 00	15	2,350	6	26	.....
	III	1 25	8 17	9 11	14 45	15	1,650	8	24	.....
				Cavalry	Target..	.....	.....	.....	.....	9

DIX G.

Deseronto, 1902.—Time Allowance for Series I, II, III.

Effect.		No. of D.'s fired at.	Hits per Shell.	Men hit per Shell.	Marks for Hits.		Fire Discipline.		Total Marks.
Hits.	Men.				Possible.	Gained.	Lost.	Full Marks 100. Gained.	
3	3*	41	.....	.....	164	14	2	.....	*2 down.
.....	48*	48	.....	.....	96	96	3	.....	*17 demolished.
132	44	45	.....	.....	90	88	2		
5	4	.....	8	.....	40	20	.....		
					390	218	7	93	+50% of score=202.
45	25*	41	.....	.....	164	102	2	.....	*2 down.
245	48	48	.....	.....	96	96	3		
168	45	45	.....	.....	90	90	2		
7	5	8	.....	.....	40	25	.....		
					390	313	7	93	+50% of score=249·5.
8	6*	.....	.....	.....	164	26	4	.....	*2 down.
136	42	.....	.....	.....	96	84	6		
29	18	.....	.....	.....	90	36	1		
10	7	.....	.....	.....	40	35	.....		
					390	181	11	89	+50% of Score=179·5.
52	5	.....	.....	.....	164	20	4		
99	41	.....	.....	.....	96	82	6		
328	45	.....	.....	.....	90	90	2		
8	4	.....	.....	.....	40	20	.....		
					390	212	12	88	+50% of score=194.
1	1	41	.....	.....	164	4	10		
241	37	48	.....	.....	96	74	9		
152	43*	45	.....	.....	90	87	11	.....	*1 down.
7	3	8	.....	.....	40	15	.....		
					390	180	30	70	+50% of score=160.
.....	.....	41	.....	.....	164	.....	5		
37	19	48	1·98	0·55	96	38	3		
252	42	45	8·69	1·55	90	85	6		
9	6	8	1·12	0·75	40	30	.....		
					390	153	14	86	+50% of score=162·5.
20	11	41	0·83	.....	164	44	19		
148	46	48	4·62	1·43	96	92	13		
302	44	45	9·44	1·37	90	88	8		
4	3	8	0·44	0·33	40	15	.....		
					390	239	40	60	+50% of score=179·5.

Field Artillery with B. L. 12 pr. 6 cwt. Guns.

APPEN

RESULTS of Battery Service and Competitive Practice at Deseronto,

Series.		Time from action to: 1st Gun.	1st Time Shrap.	Ord. Fire.	End of Series.	Rate of Ord. Fire.	Range yds.	No. of Rounds Fired: Percussion Shrap.	Time Shrap.	Case.
		′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″				
8th 'Gananoque' Field Battery	I	2 09	6 51	13 50	15 05	15	3,350	6	24	.....
	II	2 32	9 15	10 00	15 02	15	2,450	8	30	.....
	III	... .	.. Disqualified ...		.....	.....	....	....	..... .	.....
9th 'Toronto' Field Battery	I	4 15	13 25	14 59	15 00	15	3,275	7	11	.... . .
	II	1 25	6 15	8 25	15 06	15	2,250	4	35	.....
	III	2 06	5 55	Cavalry	Target..	15 00	15	1,475	6	39	.....
						.. ..	.....	.....	....	14
10th 'Woodstock' Field Battery	I	2 07	8 49	10 26	15 00	15	3,350	6	24	.....
	II	1 35	5 36	6 40	12 00	15	2,250	8	26	.....
	III	1 36	7 50	11 26	15 00	15	1,350	6	29	... .
				Cavalry	Target..	..	... .	.. ....	....	12
11th Field Battery, 1st Bde. Div.	I	1 02	3 10	.....	15 45	. . .	3,200	6	13	.....
	II	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....	1,150	6	29	.....
	III	2 55	12 58	....	15 30	.....	1,525	10	9	..... .
				Cavalry	Target..	.....	. ..	.. ....	.....	10
13th 'Winnipeg' Field Battery	I	1 35	9 40	11 22	15 25	.....	3,300	8	20	.....
	II	1 12	9 22	11 18	15 35	....	2,175	7	21	....
	III	2 41	7 02	9 51	16 02	.....	1,550	6	27	.....
				Cavalry	Target..	...	... ..	.....	.....	7
16th Field Battery, 1st Bde. Div.	I	2 47	11 32	14 30	15 00	15	3,450	11	11	.....
	II	1 43	2 32	4 13	15 00	15	2,300	5	28	.....
	III	1 47	6 08	7 50	15 00	15	1,350	7	27	.....
				Cavalry	Target..	. ....	.....	. . ....	.....	12

DIX G.—*Concluded.*

1902.—Time Allowance for Series I, II, III—*Concluded.*

Effect.		No. of D.'s fired at.	Hits per Shell.	Men hit per Shell.	Marks for Hits.		Fire Discipline.		Total Marks.
Hits.	Men.				Possible.	Gained.	Lost.	Full Marks. 100. Gained.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
171	46	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	1	41	0·05	0·05	164	4	11		
294	48*	48	...	...	96	96	4	...	*47 down. 14 demolished.
192	45*	45	...	...	90	90	2	...	*2 down.
...	...	8	...	...	40	...	...		
					390	190	17	83	+50% of score=178.
4	1*	...	...	...	164	7	15	...	*3 down.
71	31	...	...	...	96	62	13		
255	45	...	...	...	90	90	16		
11	7	...	...	...	40	35	...		
					390	194	44	56	+50% of score=153.
2	2	41	0·10	0·10	164	8	18		
68	33	48	2·00	0·97	96	66	19		
11	8	45	0·57	0·42	90	16	12		
7	5	8	...	...	40	25	...		
					390	115	49	51	+50% of score=108·5.
...	...	...	...	...	164	...	12		
110	40	48	...	...	96	80	9		
206	38	45	...	...	90	76	13		
...	5	8	...	...	40	25	...		
					390	181	34	66	+50% of score=156·5.
...	...	41	...	...	164	...	8		
273	46	48	8·27	1·39	96	92	4		
199	45	45*	5·85	1.32	90	90	3	...	*5 down.
15	7	8	...	...	40	35	...		
					390	217	15	85	+50% of score=193·5.

AYLMER,
Colonel,
Adjutant General.

Garrison Artillery, Q. F. Gun Practice.

APPEN

Results of Service and Competitive Practice with Light Quick Firing

Unit.	Number of Series.	G. G. C.	Height of Work.	Average Range, in Yards.	Possible Hits per Gun per Minute.
			Ft.		
R.C.G.A.—					
No. 1 Company	I	Lieut. G. S. Wilkie	90	1,300	14
" 1 "	II	"	90	1,400	14
" 2 "	I	Lt.-Col. J. A. Fages	90	1,300	14
" 2 "	II	"	90	1,400	14
3rd Regt. C.A.—					
No. 1 Company	I	Lt. W. H. Harrison	90	1,500	14
" 1 "	II	"	90	1,400	14
" 2 "	I	"	90	1,300	14
" 2 "	II	"	90	1,500	14
" 3 "	I	Capt. Foster	90	1,600	14
" 3 "	II	"	90	1,400	14
" 4 "	I	Lieut. Emerson	90	1,800	14
" 4 "	II	"	90	1,500	14
4th Regt. C.A.—					
No. 1 Company	I	Capt. Bartlett	90	1,300	14
" 1 "	II	"	90	1,600	14
" 2 "	I	Lieut. Sprague	90	1,700	14
" 2 "	II	"	90	1,400	14
" 3 "	I	Lieut. Donohoe	90	1,300	14
" 3 "	II	"	90	1,600	14
" 4 "	I	Lieut. McIsaac	90	1,300	14
" 4 "	II	"	90	1,500	14

DIX H. (A.)

(6 and 12-pr.) Guns.—At St. John, N.B. 6-pr. Hotchkiss.

Time of Series.	Hits Obtained.	Hits per Gun per Minute Obtained.	Number of Rounds Fired.	Deductions for Bad Fire, Discipline, and Penalties.	Figure of Merit.	Average.	Remarks.
′ ″							
1 40	5	1·5	20	Nil.	·107		
2	4	1·0	20	Nil.	·071	·089	
1 45	7	2·0	20	Nil.	·142		
2	7	1·75	20	Nil.	·125	·133	
2	1	·25	18	·005	·012		
1 41	0	·0	20	·005	·0	·006	
1 43	4	1·11	20	·005	·075		
1 54	1	26	20	·005	·013	·044	
2	2	·5	20	·02	·015		
2	4	1·0	20	Nil.	·071	·043	
2	0	0	20	Nil.	·0		
1 38	0	·0	20	·02	·0	·0	
1 40	3	·90	20	·002	·062		
1 37	1	·31	20	·003	·019	·040	
2	4	1·0	20	·003	·068		
1 42	0	·0	20	Nil.	·0	·034	
1 30	3	1·0	20	·015	·056		
1 22	1	·36	20	·015	·01	·028	
1 22	4	1·47	20	Nil.	·015		
1 32	3	·98	20	·02	·05	·055	

Garrison Artillery, Q. F. Gun Practice.

APPEN

Results of Service and Competitive Practice with Light Quick Firing

Unit.	Number of Series.	G. G. C.	Height of Work.	Average Range, in Yards.	Possible Hits per Gun per Minute.
			Ft.		
R.C.G.A.—					
No. 1 Company	I	Capt. Ogilvie	90	1,300	11·5
" 1 "	II	"	90	1,500	11·5
" 2 "	I	Capt. Benyon	90	1,700	11·5
" 2 "	II	"	90	1,700	11·5
3rd Regt. C.A.—					
No. 1 Company	I	Lieut. Robinson	90	1,300	11·5
" 1 "	II	"	90	1,400	11·5
" 2 "	I	Lieut. Drake	90	1,600	11·5
" 2 "	II	"	90	1,500	11·5
" 3 "	I	Lieut. Porter	90	1,400	11·5
" 3 "	II	"	90	1,500	11·5
" 4 "	I	Lieut. Emerson	90	1,200	11·5
" 4 "	II	"	90	1,600	11·5
4th Regt. C.A.—					
No. 1 Company	I	Lieut. Leigh	80	1,600	11·5
" 1 "	II	"	90	1,550	11·5
" 2 "	I	Lieut. Drake	90	1,700	11·5
" 2 "	II	"	90	1,400	11·5
" 3 "	I	Capt. Johnstone	90	1,600	11·5
" 3 "	II	"	90	1,400	11·5
" 4 "	I	Capt. Leslie	90	1,600	11·5
" 4 "	II	"	90	1,250	11·5

DIX H. (B.)

(6 and 12-pr.) Guns.—At St. John, N.B. 12-pr., 12 cwt. A.

Time of Series.	Hits Obtained.	Hits per Gun per Minute Obtained.	Number of Rounds Fired.	Deductions for Bad Fire, Discipline, and Penalties.	Figure of Merit.	Average.	Remarks.
′ ″							
1 50	7	1·91	20	Nil.	·166		
2	1	·25	20	Nil.	·021	·093	
2	5	1·25	20	Nil.	·108		
2	5	1·25	19	Nil.	·108	·108	
2	3	·75	9	·02	·045		
2	3	·75	10	·015	·05	·025	
2	1	·25	20	Nil.	·021		
2	2	·5	16	Nil.	·044	·032	
2	1	·25	5	·01	·011		
2	1	·25	10	Nil.	·021	·016	
2	4	1·0	11	·05	·037		
2	4	1·0	19	·05	·037	·037	
2	1	·25	18	Nil.	·021		
1 54	1	·26	20	Nil.	·022	·021	
2	5	1·2	20	·003	·101		
2	0	·0	7	Nil.	·0	·050	
2	0	·0	11	·05	·0		
1 59	4	1·01	20	·01	·077	·037	
1 53	6	1·59	20	Nil.	·138		
1 50	2	·54	20	·002	·745	·091	

APPENDIX H (c).

Garrison Artillery 5-inch B.L. Howitzer Results of Company Service and Competitive Practice at Deseronto, 1902.—Time Allowance for Series I, II.

Series.		Time from action to 1st Gun.		Time from action to Ord. Fire.		Time from action to End of Series.		Rate of Ord. Fire.	No. of Rounds Fired, Common Shell.	Effect. Rectangle.	Effect. Guns Hit.	Marks for Hits. Possible.	Marks for Hits. Gained.	Fire Discipline. Lost.	Fire Discipline. Full Marks 100. Gained.	Total Marks.
		′	″	′	″	′	″									
R.C.G.A., No. 1 Company	I	2	35	8	00	14	00	15	24	14	....	96	56	2		
	II	3	07	9	40	16	12	15	24	2	....	96	8	2		
												192	64	4	96+	50% of score=128.
R.C.G.A., No. 2 Company	I	3	22	8	51	16	09	...	24	3	....	96	12	1		
	II	2	36	7	00	14	17	....	24	1	....	96	4	3		
												192	16	4	96+	50% of score=104.
2nd Regt. C.A., No. 1 Company	I	2	44	10	00	14	41	...	25	11	..	100	44	50		
	II	3	10	8	15	15	00	....	26	....	....	104	....	16		
												204	44	66	34+	50% of score=56.
2nd Regt. C.A., No. 2 Company	I	3	29	8	58	14	35	15	25	5	1	100	25	19		
	II	2	55	7	07	14	30	15	29	....	....	116	....	19		
												216	25	38	62+	50% of score=74·5.
6th Regt. C.A., Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.	I	7	00	10	23	15	00	15	20	12	....	80	48	25		
	II	3	25	...	.	14	15	....	19	...	...	76	....	28		
												156	48	53	47+	50% of score=71.
6th Regt. C.A., Nos. 3 and 4 Companies.	I	6	23	11	53	15	35	....	14	5	....	56	20	18		
	II	3	42	.....		15	30	....	14	1	....	56	4	22		
												112	24	40	60+	50% of score=72.
Cobourg Copmany	I	3	50	....		15	23	....	10	....	...	40	....	10		
	II	6	27	... .		15	35	....	7	3	...	28	12	17		
												68	12	27	73+	50% of score=79.

AYLMER,
Colonel,
Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX J.

RETURN of Garrison Artillery Units C. A. which performed Annual Drill during the year 1902, showing type of gun used, and gun ammunition expended at gun practice.

Corps.	Type of Gun.									Cartridges, Aiming Rifle, 1″ Electric.	Remarks.
	B. L.		Q. F.		R. B. L.		R. M. L.				
	6″ Gun.	5″ Howitzer.	12-Pr. 12 Cwt.	6-Pr. Hotchkiss	20-Pr.		9″ Gun.	13-Pr.			
	Shot, Palliser.	Shell, Common, Iron.	Shell, Common.	Shell, Common.	Shells.		Shot, Palliser.	Shells.			
					Common.	Segment		Common.	Shrapnel.		
R.C.G.A. { No. 1 Company		48	54	56							
R.C.G.A. { No. 2 "		48	51	56							
1st Regiment C.A. { 1st Division.							32			376	
1st Regiment C.A. { 2nd "					48	16				500	
2nd Regiment C.A		105									
3rd "			137	221							
4th "			181	224							
5th "	32							17	43	500	
6th "		67									
Cobourg Company		17									
Total	32	285	423	557	48	16	32	17	43	1,376	

AYLMER, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

APPENDIX K (a).

RETURN showing the number of Officers, N. C. Officers, Men and Horses trained during the Year 1902 at Local Headquarters.

Military District	Authorized Establishment called out.			Received 12 days training.			Received under 12 days training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
No. 1	89	872	14	82	872	3	....	.....	....	7	....	11
2	210	2,768	27	149	2,374	23	18	267	.....	43	127	4
3 & 4	103	1,029	16	83	968	12	....	16	....	20	45	4
5	148	1,870	124	132	1,800	115	.....	19	.....	16	51	9
6	36	388	7	34	373	6	.....	.....	.....	2	15	1
7	92	1,020	93	68	985	89	.....	.....	.....	24	35	4
8	64	789	58	51	710	58	.....	40	.....	13	39	.....
9	85	1,287	12	65	792	11	11	289	.....	9	206	1
10	26	266	4	19	245	.....	4	19	.....	3	2	4
11	64	871	7	46	643	.....	1	118	...	17	110	7
12	12	221	....	9	184	.....	2	7	.....	1	30	....
Ottawa Brigade	72	835	89	61	739	80	.....	87	.....	11	9	9
Total	1,001	12,216	451	799	10,685	397	36	862	....	166	669	54

APPENDIX K (b)—*Concluded.*

RETURN showing the number of Officers, N. C. Officers, Men and Horses trained during the Year 1902, in District Camps.

Military District	Authorized Establishment called out.			Received 12 days training.			Received under 12 days training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
No. 1	290	3,170	461	125	934	306	2	....	1	163	2,236	154
2	427	4,680	970	197	1,498	685	..	....	.....	230	3,182	285
3 and 4	332	3,646	834	162	1,235	617	.....	10	....	170	2,401	217
5	160	1,770	390	80	708	368	....	.....	.....	80	1,062	22
6	81	852	62	35	244	60	.....	.....	....	46	608	2
7	189	2,048	74	72	507	66	.....	.....	.....	117	1,541	8
8	149	1,602	391	75	623	341	....	...	.....	74	979	50
9	207	2,296	107	90	633	90	.....	12	.....	117	1,651	17
10	15	248	209	11	234	192	.....	.....	.....	4	14	17
11	No Rural Corps.											
12	49	513	60	28	242	51	1	6	3	20	265	6
Ottawa Brigade	6	95	50	6	74	50	.....	3	.....	.....	18	.....
Total	1,905	20,902	3,608	881	6,932	2,826	3	31	4	1,021	13,957	778

SUMMARY.

District Camp	1,905	20,920	3,608	881	6,932	2,826	3	31	4	1,021	13,957	778
Local Head-quarters	1,001	12,216	451	799	10,685	397	36	862	.....	166	669	54
Total	2,906	33,136	4,059	1,670	17,617	3,223	39	893	4	1,187	14,626	832

AYLMER, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT, DESPATCH

AND

SERVICE OF CANADIAN CONTINGENTS

DURING

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

1899—1902

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1902

[No. 35*a*—1903.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, *Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MY LORD:

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency a further supplementary Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, on the organization, equipment, despatch and service in the field of Canadian contingents, including the contingent for the South African constabulary, during the war in South Africa, 1899-1902.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, November 24, 1902.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER.

PAGE.

South African Constabulary 7
2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles 8
10th Canadian Field Hospital Company, A.M.C. 8
3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Regiments, C.M.R. 9
General remarks 9
Status of Canadian Mounted Rifles and Field Hospital Company 9

PART II.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING.

Remarks of the Major General 11
Report of the Adjutant General:
South African Constabulary 12
Conditions of service 12
Commissions 15
Recruiting 16
Agreement entered into and oath taken on enlistment 17
Appointments to Commissions 18
Departure for South Africa 19
General remarks 19
Localization 20
Distribution in South Africa 20
Casualties during continuance of war 21

2ND REGIMENT C. M. R.

Authority for 21
Conditions of service 22
Pay 22
Recruiting 22
" two additional squadrons 23
Establishment 23
Appointments to Commissions 24

10TH CANADIAN FIELD HOSPITAL COMPANY, A.M.C.

Authority for 26
Establishment 26
Conditions of service 26
Pay 27
Recruiting 27
Appointments to Commissions 27

2ND REGIMENT C. M. R. AND 10TH FIELD HOSPITAL CO. PAGE

Departure for South Africa..... 27
Marching out State, *Manhattan*..... 28
" *Victorian*..... 28
Nursing Sisters..... 29

2ND REGIMENT C. M. R.

Lieut.-Col. Evans' report on service of..... 30
Appendix A—Extracts from Staff Dairy..... 34
" A1—Copy C.O.'s despatch to O.C. Cookson's column, after Boschbult... 40
" B—Captain R. E. G. Leckie's report on Night march..... 41
" C—Lieut. Ryan's report on escort duty with Gen. Walter Kitchener... 42
" D—Killed in action or died of wounds or disease..... 45
" E—Wounded in action..... 46
" F—List of officers, N.C.O.'s and men, returned on *Winifredian*..... 47
" F1—List of officers, N.C.O.'s and men, left in South Africa on command. 52
" F2—List of N.C. officers and men invalided home..... 52
" F3—List of N.C. officers and men discharged in South Africa..... 53
" F4—List of officers, N.C. officers and men, left in South Africa sick... 54

10TH CANADIAN FIELD HOSPITAL COMPANY AND NURSING SISTERS.

Lieut.-Colonel Worthington's Report on service of..... 55
Nursing Sisters, Miss Pope's Report on service of..... 65

3RD, 4TH, 5TH AND 6TH REGIMENTS, C. M. R.

Authority for..... 67
Recruiting..... 67
Appointments to Commissions..... 69
Establishment..... 73
Departure for South Africa..... 74
Report of Lieut.-Colonel Williams on service of 3rd Regiment..... 75
" " Boulanger on service of 4th Regiment..... 79
Appendix A—Officers. N.C.O.'s and men returned on *Cestrian*, discharged in South Africa, &c., &c..... 81
Report of Lieut.-Colonel Macdonell, D.S.O., on service of 5th Regiment..... 85
" " Irving on service of 6th Regiment..... 91
Canada's aid to the Empire in men, lives and expenditure..... 94
Total casualties—List of names, &c..... 96

REPORT

ON THE

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENTS

(SECOND REPORT)

PART I

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, November 2, 1902.

To the Honourable
SIR FREDERICK BORDEN, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a further supplementary report on the contingents organized in Canada for service in the late war in South Africa.

The supplementary report issued in 1900 dealt, up to the date of its publication, with the organization, equipment, despatch and service in the field of Canadian contingents, save that of the South African constabulary. Recruiting in Canada for the last-named force had been completed and the contingent had embarked for South Africa before the report of 1900 was sent to the printer, but as the constabulary is a permanent force for the purpose of maintaining order and public security in the Orange River colony and the Transvaal, to act as mounted police in time of peace and as a military force in time of war, it was considered that there was no necessity to refer to it in that report. As, however, owing to the continuation of the war to a period much beyond what was then expected, the constabulary has acted as a military force for more than a year, advantage will be taken of the publication of this report to place on record particulars respecting the enrolment of the 1,200 men in Canada, the casualties sustained during the continuance of the war, and such other information as may be available.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABULARY.

On November 30, 1900, the General Officer Commanding the Militia reported the receipt of numerous applications from men desirous of joining the South African Constabulary and inquired whether the Imperial Government would accept recruits for that force and provide transportation to South Africa. A communication was accordingly addressed to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, with a view to His Excellency being moved to ascertain what were the wishes of the Imperial Government. His Excellency forwarded a despatch on December 4, and on December 20, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies replied that

Her Majesty's Government learned with satisfaction that recruits were coming forward in Canada for the South African Constabulary, and would have much pleasure in accepting up to 1,000, if so many were available, and that in the event of that number being enrolled, 10 captaincies and 15 lieutenancies in the force would be given to Canadian officers on His Excellency's recommendation.

There were actually enrolled 1,208 men, which entitled His Excellency to nominate 12 captains and 18 lieutenants.

2ND REGIMENT CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

In the autumn of 1901, as the end of the war appeared to be still remote, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies telegraphed to His Excellency the Governor General, on November 25, 1901, that the Imperial Government would gratefully accept the offer of another contingent, and authorized a corps, to consist of not less than 600 men, to be raised on the following terms :—

'Firstly—Men to be able to ride and shoot.

'Secondly—Imperial Yeomanry rates of pay to be accepted, namely, Cavalry rates to date of embarkation and yeomanry rates subsequently.

'Thirdly—Canadian government to provide horses, saddlery, uniforms, boots, et cetera, on repayment. Imperial government to provide arms.

'Fourthly—Officers to be nominated by Canadian government and their names submitted to the Commander-in-Chief for approval of Secretary of State for War.

'Fifthly—Medical conditions to be as for Imperial Yeomanry.

'Sixthly—Preference to be given to men who have had previous service in South Africa and to single men. Married men and widowers with children to be accepted, provided that they understand that no separation allowance will be issued.'

The raising of a corps in accordance with the conditions contained in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch was undertaken by the department of Militia and Defence.

On December 14, two additional squadrons, and such extra horses as the two transports could carry, were authorized by the Imperial government.

The regiment was first designated Canadian Yeomanry, but during the organization the designation was changed to 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles.

FIELD HOSPITAL COMPANY AND NURSING SISTERS.

As additional mounted troops had been accepted by the Imperial government, it was considered that a Field Hospital Company might also be utilized, and placing such a company in the field would afford an opportunity of putting to the test the newly organized medical service connected with our militia. An offer of a field hospital company was accordingly forwarded on December 14, 1901. It was promptly accepted and the organization of a company under conditions similar to those under which the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles was being organized was authorized. This company was designated the 10th Canadian Field Hospital Company, A.M.C.

The services of five nursing sisters, which little band was subsequently increased to eight, were also offered and accepted.

3RD, 4TH, 5TH AND 6TH REGIMENTS CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

On March 18, 1902, an intimation was received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies that while His Majesty's government did not desire to press for further offers of troops, the patriotic offer of New Zealand of an additional 1,000 men had strengthened the hands of His Majesty's government in their efforts to bring the war to an early conclusion, and if the government of the Dominion should wish to offer additional troops, His Majesty's government would gratefully accept reinforcement of 2,000 men, on the same terms and under the same conditions as the 2nd Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles, or, if there was difficulty in obtaining mounted men, infantry would be very welcome, owing to the enormous extension of the blockhouse system.

An offer to raise 2,000 mounted men was made on March 25. It was at once accepted, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies conveying the thanks of His Majesty's government for the same on March 29.

The recruiting of this number of men and their organization into four regiments, which were designated the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Regiments Canadian Mounted Rifles, was immediately proceeded with.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The work of raising the corps referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, clothing and equipping them and paying all expenses in connection therewith was carried on by the department of Militia and Defence on behalf of the Imperial government. The work involved was not in any degree lessened by the fact that the expenditure in connection therewith was to be borne by the Imperial government instead of, as in the case of the 1st and 2nd contingents, by the government of the Dominion. On the contrary, your anxiety that there should be no unnecessary expenditure was shared by all, and the same care which would have been taken to safeguard the treasury if the expense was to be borne by the Dominion, was taken in the interest of the Imperial government. All the work in connection with these contingents was performed by, practically, the regular staff of the department, who have been untiring in the discharge of their respective duties, and I desire to take this opportunity to place on record my appreciation of their efforts and the assistance which I have received from them.

STATUS OF THE CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES AND 10TH FIELD HOSPITAL COMPANY.

The status of these corps, as far as the department of Militia and Defence was concerned, was that of Lord Strathcona's Horse. In organizing the latter regiment the department acted as Lord Strathcona's agent. When the work of organizing was complete and the regiment had embarked the department had nothing further to do with it. The officers were given temporary rank in the army, and Lord Strathcona's Horse thus became a temporary corps in it. On the expiration of its service the men were discharged and settled with as if they belonged to a corps in the Imperial service.

In organizing the 2nd and other regiments of Canadian Mounted Rifles, and the 10th Canadian Field Hospital Company, the department acted similarly, the only difference being it acted as agents of the Imperial government instead of Lord Strathcona. The corps were all clothed, armed and equipped as Imperial Yeomanry, and all expense connected with their organization was borne by the Imperial authorities. They were not, like the 1st and 2nd contingents, temporary corps in the Canadian Militia, but were temporary corps in the British army.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. F. PINAULT, *Colonel,*
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENTS

(SECOND REPORT)

HEAD-QUARTERS, OTTAWA, November 10, 1902.

From Major-General
The Right Honourable the Earl of DUNDONALD, C.V.O., C.B.,
Commanding Canadian Militia.

To the Honourable
Sir FREDERICK BORDEN, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a further supplementary report on the organization and services of Canadian troops enlisted for the South African War.

The Units reported on are :

2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, commanded by Lt.-Col. T. D. B. Evans, C.B.
3rd " " " " " V. A. S. Williams.
4th " " " " " T. L. Boulanger.
5th " " " " " A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O.
6th " " " " " J. D. Irving.
and the 10th Canadian Field Hospital Company, commanded by Lt.-Col. A. N. Worthington.

I have much pleasure in calling your attention to the good work done by those who were in action against the enemy. The work of the 2nd Regiment of Mounted Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, C. B., deserves the highest commendation, The soldierly qualities and valour exhibited by this regiment on a very trying occasion requires no report from me to bring it to your attention.

The 10th Canadian Field Hospital Company, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Worthington, is also deserving of special mention. This company went into the field exceptionally well equipped and strong in personnel, and performed the heavy work which fell to it in a manner deserving of the highest praise, alike whether that work was performed under fire, or in the hospital lines.

As regards the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Regiments, I am sure that you will concur in appreciation of the patriotic spirit of officers and men in tendering their services at a time when they thought there was every chance of their being utilized to the fullest extent. It was not their fault that they had no opportunity of meeting the enemy in the field. There is no doubt, however, that the despatch of these regiments exercised some considerable moral influence on the progress of the peace negotiations.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

DUNDONALD, Major-General,
Commanding Canadian Militia.

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, October 1, 1902.

To Major General,
The Right Honourable the Earl of Dundonald, C.V.O., C.B.
Commanding Canadian Militia.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the recruiting for, and the organization of contingents for service in South Africa since the publication of the supplementary report of 1900.

Following are the contingents organized, viz :—

South African Constabulary (Canadian contingent).
2nd Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles.
10th Canadian Field Hospital Company, A.M.C.
3rd Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles.
4th " "
5th " "
6th " "

SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABULARY..

A copy of the despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies of December 20, 1900, authorizing the recruiting in Canada of 1,000 men for the South African Constabulary was referred to the General Officer Commanding for consideration and the necessary action on December 22.

The despatch provided that the men should not be actually enlisted until arrival in South Africa. This Major-General O'Grady Haly, C.B., D.S.O., who at the time commanded the militia, took exception to, as difficulties of a disciplinary nature might arise en route to South Africa, and in a memorandum dated December 24, he represented that it would be most desirable that all candidates should be medically examined, passed and enlisted before departure from Canada. Information on several other points was also requested.

On January 8 an answer was received that Her Majesty's government had no objection to the attesting being done in Canada if the government of the Dominion saw no legal objection.

On January 9 details by mail, dated December 22, with copies of a statement issued in England in connection with the recruiting there, and copies of forms of application and other forms used, were received from the Colonial Office.

On the following day another letter was received from the Colonial Office, enclosing copies of a despatch from the High Commissioner for South Africa, covering the circular issued in South Africa by the Inspector General of the Constabulary, containing conditions of service in the force.

On January 15 a Militia Order containing information and instructions for all desirous of enlisting, was issued.

Part I of that order, being practically the conditions under which the men enlisted, is reproduced in full. It was as follows :

'Her Majesty's Government having signified their pleasure to accept 1,000 men from Canada to serve in the South African Constabulary, the following information and instructions are published for the guidance of all desirous of enlisting :—

PURPOSE FOR WHICH ORGANIZED.

'1. The South African Constabulary is a permanent mounted force for the purpose of maintaining order and public security in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal.

It is to act as District Mounted Police in time of peace and as a military force in time of war, and to be available for service in any part of British South Africa.'

QUALIFICATIONS.

'2. Candidates for enlistment must be not under 20 nor over 35; good riders; good shots; single; strictly sober; medically fit and recommended by at least two persons in responsible positions, as being in every respect suitable for service in this force.'

PERIOD OF ENGAGEMENT.

'3. The term of engagement will be for three years from date of attestation in South Africa, with the possibility of re-engagement on increased pay.'

PROMOTION AND PAY.

'4. Promotion will be by merit, and commissions will be obtainable from the ranks.'

'Promotion, as well as pay, will be largely according to a man's efficiency and behaviour, troopers being divided into three classes and non commissioned officers into four classes for this purpose. Promotion from one class to another, among troopers, depends on their qualifying in constabulary duties, musketry, signalling, language and other tests, and on their continuing efficient in these subjects. Men of all grades will enter at the lowest pay of their grade. Men selected in Canada must join as third class troopers. Promotion in the non-commissioned officers' ranks will generally only be granted to those who qualify in colloquial Dutch.'

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

'5.

	s.	d.		
Superintendent Warrant Officer	15	0	($3.65)	per diem
Sergeant (Staff Sergeant)	10	0	($2.43)	"
Sergeant	9	0	($2·19)	"
Second class Sergeant	8	0	($1·94)	"
Corporal	7	6	($1.82)	"
First class Trooper	7	0	($1.70)	"
Second class Trooper	6	0	($1.46)	"
Third class Trooper	5	0	($1.21)	"

'Pay as above will commence from date of attestation in South Africa.'

'In addition to the above rates, an allowance will be granted to compensate for extra high market prices, to all non-commissioned officers and men while stationed north of the Vaal River within a radius of 50 miles from Johannesburg. The amount of such allowance will be subject to revision every six months. It is provisionally fixed at 2s. ($0.48) per diem.'

'Travelling allowances will be granted when travelling on duty outside the district in which a man is stationed—5s. ($1.21) daily.'

MARRIAGE.

'6. Men desirous of marrying while in the South African Constabulary, must first obtain the sanction of the officer commanding the division to their doing so. They will then be entitled to an allowance to cover lodging and other expenses, such as rations, fuel, light, etc., at the consolidated rate of 3s. ($0.73) a day.'

RE-ENGAGEMENT.

'7. On completion of the first three years' service a man may, if approved by the officer commanding his division, re-engage for a further term of two years, at 3d. (6 cents) a day extra. On completion of this five years he may re-engage for further service by the year, if the officer commanding his division approves, at 6d. (12 cents) a day for every additional year, until the total increase of pay for re-engagement shall have reached 2s. (48 cents) per diem.'

FREE ISSUES.

'8. Rations, horse, forage, clothing, equipment, arms, quarters, and medical attendance will be supplied free. In exceptional circumstances where rations cannot be supplied, a ration allowance will be made of 2s. (48 cents) per diem.'

DISCHARGE.

'9. A non-commissioned officer or man may be discharged at any time by order of the officer commanding division with or without gratuity.'

'Discharge may be purchased with consent of officer commanding the division for £20. ($97.33) during first year, £15. ($73.00) during second year, and £10. ($48.66) during third year.'

RESERVE.

'10. Any non-commissioned officer or trooper may, with the approval of his commanding officer, be transferred to the reserve, provided that there is a vacancy for him, at the end of his first engagement (three years), or if he re-engages, at the end of any period of re-engagement, up to the completion of five years from his first entry into the service.'

'Every man transferred to the reserve shall remain in it and have his permanent residence in the Orange River Colony or Transvaal, unless discharged, up to the end of seven years from the date of his first entry into the service.'

'A man wishing to purchase his discharge from the reserve may do so on payment of £12. ($58.40) at any period of his service in the reserve. He will receive, while in the reserve, pay at the rate of £1. ($4.86) per month. He will be liable to be called out, annually, for not more than ten consecutive days for training, and shall also be liable to be called out for active service at any time by the proclamation of the administrator, governor, or any person exercising for the time being, supreme authority in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony, declaring the existence of a state of war, or of such serious menace to the peace as to render mobilization necessary. While on training or on active service he will receive full pay at the same rate which he was enjoying when transferred to the reserve.'

SETTLERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

'11. In addition to their pay, reservists, if they desire to settle on the land, will receive special consideration in any government-aided scheme of settlement.'

'Proposals are at present under consideration, whereby suitable settlers may be assisted to acquire land, and be aided at starting by government advances, the purchase price and capital advanced being repayable on easy terms. If any plan of this kind is found to be praticable a certain number of farms, annually, will be offered in the first instance to members of the South African constabulary, who, having borne a good character, may be desirous of being transferred to the reserve, with a view to actually settling on the land as farmers.'

'Similar privileges will, if the opportunity offers, be extended to non-commissioned officers and men who may quit the South African constabulary after five or more years continuous service, bearing a good character.'

'Any man having served at least five years contlnuously in the South Africa constabulary (not including reserve service) with a good character, will be entitled, on retiring, to a gratuity of one month's pay for every year of service.'

REJOINING FROM RESERVE.

'12. Men on the reserve may, with approval of the officer commanding his division, be taken on to full pay again at any time for a term of two years at 3d. (6 cents) a day extra pay.'

FURLOUGH.

'13. Leave of absence will, where possible, be granted to all ranks for one month in each year, cumulative, on full pay, special conditions ruling shooting leave, and leave out of Sonth Africa. After four years without leave, six months on full pay will be granted.'

PASSAGE BY TRANSPORT.

'14. Candidates will be given a free passage in a transport to South Africa. They will be liable to further medical examination, and to be tested in shooting and riding, on arrival at the place of attestation. Any candidate who might be found unsuitable would be given a free passage back to Canada, *provided that he is not rejected for any misrepresentation, misconduct, or serious fault of his own.* After five years' total service a free third class passage home will be granted to men recruited in Canada.'

'Candidates will be required to enter into an agreement binding them to proceed to South Africa when required, there to join the constabulary, or in default to repay the cost of their passage to South Africa.'

COMMISSIONS.

On January 23, a Militia Order containing information respecting the 25 commissions to be allotted was issued. In included, among other information, the conditions of service pay, promotion, which were as follows :—

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE, PAY, PROMOTION, &C.

'The appointment will be for not less than three years. Officers will not be confirmed in their appointment until they have served for three months to the satisfaction of the Inspector General.'

PAY.

'Colonel Commanding Division.....		£1,200	per annum.
Lieutenant Colonel.....		1,000	"
Major (according to importance of post).	£750 to	900	"
Captain " " .	510 to	600	"

Lieutenant, 23s. to 25s. per diem.
2nd Lieutenant, 20s. per diem.

ALLOWANCES.

'Office and contingent allowances included in above rates. Travelling allowances, 15s. a day when on duty out of district.'

'Officers will find their own uniform, arms, and equipment. Medical attendance, rations, and forage will be provided by Government. Officers below the rank of Field

Officer will be entitled to one Government horse free. Other officers may purchase Government horses by instalments.'

MESS AND BAND.

'Officers will subscribe to the "Mess and Band Funds" on the principles laid down in Army Regulations.'

PROMOTION.

'Promotion will be by selection. A knowledge of colloquial Dutch will count in an officer's favour when he is being considered for promotion.'

RECRUITING.

Captain P. Fall, Lord Strathcona's Horse, who was to be appointed to the Constabulary, was sent from South Africa to pass the men. It was the intention that Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Steele, M.V.O., C.B., who commanded Lord Strathcona's Horse, and was also to receive an appointment in the Constabulary, should be in charge of all recruiting in Canada, and Captain Fall was to await Lieutenant-Colonel Steele's arrival before proceeding with the work. As Lieutenant-Colonel Steele did not leave South Africa until January 20, authority was given by the Colonial Office, on January 29, to proceed with the recruiting pending his arrival.

This permission was received most opportunely as applications were by this time pouring in from all parts of the Dominion and even from the United States.

Instructions were issued on February 8, the recruiting to commence in British Columbia, the North-west Territories, and Manitoba on February 21; in Ontario, March 4, and in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, March 7 and 8. Candidates had already been informed, in the orders issued on January 15, that they were to make application for enlistment to the Adjutant General, Ottawa, using one of the printed forms provided for the purpose. In due time the applications were passed upon by Captain Fall, who arrived in Ottawa about February 1, the order of preference being, provided the candidate was eligible as regards age, standard, medical fitness, &c. as follows:—

1. Men who had already served in South Africa.
2. Men who had served in the mounted branches of the Permanent Corps or the North-west Mounted Police.
3. Men who had performed three consecutive years training in the Cavalry or Field Artillery of the Active Militia.
4. Men who had served in the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.
5. Men who had served in the Infantry and Garrison Artillery of the Active Militia.
6. Other applicants.

Following were the recruiting stations:—

In British Columbia:—Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops, Sicamous, Revelstoke, Golden, Rossland, Nelson and Fort Steele.

In the North-west Territories:—Edmonton, Calgary, Pincher Creek, MacLeod, Lethbridge, Maple Creek, Regina, Moosomin and Prince-Albert.

Manitoba:—Virden, Brandon, Portage-la-Prairie, Winnipeg.

Ontario:—London, Toronto, Kingston and Ottawa.

Quebec:— Montreal, Quebec and St. John's.

New Brunswick:—Fredericton and St. John.

Nova Scotia:—Halifax.

Prince-Edward Island:—Charlottetown.

Each candidate was required to sign an agreement, to take the oath of allegiance and also an oath of office, as follows :—

AGREEMENT.

I, do hereby contract, promise and agree to serve His Majesty King Edward VII., His Heirs and Successors, in the South African Constabulary, established and constituted under and by virtue of the proclamation of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, Commander-in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in South Africa, dated at Pretoria on the 22nd October, 1900, under the terms and conditions, and at the rates of pay and allowance mentioned and set out in the circular of the Inspector General of the said Constabulary dated at Pretoria, the 20 h day of October, 1900, for a term of three years or until sooner lawfully discharged therefrom, and I agree to place myself under and to be subject to the orders and direction of the officer or officers detailed to transport me from the place of enlistment to the enlistment depot of the corps in South Africa and do promise and undertake to obey the same.

And I do further agree while en route from my place of enlistment or attestation to South Africa to submit myself to and to be bound by the disciplinary clauses contained in the said proclamation of Lord Roberts before mentioned.

In the event of my being adjudged guilty of any misbehaviour at any period or portion of the journey from the place of my enlistment to the depot in South Africa, I acknowledge that I render myself liable at the option of the Inspector General not to be accepted for the corps, and I agree that no right or claim for compensation or for any transport or other expenses shall accrue to me if rejected in consequence of such misbehaviour.

Witness, ...

....
Signature.

Dated.....the.....day of.....A.D. 190

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, Hugo Dittfach do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VII, His Heirs and Successors, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, dependent on and belonging to the said Kingdom, and that I will defend Him to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies or attempts whatever which shall be made against His Person, Crown and Dignity, and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against Him or any of them, and all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion or secret reserva'ion. So help me God.

Sworn before me at
this day of
A.D. 190 .

OATH OF OFFICE.

I, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully, diligently and impartially execute and perform the duties required of me as a member of the South African Constabulary and will well and truly obey and perform all lawful orders and

instructions which I shall receive as such without fear, favour or affection of or towards any person or party whomsoever. So help me God.

Sworn before me at
this day of
A.D. 190 .

CONCENTRATION.

All men enlisted in Ottawa or at any point to the west thereof were concentrated at Ottawa. Men enlisted in or east of Montreal were concentrated at Halifax.

APPOINTMENTS TO COMMISSIONS.

The applications for Commissions in this force were submitted to His Excellency the Governor General, who personally selected the 30 successful applicants, at the request of the Imperial authorities. The names of the candidates selected were notified on March 18. They were as follows:—

To be Captains:

Captain H. E. Burstall, R. C. A.
Major C. C. Bennett, 6th Rifles.
Captain F. W. L. Moore, 4th Regt., C. A
" W. T. Lawless, The G.G.F.G.
" T. O. Critchley, 3rd Battn., R.C.R.
" A. H. Powell, P.L.D.G.
*Inspector W. H. Scarth, N.W.M.P.
Edward Reading, Sergt-Major R.C.D.
Captain H. R. Poussette, 26th Regt.
Lieut. G. S. Beer, Rocky Mountain Rangers.
W. L. McGiverin, late Pte. 2nd Batt., R.C.R.
†Captain A. E. Swift, 8th Royal Rifles.

To be Lieutenants:

Lieut. J. C. Oland, 63rd Regt.
" A. B. Irvine, 90th "
C. P. Ermatinger, late Pte. C.M.R.
D. A. O'Meara, late Pte. 2nd Batt. R.C.R.
J. French, late Pte. C.M.R.
W. D. McCarthy, late Pte. 2nd Batt., R.C.R.
Veterinary Capt. W. J. Morgan, 5th Field Battery.
Capt. J. F. Foulkes, 5th Regt., C.A.
H. A. C. Machin, late Sergt. 2nd Batt., R.C.R.
G. Hampson, 5th "Royal Scots."
R. B. Eaton, late Corp. C.M.R.
Cadet K. C. Folger, Cadet R.M.C.
R. R. Thompson, late Pte. 2nd Batt., R.C.R.
F. W. Burritt, late Pte. R.C.D.
Cadet C. R. E. Willetts, Cadet R.M.C.
F. T. St. George, D. of Y. R. C. Hussars.
J. R. I. Atwater, late Pte. 2nd Batt., R.C.R.
Lieut. G. R. Lightbound, 3rd Regt. Victoria Rifles.

*This Officer being in the Yukon, was unable to accompany the Contingent, but proceeded to South Africa via England later.

†Sergeant A. W. R. Wilby, Lord Strathcona's Horse, was selected for a Captaincy, but being unable to join in time to proceed with the Contingent, Captain A. E. Swift, 8th Royal Rifles, was appointed in his place.

DEPARTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

On March 26 the force concentrated at Ottawa, consisting of Captain Fall, 21 officers and 903 other ranks, entrained for Halifax. The whole force embarked at Halifax on March 28, on the transport *Montfort* for Capetown, where it arrived on April 25.

Lieutenant Colonel Steele did not arrive in Canada until March 8, and by the time Lord Strathcona's Horse had been paid off and disbanded, recruiting for the Constabulary was completed and the organization of the contingent well advanced. Lieutenant-Colonel Steele did not take over the command of the contingent, and it proceeded to South Africa under the command of Captain Fall, who was given the temporary rank of Major in the Militia.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The greatest care was taken in recruiting for this force. Candidates, in the first place, were required to make application in writing, using an authorized form. This form embodied a medical certificate. If the application showed that the man was not up to the standard, or medically unfit, or if it was not accompanied by testimonials from two responsible persons and complete in information in other respects, it was rejected. The candidates whose applications appeared to be satisfactory were notified to present themselves to the recruiting officer at the nearest station, and their applications were forwarded from Headquarters to the Recruiting Officers concerned.

There were forwarded, with the notification referred to in the preceding paragraph, a copy of Militia Order 32, containing orders governing the recruiting, also a copy of Field Marshal Lord Roberts' Proclamation for the organization of the Constabulary, dated October 22, 1900, and a copy of the conditions of service published by Major-General Baden-Powell, dated October 20, 1900.

When the candidates presented themselves at the recruiting station they were, if there appeared to be the slighest doubt as to their being medically fit, required to undergo another medical examination, and were also tested in riding and shooting. If not at least fair riders and fair shots, or if they seemed unfit in any particular, they were not accepted. In addition to being subjected to these tests the enlistment was not complete until Captain Fall had passed upon the men after concentration.

A force composed of men enlisted after such care had been taken in their selection, might be expected to be a good one, and the following telegram from the High Commissioner for South Africa shows that the Canadian Contingent was such an one :—

"LONDON, May 9, 1901.

'His Majesty's Government has received with much pleasure following message from High Commissioner for South Africa.'

'Inspector General of South African Constabulary reports most favourably on Canadian recruits, average physique of men is splendid and they seem to be particularly well fitted for their duties. Regret that owing to my departure have not yet had time to see them myself.'

MILNER.
(Sgd.) CHAMBERLAIN.

Very little has beeen reported to the Department of Militia and Defence respecting the contingent after its arrival in South Africa.

LOCALIZATION.

When the organization of the force was complete it comprised twelve squadrons, "A" to "M", formed of men from localities as follows :—

"A" Squadron.—Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops, in British Columbia.
"B" Squadron.—Kamloops, Revelstoke, Golden, Sicamous, Nelson and Cranbrook, in British Columbia.
"C" Squadron.—Calgary, Moosomin, Medicine Hat, in the North-west Territories.
"D" Squadron.—Prince Albert, MacLeod, Pincher Creek and Regina, in the North-west Territories.
"E" Squadron.—Virden, Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, in Manitoba.
"F" Squadron.—Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, in Manitoba.
"G" Squadron.—Winnipeg, Manitoba, and London and Ottawa, Ontario.
"H" Squadron.—Toronto, Ontario.
"I" Squadron.—London, Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto, Ontario.
"K" Squadron.—St. John, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"L" Squadron.—St. John, in New Brunswick.
"M" Squadron.—Montreal and Quebec, in Quebec, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

DISTRIBUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The force was distributed or arrival in South Africa as follows :—

Sent to Bloemfontein.—509 non-commissioned officers and men, being "D," "E," "G," "I," and "K" Squadrons, with the following officers: Captains Critchley, Powell, Reading, Pousette and Beer. Lieutenants Ermatinger, O'Meara, French, McCarthy, Morgan, Foulkes, Machin, Eaton, Thomson and Burritt.

Sent to Heidelberg.—400 non-commissioned officers and men, being "C," "H," "L" and "M," Squadrons, with the following officers: Captains Moore and McGiverin. Lieutenants Folger, Willetts, St. George, Atwater and Lightbound.

Sent to Krugersdorp.—300 non-commissioned officers and men, being "A," "B" and "F," Squadrons, with the following officers :—Captains Burstall, Bennett and Lawless; Lieutenants Oland, Irvine and Hampson.

CASUALTIES.

Following is a list of the casualties during the continuance of the war :—

Rank.	Name.	Cause of death.	Place.	Date.
Major	Ogilvy, J. H. C., D.S.O.	Wounds	Klipgat	19-12-1901
Captain	Boyd, A. J.	Fever	Pretoria	20- 4-1902
Trooper	Adams, De H. H.	"	Heidelberg	1- 2-1902
"	Anderson, F. M.	"	"	14- 2-1902
"	Armsden, A. W.	"	Kimberley	8-11-1901
Trooper	Arthur, W. H.	"	Sydenham	23- 1-1902
"	Baker, E. C.	"	Bloemfontein	14- 3-1902
"	Burrell, A.	"		15- 5-1901
"	Busby, T. C.	Wounds	Bloemdal	29- 8-1901
"	Cameron, J. H.	Dysentery	Sydenham	14- 5-1901
Sgt. Major	Chalmers, W.	Killed	Houtkop	11- 7-1901
Trooper	Davidson, M.	"		9- 2-1902
"	Devereaux, P. L.	Wounds	Buffelsdoorn	31- 5-1902
"	Elliott, S. H.	Fever	nr. Bloemfontein	6-12-1901
"	Goodman, T.	"	Potchefstroom	18- 3-1902
"	Hallett, C.	Wounds	Rietfontein	31- 5-1901
"	Hannon, W.	Fever	Bloemfontein	27- 5-1901
"	Hill, N.	"	Krugersdorp	3- 8-1901
"	Hodgkinson, W. E.	"	Heidelberg	3- 2-1902
"	James, A. L.	Killed	Bessies Pan	11- 8-1901
"	Jameson, W.	Fever	Kimberley	10-11-1901
"	Jones, W. J.	Killed	Witkyk	17- 2-1902
"	Kean, T. J.	Fever	Elandsfontein	24- 6-1901
"	Lundy, G. R.	"	Heidelberg	15- 2-1902
"	Mann, G. O.	Meningitis	At sea	5- 4-1901
"	Marion, J. A.	Blood-poisoning	Petrusburg	15- 8-1901
"	Mechiam, C. W.	Fever	Vet River	6- 5-1902
"	Meiville, J. F.	Dysentery	"	23- 2-1902
"	Milne, H. G.	Fever	Petrusburg	21- 9-1901
"	Mullins, E.	"	Elandsfontein	31- 5-1901
"	McNaughton, H. G.	Disease	Heidelberg	26-12-1901
"	Patterson, J. A.	Fever	Pretoria	8- 4-1902
"	Patton, E. H.	"	"	2- 5-1902
"	Patton, T. L.	Pneumonia	At sea	7- 4-1901
S.S.M.	Purdon, E. L.	Tuberculosis	"	8- 4-1901
Trooper	Quinn, J. H.	Fever	No. 17 Gen. Hospital	30- 7-1901
Corporal	Racey, G. S.	Pneumonia	Capetown	27- 4-1901
Sergeant	Rea, W. H	Dysentery	Bloemfontein	19-12-1901
Trooper	Reynolds, A.	Fever	Potchefstroom	14- 5-1902
"	Serpell, G. R.	Tuberculosis	Petrusburg	21- 7-1901
"	Sewter, W.	Wounds	Krugersdorp	20-11-1901
Corporal	Slean, H.	"	Rooitkop	31-12-1901
Trooper	Smallwood, H.	Dysentery	Baschar	21-10-1901
"	Sproule, H. J.	Killed	Houtkop	11- 7-1901
"	Stevenson, J. G.	Fever	Pretoria	13- 3-1902
"	Sterling, G. E.		Potchefstroom	29- 4-1902
"	Stoba, R. J.	Fever	Heidelberg	3- 2-1902
"	Tabb, P. E. B.	Pneumonia	Capetown	26- 4-1901
"	Timleck, A.	Wounds	Krugersdorp	9-12-1901
"	Tooke, R. W.	Fever	Thabanchu	10-12-1901
"	Trickey, T.	"	Bloemfontein	3- 2-1902
"	Wilcocks, G. C.	Pneumonia	At sea	9- 4-1901
"	Williston, H. B.	Fever	Pretoria	9 2-1902

SECOND REGIMENT CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

The despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated November 25, authorizing the organization of a corps for service in South Africa to consist of not less than 600 men, was received at the Department of Militia and Defence on the following day.

On November 29, orders were issued for the organization of a regiment to be known as Canadian Yeomanry, and clothed, armed and equipped as Imperial Yeomanry,

under the command of Colonel T. D. B. Evans, C. B., commanding Canadian Mounted Rifles. This designation was subsequently changed to 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Colonel Evans at once proceeded to headquarters to take up the duties of organization.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

The conditions of service were as follows:—

'Terms of service: 12 months, or until the termination of the present war in South Africa.'

'Pay: Cavalry rates, from day of enlistment until the day prior to embarkation, and Imperial Yeomanry rates from and inclusive of date of embarkation.'

'Age: Not under 20 years nor over 40.'

'Standard.—Not under 5 ft. 5 in. in height; not to weigh more than 185 pounds, and to have a chest measurement of not less than 34 inches.'

'Medical Requirements: To be medically fit, according to Imperial Yeomanry conditions.'

'Qualification: To be able to ride and shoot.'

'Preference will be given to men who have had previous service in South Africa, and to single men. Married men and widowers with children will be accepted, conditional on no separation allowance being issued.'

PAY.

The conditions of pay were as follows:—

'Up to and including the day prior to embarkation for South Africa, ordinary Cavalry rates of pay and allowances will be drawn, except separation allowance.'

'From date of embarkation the rates of pay will be on the following scale, which will be inclusive of good conduct pay:—

Regimental sergeant-major	$ 2 19
Quartermaster sergeant	2 06
Farrier-sergeant	
Farrier staff sergeant	
Company sergeant-major	1 94
Company quartermaster sergeant	
Sergeant	1 70
Corporal appointed paid lance-sergeant	1 58
Corporal and paid lance-corporal	1 46
Private	1 21

'Non-Commissioned officers not above the rank of sergeant acting as farrier-sergeant or farrier staff sergeant, and privates acting as buglers, saddlers or shoeing-smiths will be granted extra duty pay at the rate of 24 cents per diem.'

RECRUITING.

Recruiting was conducted at the following stations, commencing December 9:—

In British Columbia: Victoria, Vancouver, Revelstoke, Rossland, Nelson and Fort Steele.

In North-west Territories: Edmonton, Calgary, Pincher Creek, MacLeod, Lethbridge, Maple Creek, Regina, Moosomin, and Prince Albert.

In Manitoba: Virden, Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg.

In Ontario: London, Guelph, Hamilton, Toronto, Peterboro, Ottawa and Kingston.

In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec and St. John's.

In New Brunswick: Fredericton and St. John.
In Nova Scotia: Halifax.
In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown.

RECRUITING FOR TWO ADDITIONAL SQUADRONS.

On December 10, Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed that the transports *Manhattan* and *Victorian* were proceeding to Halifax to convey the troops to South Africa.

As these two transports had accommodation for 52 officers, 950 non-commissioned officers and men, and 1,096 horses, two additional squadrons were offered, and on December 14, the offer was accepted, and such extra horses as the two transports could carry were at the same time authorized. This necessitated the re-opening of the recruiting stations. Orders were accordingly issued, on December 16, to recommence recruiting on December 23, at the following stations:—

In British Columbia.—Vancouver, Kamloops, Rossland, Nelson and Cranbrook.
In North-west Territories.—MacLeod, Calgary and Moosomin.
In Manitoba.—Virden, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, and Winnipeg.
In Ontario.—London, Hamilton, Toronto, Peterboro, Ottawa and Kingston.
In Quebec.—Montreal.
In New Brunswick.—Moncton and St. John.
In Nova Scotia.—Halifax and Kentville.
In Prince Edward Island.—Charlottetown.

The conditions of service and the rates of pay were, of course, the same as for the other squadrons.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The establishment of the regiment as finally approved was as follows:—

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Rank.	Personnel.					Horses, Public.		
	Officers.	Warrant Officer.	Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	Riding.	Draught.	Total.
Lieut.-Colonel	1	....	.....	....	1	3	....	3
Major (2nd in command)	1	...	.....	...	1	2	....	2
Major	1	...	.....	....	1	2	....	2
Adjutant (Lieutenant)	1	....	.....	....	1	2	....	2
*Assistant Adjutant (Lieut.)	1	...	.....	....	1	1	....	1
Quarter-Master (Lieut.)	1	...	.....	....	1	1	....	1
*Assistant Quarter Master (Lieut.)	1	...	.....	...	1	1	....	1
Officer (special), Commdg. Scouts (Lieut.)	1	...	.....	....	1	1	....	1
Medical Officers	2	...	.....	....	2	2	....	2
Veterinary Officers	2	...	.....	....	2	2	...	2
Transport Officer (Captain)	1	...	.....	...	1	1	....	1
*Paymaster (Lieut.)	1	...	.....	....	1	1	....	1
Acting Sergt. Major	..	1	.....	...	1	1	...	1
Quarter Master Sergeant	....	...	1	....	1	1	...	1
Qr. Mr. Sergt. O. R. Clerk	....	....	1	....	1	1	...	1
Orderly Room Clerk	....	....	.....	1	1	1	....	1
Armourer Sergeant	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Transport Sergeant	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Sergeant Cook	....	....	1	...	1	1	....	1
Batmen	....	...	.....	20	20	20	....	20
Orderlies for Medical Officer	....	....	.....	2	2	....	2	2
Total, Regimental Staff	14	1	5	23	43	46	2	48

*These Officers to act in their respective appointments *temporarily*, and to be available for any duty.

DETAIL OF SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rank.	Personnel.							Horses, Public.			
	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Staff Sergts. and Sergts.	Artificers.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Riding.	Draught.	Pack.	Total.
Captain	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2
Subalterns	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	.....	8
Squadron Sgt.-Major	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Sergeants	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5
Farrier Sergeant	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Shoeing-smiths	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4
Saddler	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Buglers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Corporals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....	6
Privates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	118	118	.....	1	119
Total, service squadron	5	.....	7	5	2	124	143	148	.....	1	149

RECAPITULATION.

Regimental staff	14	1	5	.....	.....	23	43	46	2	.....	48
Six squadrons	30	.....	42	30	12	744	858	888	.....	6	894
Total	44	1	47	30	12	767	901	934	2	6	942

COMMISSIONS.

The names selected for commissions were submitted for the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, and temporary rank in the army whilst serving in South Africa was granted from January 14, 1902.

Following is a list of the officers :—

Lieutenant-Colonel in Command;

Colonel T. D. B. Evans, C.B.

Major, Second in Command;

Major W. H. Merritt, Governor General's Body Guard.

Major;

Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Cameron, 5th 'Royal Scots.'

Captains (according to seniority);

Major R. G. E. Leckie, Reserve of Officers.
" J. F. Macdonald, 37th Regt., Haldimand Rifles.
Captain P. E. Thacker, Royal Canadian Regiment.
" J. D. Moodie, Northwest Mounted Police.
" J. H. Elmsley, Royal Canadian Dragoons.
Lieutenant J. E. Leckie, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers.
" I. R. Snider " "
F. Church, late R.S.M., 1st C.M.R.

Lieutenants (according to seniority):

Captain A. F. Ashmead, Q O. C. Hussars.
" R. F. Markham, 8th "
Lieutenant Bruce Carruthers, Reserve of Officers.
" Guy Kirkpatrick " "
" W. R. Marshall, 13th Regt.
" S. J. A. Demers, North-west Mounted Police.
" C. R. Tryon, Reserve of Officers.
" A. D. Reford, 3rd Fd. Batty.
" E. P. Clarkson, 9th Fd. Batty.
" G. B. Mackay, 5th " Royal Scots."
" G. W. M. Farrell, 66th Regiment.
" F. Homer Dixon, 10th " Royal Grenadiers."
" J. D. Graham, 43rd Regiment.
" J. W. Allan, 5th " Royal Scots."
" H. Hiam, 3rd " Victoria Rifles."
" A. H. Gault, 5th " Royal Scots."
" H. J. Lambkin, 8th " Royal Rifles."
" H. G. Brunton, 12th "York Rangers."
Honorary Major W. Rodden, 3rd " Victoria Rifles."
Veterinary Captain C. P. B. Simpson, 6th Hussars.
J. C. Richards, late S.S.M. Strathcona's Horse.
R. H. Ryan, late Sergt. R.C.D. (S.S.)
T. Callaghan, late Pte. 1st C.M.R.
H. S. Douglas, late Pte. R.C.D. (S.S.)
H. F. W. Fishwick, late a Lieut. 66th Regt.
E. Blake Allan, late Pte. R.C.D. (S.S.)
W. J. Loudon, late Cadet R.M.C.

Adjutant with rank of Captain;

F. Church, late R.S.M. 1st C.M.R.

Medical Officers;

Medical Officer: Surgeon Captain J. A. Devine, A.M.S.
Asst. Medical Officer: Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Duff, 4th Hussars.

Veterinary Officers:

Veterinary Lieutenant R. Riddell, Reserve of Officers.
" A. E. James.

Quartermaster with rank of Lieutenant;

J. Graham, late R.Q.M.S., R.C.D. (S.S.)

Paymaster with rank of Lieutenant;

R. H. Moir, late Sergt. Strathcona's Horse.

REPORT.

For a report on the service of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, see page 30.

10TH CANADIAN FIELD HOSPITAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Before the organization of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, was completed, authority was received from the War Office to raise a Field Hospital Company for service in South Africa.

Orders were accordingly issued on January 3, 1902, for the organization of a Field Hospital Company, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel A. N. Worthington, A.M.S. to be designated the 10th Canadian Field Hospital Company, A.M.C. to be clothed as Imperial Yeomanry, and complete for war in personnel, equipment, and transport.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The establishment was as follows:—

Field Hospital Staff—

1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	1 Captain.
1 Major. (Second in Command).	2 Lieutenants.

(*a.*) Ward Section—

1 Warrant Officer, Chief Ward Master.	1 Corporal, 2nd Cook.
1 Sergeant, Assistant " "	1 Sergeant, Pack store clerk.
1 " Steward.	1 Private, Assistant Pack store clerk.
1 Corporal, 2nd Steward.	1 Corporal, clerk.
1 Sergeant, Compounder.	1 Sergeant; supernumerary.
1 Corporal "	23 Privates, Ward Orderlies.
1 Sergeant, Cook.	

(*b.*) Transport Section—

1 Company Sergeant-Major.	1 2nd Corporal.
1 Sergeant.	17 Drivers and batmen.
1 Corporal.	

Horses—

8 Riding.	21 Draught.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

The conditions of service were as follows:—

'Terms of service: 12 months, or until the termination of the present war in South Africa.'

'Pay: Cavalry rates, from date of enlistment until the day prior to embarkation, and Imperial Yeomanry rates from and inclusive of date of embarkation."

'Age: Not under 20 years nor over 40.'

'Standard, for Ward Section; Not under 5 ft. 5 in. in height; not to weigh more than 185 pounds; for Transport Section: 5 ft. 4 in. light weights to be preferred; and for all a chest measurement of not less than 34 inches.'

'Medical requirements: To be medically fit according to Regulations.'

'Qualifications: For Ward Section: To be trained members of the Army Medical Corps specially recommended for their technical proficiency and good character and sobriety by their Commanding Officer. For Transport section: May be members of other militia Corps, but members of the Army Medical Corps who prove knowledge of driving and keep of horse and horsemanship will be preferred.'

'Preference will be given to men who have had previous service in South Africa, and to single men. Married men and widowers with children will be accepted, conditional on no separation allowance being issued.'

PAY.

The pay authorized was as folllows :—

'Up to and including the day prior to embarkation for South Africa, ordinary Cavalry rates of pay and allowances will be drawn, except separation allowance.'

'From date of embarkation the rates of pay will be on the following scale, which will be inclusive of good conduct pay :—

Chief Ward Master—Warrant Officer	$2 19
Company Sergeant Major	1 94
Sergeants	1 70
Corporal appointed paid lance sergeant	1 58
Corporal and paid lance corporal	1 46
Privates and drivers	1 21

RECRUITING.

Recruiting was conducted as follows ;—

In Ontario, commencing January 8, at London, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa and Kingston.

In Quebec, commencing January 8, at Montreal.

At St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S.. and Charlottetown, P.E.I., commencing January 9.

COMMISSIONS.

The appointments to commissions, made with the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, were as follows :—

In Command :

Lieut.-Colonel A. N. Worthington, A M.S.

Major :

Major G. Carleton Jones, A.M.S.

Captain :

Captain H. D. Johnson, A.M.S.

Lieutenant :

Lieut. J. A. Roberts, A.M.S.
" H. E. Tremayne, A.M.S.
" (Supernumerary) P. Weatherbe, A.M.S.

DEPARTURE OF THE 2nd REGIMENT, CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES, AND 10th CANADIAN FIELD HOSPITAL, A.M.C.

On January 14, the Troopship *Manhattan* sailed for Capetown, having on board "D," "E" and "F" Squadrons, and No. 4 Troop of "A" Squadron, 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Following is the Marching Out State :—

Field Officers	2	Including 2 Field Officers, 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 1 Sergeant and 3 men of the Staff.
Captains	4	
Subalterns	15	
Sergeants	23	
Trumpeters and Buglers	6	
Rank and File	404	
Horses	513	

Following is a list of Officers who embarked :—

Major W. H. Merritt, (In Command).
Surgeon-Major H. R. Duff.
Capt. J. H. Elmsley.
" J. F. Macdonald.
" P. E. Thacker.
" I. R. Snider.
Lieut. R. H. Ryan.
" W. R. Marshall.
" A. F. Ashmead.
" T. F. Homer-Dixon.
" Bruce Carruthers.
Lieut. R. F. Markham.
" G. B. Mackay.
" E. P. Clarkson.
" H. G. Brunton.
" G. W. M. Farrell.
" H. J. Lambkin.
" J. D. H. Graham.
" A. H. Gault.
" W. Rodden, (Acting Quartermaster).
Veterinary Lieut. A. E. James.

The Troopship *Victorian* was not ready until January 28, on which date she sailed for Capetown, having embarked the remaining half of the regiment and the Field Hospital Company.

FOLLOWING IS THE MARCHING OUT STATE.

2nd Regiment, C.M.R. :

Field Officers	3	
Captains	4	
Subalterns	16	
Warrant Officer	1	
Staff Sergeants and Sergeants	23	
Buglers	6	
Rank and File	387	
Total		440
Horses	446	

10th Canadian Field Hospital, A.M.C. :

Field Officers	2	
Captain	1	
Subalterns	3	
Warrant Officer	1	
Sergeants	8	
Rank and File	47	
Total		62
Horses	30	

Following is a statement of troops, horses, etc-, of the 2nd Regiment, C.M.R., embarked on the *Manhattan* and *Victorian* :—

	'Manhattan.'	'Victorian.'	Establishment.	To complete.	Excess.
Officers	21	23	44		
Warrant Officers	...	1	1		
Staff Sergeants and Sergeants	24	23	47		
Rank and File	403	387	797	†7	
Buglers	6	6	12		
Horses, riding	513	446	934		25
" pack	...	6	6		
" draught	...	2	2		
Passengers, indulgence Officer	...	2	...		
Foreman, Civilian	1	1	...		
Vehicles, Wagons	8	...	8		

† Left in Hospital.

The 2nd Regiment, C.M.R. embarked 7 under strength, but there were left sick in the Station Hospital, Halifax, 14 N.C. Officers and men. Of this number 1 N.C. Officer and nine men were discharged from hospital medically fit for service and forwarded to South Africa to join their regiment, sailing from St. John, N.B., on the ss. *Parthenia*, March 25.

REPORT.

For a report on the service of the 10th Canadian Field Hospital Company, see page 55.

NURSING SISTERS.

The services of 8 Nursing Sisters having been accepted the following were selected and their appointment approved by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for Colonies, viz :—

Nursing Sister Georgina F. Pope, Canadian Nursing Service.
" " Sarah Forbes " " "
" " Deborah Hurcomb " " "
" " Margaret Macdonald " " "
" " E. Eleanor Fortescue " " "
" " Florence Cameron " " "
" " Margaret Smith " " "
" " Amy W. Scott " " "

The Nursing Sisters embarked at Halifax on the R.M.S. *Corinthian* on January 27, for Liverpool, en route to South Africa.

Nursing Sisters Pope, Forbes, Hurcomb and Macdonald had already served in South Africa.

REPORT.

For a report on the service of the Nursing Sisters, see page 65.

REPORT ON SERVICE OF 2ND C.M.R.

From the Officer Commanding, 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, to the Adjutant General, Head-Quarters, Ottawa.

SS. *Winifredian*, July 16, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report in connection with the organization and service of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Organization.—When the organization was complete the officers were distributed as follows :—

Lt. Colonel, Commanding :—Lt. Col. T. D. B. Evans, C.B.
Major, 2nd in Command :—Major W. H. Merritt.
Major :—Major G. W. Cameron, D.S.O.
Adjutant :—Captain F. Church.
Intelligence Officer :—Lieut. T. H. Callaghan.
Quarter-Master :—Lieut. J. Graham.
Assistant Quarter-Master :—Lieut. W. Rodden.
" " " A. D. Reford,
Medical Officers :—Surgeon-Major J. A. Devine.
" H. R. Duff.
Veterinary Officers :—Vet. Capt. R. Riddell.
Vet. Lieut. A. E. James.
Transport Officer :—Capt. I. R. Snider.
Acting Paymaster :—Lieut. R. H. Moir.
"A" Squadron :—Capt. R. G. E. Leckie.
Lieut. C. R. Tryon.
" H. F. W. Fishwick.
" G. B. Mackay.
" E. B. Allan.
"B" Squadron :—Capt. J. E. Leckie, D.S.O.
Lieut. J. C. Richards.
" G. H. Kirkpatrick.
" H. Hiam.
" J. W. Allan.
"C" Squadron :—Capt. J. D. Moodie.
Lieut. H. S. Douglas.
" S. J. A. Demers.
" W. J. Loudon.
" C. P. B. Simpson.
"D" Squadron :—Capt. J. F. Macdonald.
Lieut. F. H. Dixon.
" R. F. Markham.
" H. G. Brunton.
" H. J. Lambkin.
"E" Squadron :—Capt. J. H. Elmsley.
Lieut. W. R. Marshall.
" Bruce Carruthers.
" A. H. Gault.
" E. P. Clarkson
"F" Squadron :—Capt. P. E. Thacker.
Lieut. R. H. Ryan.
" A. F. Ashmead.
" G. W. M. Farrell.
" J. D. Graham.

Training.—The few weeks at Halifax previous to embarkation were fully utilized in organizing the interior economy of the regiment, drill, and carrying out a complete

course of musketry. For the latter the greatest credit is due to Lieut. Clark, Sergt. Instructor in Musketry Moore, and Colour-Sergt. Webb. Lieut. Clark overcame numerous obstacles in arranging for this course in mid-winter, and he and his assistants displayed great energy and ability in conducting it to a successful issue.

Lieut.-Col. Smyth, Officer Commanding Ordnance Department, also showed great interest in the regiment by constructing two floating targets for use on the ship.

The Voyage.—The left wing and one troop right wing, with 513 horses, sailed on troopship *Manhattan* on January 14 ; and head-quarters and right wing, with 486 horses and 10th Canadian Field Hospital, A.M.C., on troopship *Victorian* on January 28, arriving at Durban on February 18 and 25, respectively. The care of horses, drill and Morris tube exercise occupied the time of the troops on board. On the *Manhattan* an epidemic of measles broke out without serious results. On board the *Victorian*, in addition to an epidemic of measles, a case of small-pox developed ; this in course of time was followed by three new cases. The regimental Medical Officers and their staffs on both ships made excellent arrangements to meet the emergencies, and on the *Victorian* the 10th Field Hospital rendered great assistance. Fortunately the type of both diseases was very light and all cases recovered.

The arrangements for men and horses on both ships were very satisfactory. The loss of horses on the *Manhattan* was 9, and on the *Victorian* 22, or a total of 31 out of 1,006 horses.

After Arrival.—On arrival at Durban—the *Manhattan* on February 18 and the *Victorian* on February 25—both wings at once entrained for Newcastle. As the heat was intense and the floors of the box cars were of iron and very slippery, this two days journey by train did serious injury to the condition of the horses after a long sea voyage, and several died en route. At Newcastle the two wings of the regiment occupied separate camps, as the head-quarters and right wing were isolated on account of small-pox. Fortunately no new cases developed.

During its stay in Newcastle the left wing furnished a squadron to occupy Botha's Pass while a drive was in progress, and also performed convoy duty. The ring wing, although isolated for quarantine purposes, occupied a very advanced post which they strongly entrenched, and the importance of which called for heavy Outpost Duties.

On March 1, the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener, inspected the regiment and found everything satisfactory.

Lieut.-General Lyttleton inspected the regiment on March 6, and Major-General Walter Kitchener on March 10. On the 14th, orders were received to proceed by route march to Volksrust, and thence by rail to Klerksdorp. After an interesting march of two days, past Majuba Hill and through Langs Nek to Volksrust, and two days by rail, the regiment arrived at Klerksdorp and was at once attached to Colonel Cookson's Column, in General Walter Kitchener's Division. Three days later it was engaged in the active operations under General Walter Kitchener just commenced in the Western Transvaal, and took a prominent part in all the chief events connected with these operations, including—

(1.) The night ride of 45 miles to Witpoort Ridge, followed by the Drive at day-break next morning ; the regiment covering 85 miles in 23 hours.

(2.) The operations ending with the battle of Boschbult, near Harts River, on March 31.

(3.) The Drive commencing April 10, culminating with the attack of the Boers on General Kekewich's Column and their defeat with heavy losses.

(4.) The Drive from Driekuil to Klerksdorp on April 14 and 15.

(5.) The operations between April 23 and May 2, west of Klerksdorp, in which a large amount of the standing crops of the enemy were taken or destroyed.

(6.) The Drive commencing May 5, and ending May 23, to Vryburg, in Cape Colony, and return, resulting in large captures of prisoners and stock.

In all the above successful operations (which proved to be the closing events of the war) the regiment took a very active part, and all ranks showed great energy in carrying out, both in spirit and in the letter, all orders entrusted to them. Extracts from my Staff Diary, giving particulars of chief events, are appended to this report.

The regiment lay at Klerksdorp awaiting orders from May 23 until June 16, when it was ordered to march to Krugersdorp. This march (105 miles) was performed in

three days, and after a two days' halt at Krugersdorp, further orders were received to march to Elandsfontein, which was done on June 22. On the 23rd, orders were received to entrain at once for Durban en route to Canada. As a considerable number of men desired to take their discharges to remain in South Africa, and as the Regimental Paymaster was on his way from Cape Town with the Pay Lists, I endeavoured to secure a couple of days in order to get the regimental accounts arranged before entraining. During its stay at Klerksdorp subsequent to the declaration of peace, no official information could be secured with regard to the future disposition of the regiment. The additional days could not be arranged for and the regiment, with the 10th Field Hospital, entrained for Durban on June 24, arriving there on the 27th, and embarking and sailing per ss. *Winifredian* on the same date. The Regimental Paymaster and the Pay Officials from Cape Town did not overtake the regiment, and I drew at Durban sufficient cash to pay off the regiment. Ninety-three N.C. Officers and men took their discharges to settle in South Africa.

The Voyage Home.—The arrangements on the ss. *Winifredian* were only fairly satisfactory, the chief favourable feature being that there was ample room for all ranks. The cooking arrangements for the N.C. Officers and men were at first not satisfactory, but improved after the first week. Coal was being moved from one hatch to another during the first fortnight, which resulted in discomfort and dirt over a portion of the ship. The canteen and officers' mess supplies were very limited in variety and amount, and the prices higher than charged on previous voyages. The above deficiencies were attributed by the ship's officers to the fact that sufficient time was not allowed them at Durban to make the necessary arrangements. The large amount of deck room available for all ranks, however, to some extent offset the deficiencies above referred to. The health of the troops on board was excellent and the hospital arrangements very complete.

Discipline.—The conduct and discipline of the regiment were excellent in all respects, and all ranks appeared to be inspired with a desire to keep up the good name of the regiment and the Dominion. The good reputation won by the regiment for its work in the field was equalled by the name it bore throughout General Kitchener's Division, for steadiness and regularity in camp and on the line of march.

Red Cross Funds.—The following sums were placed at my disposal to provide comforts for the regiment and for the use of the sick and wounded, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Toronto Ladies' Branch, Red Cross Society.....	107	12	8
Red Cross Society (per Lt.-Col. Mason).....	102	18	0
Soldiers' Wives' League, Winnipeg	61	7	8

The following articles were also received :—

Balaklava Caps, Books, &c., from Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, Toronto and Hamilton.

Comforts, from the Ladies of St. Thomas, Ont.

Reading Matter, from Mrs. Naylor, Halifax.

" " the Halifax Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

" " Y.M.C.A., Halifax.

Lime Juice, from Messrs. Simpson Bros., Halifax.

On account of the comparatively short service of the regiment, a considerable portion of the above money remains unexpended.

The thanks of the regiment are due to Mrs. Greenwood, wife of Lt.-Col. Greenwood (formerly O.C., 3rd P. of W. Dragoons and now District Inspector of Imperial Military Railways, Johannesburg), who was unremitting in her kindness to the sick and wounded of the regiment in the hospitals in the vicinity of Johannesburg, and who materially assisted in the distribution of the above funds. The kindness of the societies above named in placing the money at my disposal, and the untiring interest displayed by Mrs. Greenwood in the welfare of our sick, are keenly appreciated by all ranks.

10th Canadian Field Hospital, A.M.C.—During the voyage out and home, the 10th Field Hospital has been with the regiment. While engaged in active operations in the field, a detachment of the Field Hospital has been attached to the regiment, and I have

thus been enabled to closely watch its work. In my report on the fight at Boschbult I brought to the notice of the General Officer Commanding the splendid work performed by the detachment there, and the same consistent good work has characterized this detachment and the whole of the hospital throughout its service. Lt.-Col. Worthington and all ranks of his command have every cause to be proud of the reputation they have gained in South Africa.

Conclusion.—To the loyal and united co-operation of all ranks the successful issue of the work of the regiment during its 7½ months' service is wholly due.

Where such unanimous co-operation exists, it is very difficult to single out individuals for special mention, and it is therefore with a good deal of diffidence that I submit to your notice the names of the following officers and N.C.Officer's (in addition to those already mentioned in my Boschbult report, Appendix A1) for good service :—

*Major G. W. Cameron D.S.O. Acted as 2nd in command while regiment was in the field.

*Capt. J. D. Moodie..... } For continuous good service.
" J. H. Elmsley..... }
" J. E. Leckie, D.S.O... }

* " and Adjt. F. Church.. } Special good work in organization of regiment and during its service in the field.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. J. Graham. }

* " C. R. Tryon..... } In command of their respective Squadrons during absence on account of illness of their captains.
* " J. Richards (D.C.M.) . }

" A. F. Ashmead ..... } Continuous good service.
" F. Homer Dixon..... }
" H. J. Lambkin..... }

Qr. Mr. Sergt. F. E. Harris (Orderly Room Clerk).
*Transport Sgt. D. C. Forster Bliss (Acting R. S. M., Left Wing).
*S.S.M. W. A. Dyer.
* " P. G. Routh. (D.C.M.)
* " R. W. Stayner.
* " A. F. Woodhouse.
* " J. Brooker.
* " M. Docherty.
Hospital Sgt. J. K Niven.
Farrier Sgt. W. W. Milligan.
Sergt. A. Milne.
" R. F. Morkill.

In closing this report I desire to express my appreciation of the courtesy at all times extended to my Officers and men by Major-General Walter Kitchener, Colonel Cookson, and their respective Staffs, which will always be pleasantly remembered by the regiment.

Attached herewith are the following :—

Appendix "A"—Extracts from Staff Diary, re special events.
A1. Copy of despatch to O.C. Cookson's column after Boschbult.
B. Captain R. E. G. Leckie's report on Night March.
C. Lieut. Ryan's report on escort duty with General Walter Kitchener.
D. Killed in action or died of wounds or disease.
E. Wounded in action.
F. List of officers, N.C. officers and men returned on *Winifredian.*
F1. List of officers, N.C. officers and men left on command in South Africa.
F2. List of N. C. officers and men invalided home.
F3. List of N.C. officers and men discharged in South Africa.
F4. List of officers, N.C. officers and men left in South Africa sick.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. D. B. EVANS, Lt. Col.,
Commdg. 2nd Can. Mtd. Rifles.

* Mentioned in final list submitted by me to Commander-in Chief.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS FROM STAFF DIARY.

March 23.—At 6.30 p.m. the whole column marched from camp. No great-coats were carried nor wagons or ambulances taken. Each horse carried 6 pounds oats, and each man a half ration of biscuit and tinned meat, and 180 rounds of ammunition. The night was a fairly clear, moonlight night, and the column proceeded due west at a rapid rate, the pace being chiefly at a fast trot or gallop, with an occasional brief halt. The ground and country were undulating, with several large ridges, and partly convered with low bush. During the march several men and horses came to grief on account of the numerous ant holes and rabbit burrows passed over. Weak horses also broke down, but no effort was made to pick up either men or horses, as the object of the march was to push forward a distance of some 45 miles through country occupied by the enemy, and occupy a position in readiness to take part in a combined Drive of numerous columns back over this ground at day-break. Our column reached Witpoort Ridge, 45 miles distance, at 3 a.m., the left wing, under Major Cameron, formed, with the Imperial Mounted Infantry and Yeomanry, a reserve on the main road running through the ridge. The right wing, under Lt. Col. Evans, occupied the southern half of the ridge, some two and a half miles front, with a chain of outposts. The ridge being very rocky and difficult for horses to move over, it was 4.30 a.m. before a chain was fully completed. The north half of the ridge was similarly occupied by Damant's Horse. The orders were that at 5 a.m. the whole of the line should move eastward. Just after day-break the forward movement commenced, but my scouts and "A" Squadron, having become engaged with a party of the enemy, were unable to take part in the advance until the line proceeded some distance, and it was necessary for me to occupy the whole of the ground laid out with "C" and a portion of "B" Squadrons instead of with the whole right wing.

As this was the first time the regiment had come in touch with the enemy I attach herewith Capt. R.G.E. Leckie's account (marked "B") of this small engagement on the right of the outposts line. The general advance continued at a trot for a distance of seven miles. At about 7 a.m. our scouts, under Lieut. Callaghan, overtook and captured, in a very smart manner, six wagons, 100 head of cattle and two cape carts, which were being escorted by a party of the enemy. This capture included one prisoner, who had been previously wounded and was on one of the wagons. The regiment arrived in camp at Oorbietjesfontein at 5.30 p.m., having marched during the previous 23 hours some 80 miles. Shortly before reaching camp a heavy thunder and hail storm thoroughly drenched the troops. The wagons with supplies (men's blankets, &c.) had come out from Klerksdorp, escorted by 2,000 infantry. The casualties of the regiment for the day were found to be, on arrival in camp, one wounded slightly (Corpl. Ingram) and 22 missing. The result of the day's work of the regiment was that they killed two of the enemy, wounded two, took three prisoners, six wagons with oxen complete, three cape carts, 100 head of cattle and six ponies. Some thirty of our horses were left exhausted or injured on the road.

March 25.—All of the missing men returned to camp during the two following days. A few of our missing men had wandered into large parties of Boers and arrived in camp in various stages of scanty clothing, having been stripped by the enemy.

March 31.—The 1st and 2nd columns marched at 3 a.m., carrying two days' rations and one blanket per man. Right wing marched with main body—left wing, under Major Cameron, acted as escort to baggage convoy. The object of the march was a reconnaissance in force to the junction of Brakspruit and Harts river ; the remainder of the division to follow a few hours later, and to go into camp within reasonable distance of the above point. At about 10 a.m. Lieut. Callaghan and two scouts were

sent to the right to look for tracks of the enemy. He struck their trail to the west of north from the direction in which we were going, sent word back that he was on the trail of about 500 men and two guns, who could only be a few miles ahead. The column at once changed direction and a few minutes later the enemy was sighted. I was ordered to hold the right wing back until Major Cameron came up with the convoy, which was to be brought forward as quickly as possible. The remainder of the column galloped forward. When the advanced party, composed of about 60 men, reached Lieut. Callaghan, they galloped up to get the guns. When this party had gone about three miles, they were opened on by a strong Boer rear guard, concealed in the bush about a farm house and clumps of bush to the right and left. The advanced party at once dismounted and opened fire, being largely outnumbered. Within five minutes this party had two men killed and nine wounded, and fifteen horses killed. The main column then came in sight and the Boers rear guard retired. The Boers main body, when the main column galloped into view, showed up in great force, the lowest estimate being 2,500, and retired slowly towards the high ridges. They appeared to be contemplating an immediate attack on the portion of the column in view. About this time, however, the convoy appeared in sight and, as the wagons were moving across country in line instead of in column on the road, its appearance, with the right wing C.M.R. in advance, and the left wing surrounding it, gave the effect of a very large additional body of troops and, I believe, this, to some extent, deceived the enemy, as the convoy was enveloped in a cloud of dust and its exact component parts were difficult to distinguish. On arrival at Boschbult Farm our force at once went into camp, had the wagons laagered, wired together, and we commenced entrenching. The enemy outnumbered us by at least 500. A post of Mounted Infantry, about 200, with a Colt gun, Maxim and Pom-pom, were left at the farm about 600 yards in our rear.

Lieut. Bruce Carruthers, with the 3rd and 4th Troops, 'E' Squadron, who formed the rear guard of convoy, instead of following the convoy into camp, remained near the post referred to, as an observation post, and sent into camp for orders. The enemy now realizing our inferior strength, prepared to attack, and their two guns and pom pom opened on the camp. From 2 p.m. until 5 p.m. the camp was subjected to a tremendous rifle and shell fire concentrated from three sides, but every attempt to approach was driven back by the steady and well directed fire of our rifles and guns. At about 5 p.m. the enemy withdrew. Their artillery fire, though well directed, inflicted comparatively little damage, as few of their shells exploded. Their guns were those taken from Methuen's column. The concentration of the rifle fire was very severe and to this the casualties were chiefly due. While the camp was being attacked Lieut. Carruthers' party (about 21 men of the 3rd and 4th troops, 'E' Squadron) had moved off to the right of the farm. Sergt. Hodgins with another small party of the 3rd and 4th Troops, 'E' Squadron, was to the right of Lieut. Carruthers. Still further to the right was a detached post of about 75 Mounted Infantry. Several hundred Boers swept down on this post on the right, stampeding the Mounted Infantry, who galloped through the line occupied by our men. Lieut. Carruthers, assisted by Sergt. Perry, Corpl. Wilkinson, Lance-Corpl. Bond and Private McCall, kept his men in hand, dismounted them, and formed in a half moon shape to face the Boers. Sergt. Hodgins, whose men were being swept off in the stampede, rallied about ten of them and dismounted to meet the attack. The splendid stand made by Lieut. Carruthers' party without cover of any kind, and against overwhelming odds, was well worthy of the best traditions of Canada and the whole Empire. Before their ammunition was exhausted, 17 out of the 21 were either killed or wounded. Sergt. Perry, although badly wounded, fought until he was killed. Corporal Wilkinson, shot twice through the arm and body, continued fighting until he was shot through the eye. He then threw the bolt of his rifle into the long grass to render it useless to the enemy. Private Evans, although mortally wounded through the bowels, exhausted his ammunition, secured another bandolier, used it up, and, as the Boers were making their final rush, he broke his rifle rendering it useless. Private Evans died shortly after being brought into camp. Private Minchin, although wounded in six places, fired his last shot when the Boers were only 25 yards off, and threw his rifle bolt into the grass.

I have mentioned a few individual incidents showing the spirit displayed by this party, but an equally invincible courage and devotion to duty was displayed by Lieut. Carruthers and every man of the party with him.

The coolness and steadiness of the whole regiment in its first action was very remarkable, and the effect of the leavening of tried men—about 25 per cent—was plainly visible. Our total casualties were about 9 per cent of our strength. The main attack of the enemy was first against the rear of the camp. Here the banks of the spruit gave fair cover, and as the attack quickly enveloped the three exposed sides, it partly concentrated on the front, which offered no cover except the wagons. The trenches had only been commenced, and were too shallow to afford cover. While under heavy fire, trip wires were put down in event of a rush, and all ranks acted with absolute coolness. As the rifle fire from the front, if too high, would strike the rear firing line, and vice versa; and the fire from the left enfiladed the whole camp, the casualties both in men and horses were fairly numerous; but, considering the strength of the enemy and concentration of his fire, the total losses in the column was very small. As my regiment occupied several very exposed points on the line, its losses were rather heavier in proportion than those of the other troops engaged.

Total number of losses in the regiment for the day, during the engagement, were :—

Killed	8 N.C.O's. and men.
Wounded	3 Officers.
"	39 N.C.O's. and men.
Missing	7 N.C.O's. and men.
Horses (killed, destroyed, lost)	121.
Mules (killed, destroyed)	22

The work of the regimental medical staff and detachment of 10th. Canadian Field Hospital, now attached, deserves special mention. Surgeon-Major Devine was Acting P.M.O. for the two columus, and the ambulances were situated towards the rear and about the centre of the two columns. In all 200 casualties occurred in our force, and the wounded were dressed and attended to under as severe a rifle fire and a heavier shell fire than any other portion of the camp was exposed to. One patient was killed while his wound was being dressed, and several others received fresh wounds. At least twenty shells fell within a radius of 10 yards of the ambulances, and four of the mules of the Canadian section were killed. Had the shells exploded the Field Hospital would have been blown out of existence. The work of Surgeon-Major Devine, Surgeon-Major Duff and Lieutenant Roberts, and the excellent control and arrangement of the Field Hospital work for the two columns by Surgeon Major Devine, were specially noticed by the O.C., column.

From my personal observation I know that, without food since 9 a.m., our Canadian Medical Officers worked continuously from 2 p.m until midnight; after which hour they came one at a time to the regimental mess for a piece of biscuit, meat, and a cup of tea, and then worked on through the rain during the whole night.

After the enemy retired, the whole force proceeded to dig trenches, stretch wire trip lines and prepare for a night attack. After darkness set in, a party consisting of one Intelligence officer, one Intelligence man and Sergeant Lee of "A" Squadron, tried to get through to General Kitchener's Column, but ran into a large party of the enemy. Sergeant Lee's horse was shot and the party returned to camp. The Intelligence man was shot by our own troops in trying to get back to camp. The enemy made no attempt to renew the attack through the night nor the following morning. Their losses, given by one of their surgeons, was about 250, and their ambulances were at work all through the night and when we marched out the following day.

April 1.—At 11 a.m., in a heavy downpour of rain, I read the burial service over our gallant dead. We buried them at a well defined spot in the garden of Boschbult Farm, just by the Hartebestefontein road. Small crosses were placed at the head of each grave, and a roughly carved tombstone, inscribed "To the memory of the Canadian Mounted Rifles who fell in action here on March 31," surmounted by a Maple Leaf,

was placed in the centre of the plot. At the foot of this stone a bottle, inclosing a list of the dead and their positions in the grave, was placed.

About 12.30 p.m. the mounted men remaining with General Kitchener's Division appeared in sight, and, as the enemy had apparently withdrawn through the night, the affair was over. A peculiar circumstance in this engagement was that the party of Mounted Infantry referred to as stampeding, made its way to Driekil, where General Kitchener had made his camp—a distance of 20 miles—and reported to him that our column had been cut up and captured. This report was given a good deal of credence although not absolutely believed.

The loss of so many of our best men is greatly deplored by myself and the whole regiment, and the courage shown by them will always live in the memory of the regiment. The example shown by the wounded when brought into hospital is also worthy of special mention. Their cheerful patience during a journey of 20 miles in the pouring rain, or while waiting in a Boer farm-house, in the Boer lines, occupied as a hospital, the women of which were not by any means friendly, and with the younger Boers endeavouring to secure portions of their clothing, &c., being only prevented by the old Burghers, deserves the highest praise. Both in fighting and suffering they showed equal pluck and spirit.

The force we had come in contact with included the flower of the Boer Army, the following leaders being present with their commandoes—Delarey, DeWet, Kemp, Van Zuyl, Potgeiton, Wolmorans, Maas, DeVilliers, Liebenberge, and also Mr Steyn. From information received they expected to have been in possession of our camp by 5 p.m., and their heavy loss apparently deterred them from making a further attempt. Had they made a night attack the camp was in every way prepared to meet and repel it.

The available ambulances, including a number of the Canadian regimental light wagons, left for Kitchener's camp at 12 noon, and the column marched for the same destination at 3 p.m. Four troops, under Lieut. Kirkpatrick, with an ambulance, were sent out to search the woods to our left for wounded, but only picked up a couple of dying Boers, who were left in the first farm house.

The column marched across country and, within eight miles of camp, our wagons stuck fast, being short of mules. I sent back a party of men and had a few of our light wagons pulled up to the regiment. Orders were received to halt—8 p.m.—for the night, and stand by the horses till daybreak. The men and horses were very tired, having had only about ten hours sleep during the previous four nights, and the rain poured down. At the regimental mess wagon we built a fire and provided tea, cold meat and hard tack for General Kitchener and his staff, and Colonel Cookson and his staff, and all the officers of No. 1 column. We also gave them breakfast in the morning. As the men carried their rations on them they were independent of the wagons.

A list of names mentioned by me for good work is attached (Marked 'A1.')

The following N.C.O's. and man were promoted for distinguished gallantry in the field—Army Orders, South Africa, No. 532, April 21, 1902, viz.:

No. 352 Private P. H. Kelly (promoted Corporal).
" 166 Corporal J. A. Wilkinson (promoted Sergeant).
" 252 Lance Corpl. J. C. Bond (promoted Corporal).
" 185 Private G. McBeth (promoted Corporal).

The following N.C.O's. and men were mentioned for gallantry and good service in action—Army Orders, South Africa, No. 532, April 21, 1902, viz.:

No. 157 Sergt. J. C. Perry.
" 175 Private C. N. Evans.
" 771 Sergt. H. A. Lee.

April 7.—While at Klerksdorp with convoy, Capt. Snider received from Private Brace the following particulars of the death of No. 243 Corporal W. A. Knisley and No. 285 Private T. B. Day.

'Corporal Knisley, with a party of five men (No. 272 Private Brace, No. 261 Private Cline, No. 285 Private Day, No. 278 Private Minett, No. 280 Private McCall-

were on the right flank of Lieut. Carruthers' party in the engagement on March 31. They were cut off from the troop and, as the camp was surrounded by the enemy, they were unable to get back. They cautiously made their way back towards Klerksdorp, coming in contact with several small parties of Boers, whom they drove off. On Tuesday, April 1, they ran into a party of about 50 Boers, who attacked them. Corporal Knisley entrenched his party to meet this attack, and his little party fought from 4 p.m., on the 1st, until noon on Wednesday, 2nd instant, when all their ammunition was expended, and Corporal Knisley and Private Day were killed. The remaining four were taken prisoners and stripped by the Boers. They arrived in Klerksdorp on Friday, 4th, in a very exhausted condition, having been almost without food several days. Privates Brace and Cline were sent to hospital at Klerksdorp, and Privates Minett and McCall to regimental rest camp there. Corporal Knisley's party was composed of several of the best men in the regiment, and he personally had made a splendid record while out in South Africa with the Royal Canadian Dragoons previously; and his death, as well as that of Private Day, is a distinct loss to the regiment. When any of the party referred to rejoin the regiment, steps will be taken to locate the graves of Corporal Knisley and Private Day, in order to have them put in proper order.'

April 9.—The following Regimental Order was issued:—'The O. C. desires to express his great regret, in which he feels that all ranks of the regiment will join, at the deaths of Corporal Knisley and Private Day, who were killed on the 2nd instant, after a gallant fight of twenty hours against large odds. The splendid stand made by Corporal Knisley and his party of five men, when exhausted from want of food and sleep, is a record of courage and devotion to duty which will always live in the history of the regiment.'

The following cablegrams were received to-day from His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, and the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, respectively, viz:—

From Earl Minto to O. C. 2nd C.M.R.

'Hearty congratulations to all ranks on their splendid success. Deeply deplore heavy loss.'

From Hon. Dr. Borden to O. C. 2nd C.M.R.

'Congratulate you on regiment's bravery, but deeply deplore heavy loss.'

April 14.—Convoy and all wagons, dismounted men, and sick horses left at 7 a.m. for Klerksdorp. All mounted men (no guns) marched at 8.30 p.m. arriving at Rietfontein at 2 a.m. Stood by horses and waited for daybreak. Very chilly. At 5.30 a.m. column formed with its driving line covering 5 miles front, with 12 yards interval between each man. Regiment covered three miles, with 'B' Squadron half a mile in rear, acting as a support. Kier's column was on right and Lowe's column on left of ours, forming a total frontage of 15 miles. Driving in towards the right flank were supposed to be the Australians who, however, were not there. Towards the left flank Kekewich's column drove in. The driving line moved slowly forward pushing the few Boers who showed up slowly before them. The country covered was a distance of 37 miles, and included numerous very large and difficult kopjes covered with rough rocks. There was no time available for feeding or watering, and the line pushed steadily on, arriving at Klerksdorp about 6 p.m. The total result of the day's capture by the three columns was about 100 Boers; of this lot Lieutenant Ryan, of 'F' Squadron, procured nine (9), and 'B' Squadron four (4). Our regimental scouts, under Lieutenant Callaghan, were making a move by which they would have secured 26 more prisoners, but he was stopped by the O. C. column at the critical moment, and the prisoners were secured by Kier's column. On arrival at Klerksdorp congratulatory cables respecting our recent engagement were received from the Earl of Aberdeen, the Major-General Commanding the Canadian Militia; and a similar telegram from Major-General Alderson, Pretoria.

May 5.—Marched 7.30 a.m. and camped at Bultfontein at 3.30 p.m.

May 6.—Marched 7.30. Halted Riet Vlei from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Left wing going forward to reconnoitre Witpoort. The column camped at Kurannafontein, four miles west of Witpoort. Our regimental scouts captured two Boers with rifles and bandoliers complete, one cape cart, four horses and two mules.

May 7. All the columns formed into a driving line, the two wings of the regiment covering a front of three miles and forming its own supports and reserve. Small parties of enemy seen in front but no opposition. Arrived at Doornpan (137) and made entrenched camp. A welcome supply of potatoes on farm here.

May 8.—Marched 7.30 a.m., continuing driving line as yesterday. Enemy still moving on but not fighting us. Made an entrenched camp at Graspan at 4 p.m. Good water here. Lieutenant Carruthers and Lieutenant Hiam admitted to hospital.

May 9.—Marched 7.30 a.m. Outspanned at noon at Harts river. River almost dry. Captain Elmsley with 1½ squadrons patrolled river towards south, rejoining column shortly after it resumed march, about 2 p.m. As the river was dry in the direction that this party patrolled it was impossible to water the horses. DeBeers and Van-Zuyl's commandoes reported in front. Went into camp and entrenched at 4.30 p.m. between lots 22 and 34, unsurveyed district north of Scheeizer Reneke. No water for horses or men here, and horses in a bad way the day being very hot. The regimental scouts, under Lieutenant Callaghan, captured 300 sheep and one prisoner.

May 10.—Marched 7.30 a.m. Van Zuyl and DeBeer's commandoes could be seen in the distance moving along the front trying to find an opening to break through. On account of the closing in of the north and south flanks of the driving line, our front driving line has been gradually thickening during the past three days; the intervals between men being reduced from 25 yards to 10 yards. Country passed over very rough, and very little water available. Enemy apparently puzzled and undecided by extreme length and strength of driving line, but made no opposition. Camped and entrenched at Mooifontein, along the wire fence dividing the Transvaal from the Colony (Bechuanaland). Found good water here, which was very badly needed.

May 11.—Marched 7.30 a.m. Boers seen moving up and down the line looking for an opening. Columns closing in from both sides on the front, the westerly side of the drive being formed by the blockhouses along the Kimberley and Mafeking line of railway. Lieut. Ryan, with 1st troop of "F" Squadron, who was sent out as an Observation Post, before our Column marched, captured 150 cattle, 60 donkeys, two mules and five horses; the Boers in charge abandoning them on being attacked by this troop. The regimental scouts, under Lieut. Callaghan, later in the day captured 200 head of cattle, 15 horses and 6 mules. The driving line was concentrated at Vryburg at 3 p.m. The total result of the drive, in which some 10,000 troops had been engaged, resulted as follows:—

Killed 1, prisoners 354, rifles 262, horses 326, mules 95, donkeys 60, wagons 175, cape carts 61, cattle 3,500, sheep 13,000, S.A. ammunition 6,340, trek oxen 106.

The following telegram from Commander-in-Chief received by Gen. Ian Hamilton—'Capital result. Tell troops I highly appreciate their exertions and consider result very satisfactory. We have now, since Methuen's mishap, taken 860 out of Delarey's forces.'

During the drive all ranks showed great zeal and intelligence and won the praise of the O. C. Column and the G. O. C. Division. The health and fitness for work of the regiment was excellent. The absence of water and the roughness of the country during the last three days of the drive was very trying on the horses.

June 1.—The following telegram was received by the G. O. C. from General Ian Hamilton—'I am ordered to revert to my post as Chief-of-Staff at Head-Quarters, and must therefore bid you and your gallant troops farewell. Please convey to them my hearty good wishes and congratulate them from me on having played so distinguished and leading a part in the closing scene of the South African War, whereby I am convinced you have contributed in a very special degree to the termination of hostilities.'

June 4.—The following telegram was received from the General Commander-in-Chief, South Africa, by Colonel Cookson, temporarily commanding the Division—'Please communicate to your troops the following gracious message which I have received from H. M. the King, and for which I have thanked him in the name of all concerned —Begins—Heartiest congratulations on termination of hostilities. I also congratulate

my brave troops under your command for having brought this long and difficult campaign to so glorious and successful a conclusion.'

June 14.—The following Division (After) Order, dated June 14, was received from the C.S.O., General Walter Kitchener's Division—'The G.O.C., on relinquishing command of the Forces, desires to thank all ranks for the hearty support they have given him, and the good work done. The work has been hard, and often tiresome, but the results have been always satisfactory. In bidding all ranks good-bye, the G.O.C. hopes that many of those he is now parting from may again serve with him, and that all will soon return to their homes to receive the congratulations which they so richly deserve.'

By Order,

R. A. K. MONTGOMERY, Major, C.S.O.

June 4 to June 13.—Lieut. R. H. Ryan, with 25 N.C.O's. and men, 2nd Can. Mounted Rifles, formed part of personal escort to Major-General Walter Kitchener, Commissioner of the Western Transvaal for receiving the surrender and arms of the Burghers.

Lieut. Ryan's report is attached hereto, marked "C".

T. D. B. EVANS, Lt. Col.,
Commanding 2nd C.M.R.

A. 1.

Copy of C. O's. despatches to O. C., Colonel Cookson's Column.—After Boschbult, April 3, 1902.

* —Surg. Major J. A. Devine, Surg. Major H. R. Duff, No. 352 P'te. P. H Kelly (Acting temporarily as Hospital Orderly).

These officers and this man attended to the wounded during the whole engagement, under a constant shell and musketry fire.

*—Lieut. T. H. Callaghan, No. 376 P'te. J. M. Todd, No. 705 P'te. P. Hendryx (wounded), took up and followed the trail of one of the enemy's columns who had guns with it.

*—Lieut. Bruce Carruthers, who was in command of the rear guard of the convoy and remained in rear of the camp as an observation post. His troop, which was extended, was enveloped by a large body of the enemy. He rallied and dismounted his troop, composed of about 21 men, and they fought to a finish against large odds, their total casualties being 3 killed, 12 wounded, and 3 missing. The latter are supposed to be killed.

No. 157, Sergt. J. C. Perry (killed); No. 166, Corporal J. A. Wilkinson (dangerously wounded); No. 252, Lance Corporal J. C. Bond (wounded), who assisted Lieut. Carruthers to rally his troop.

No. 185, Private G. McBeth, who, under a heavy fire, assisted Lieut. Carruthers to get the wounded into shelter.

No. 175, Private C. N. Evans (died of wounds) exhausted his own ammunition after he was mortally wounded, secured another bandolier, and used it up; then broke his rifle so that it would be of no use to the enemy, and died shortly after he was brought into camp.

*—Lieut. R. H. Ryan, who was shot in the arm, had his wound dressed, and immediately returned to his post and remained there for the rest of the day and the night.

The following officers displayed great zeal in arranging the trenches and wire defences of my portion of the camp. While their work may not be of sufficient import-

*—Mentioned in final list submitted by me to the Commander-in-Chief, for continuous good service.
T. D. B. E., Lt.-Col.

ance that their names might be included in despatches to the War Office, I should like their good work to be brought before the notice of the G.O.C., Kitchener's divisions.

Capt. R. G. E. Leckie.
*—Capt. P. E. Thacker.
*—Lieut. G. H. Kirkpatrick.
*—Lieut. W. R. Marshall.

T. D. B. EVANS, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Can. Mtd. Rifles.

Driekuil, 3, 4, '02.

B.

Copy of Captain R. G. E. Leckie's report on Night March of March 23.

OORBIETJESFONTEIN, March 25, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the night march of the 23rd, several men of 'A' Squadron were left behind the Column owing to their horses falling or giving out. All except two eventually rejoined the Column, some on foot. Of the two, Private Haggerty was captured, while leading his lame horse, by a commando of about 60 Boers dressed in khaki and wearing helmets. When he discovered the party were Boers he threw away his rifle bolt and hid all his ammunition. Private Haggerty reported last evening. Private Fraser, the other missing man, was reported as being seen stripped by Boers, making his way to Klerksdorp, at 3 a.m. on 24th, in company with four other Canadians. On arriving on the Witpoort Ridge, the scouts, under Lieut. Callaghan, and 1st Troop 'A' Squadron, occupied the most southerly position. Three hundred yards north of them was Lieut. E. Blake Allan, with the 2nd Troop of 'A' Squadron, and about the same interval separated the 3rd Troop from the 2nd, and the 4th from the 3rd. I was with Lieut. Fishwick and the 3rd Troop, when word was sent back that the Boers were advancing on the position occupied by Lieuts. Tryon and Callaghan. I immediately had the horses led in rear of the 4th Troop and informed Lieuts. Richards and Hiam, of 'B' Squadron, telling the latter to carry the word along. Returning to the threatened position I met a scout returning with a young Boer prisoner. While questioning him I heard firing and immediately proceeded to the point from which it came. On arriving there I found that Lieuts. Callaghan, Tryon and E. B. Allan had retired with the troops to a favorable defensive position and, while there, had fired on three approaching Boers, killing two. After my arrival, Lieut. Callaghan and some scouts went forward to examine the bodies, which lay about 50 yards from the position. On hearing a movement in the bushes they fired several shots, wounding severely one man, as subsequently discovered. The rifle was taken from the nearest dead Boer and all retired to a position which I selected in rear of the 3rd Troop. A train of wagons was observed moving in a south-easterly direction across the south end of the kopje just as day was breaking, and Boers were seen inspanning on the western side of the hill, when it was noticed that the general movement of our troops had begun, consequently all thought of their capture had to be abandoned. I gave orders to mount and extend immediately on leaving the kopje. Owing to meeting the Boers, 'A' Squadron was not occupying its assigned position in the general scheme, part of 'D' and 'B' Squadrons having moved across our front. However, we filled in whatever gaps occurred on the right of the line. Later in the day Lieut. Callaghan and some scouts captured some wagons from the Boers, and Lieut. E. Blake Allan with 2nd Troop, brought them safely into camp, although followed for some time by several Boers. The 1st Troop, under Lieut. Tryon, was forming the centre of the advance for most of the day, while the 4th Troop and most of the 3rd Troop were in the second line under Sqdn. Sergt. Major Dyer.

*—Mentioned in final list submitted by me to the Commander-in-Chief, for continuous good service.
T. D. B. E., Lt.-Col.

The horses being tired from the hard night's march, and having to move rapidly to catch up with the extended line, had the tendency to mix up the units, particularly as each Troop of 'A' Squadron left the ridge for the same point. Had it not been for Lieut. Callaghan's good work with the scouts, serious trouble might have occurred before the ridge could be left with safety.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. G. EDWARDS LECKIE, Capt.,
2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

To Lt. Col. T. D. B. Evans, C.B.,
Commandg. 2nd C.M.R.

"C."

From Lieut. R. F. Ryan, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, to O.C., 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

KLERKSDORP, June 15, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, according to instructions, I reported to General Walter Kitchener, at his Headquarters near Klerksdorp, at 9.30 a.m. on June 4, 1902, having under my command 25 N. C. Officers and men from the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

At precisely 10 a.m. the General, with convoy and escort, moved northward across the veldt.

The detail of the troops told off for this expedition was as follows :—

Colonel Mercier, R.H.A. (in command of escort).
Capt. Mann, C. S.O.

1	Officer,	25	N.C.O.'s	and men,	2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.
1	"	25	"	"	R.H.A. Mounted Rifles.
1	"	25	"	"	Mounted Infantry.
1	"	25	"	"	New Zealanders and Australians.
1	"	25	"	"	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Making a total of the escort proper, apart from General Kitchener's personal staff of 7 officers and 125 N.C.O.'s and men.

After some hours' trekking, the party reached Palmeitfontein and camped for the night. Here Corporal McDonald, with one wagon from the 10th Canadian Field Hospital, was attached to the troops.

On the 5th, we marched to Ventersdorp. On the 6th, we still marched in a northerly direction, and without notable incident, to Tafleskop, a distance of 38 miles.

Leaving this latter place at 7 a.m. on the 7th, after a ride of about four miles, the party was met by General Delarey and his Secretary, Mr. Fenner. The greeting between General Kitchener and the famous Boer Commander was most cordial. The formalities over, we proceeded to Dorncomb, where the commandoes of both General Delarey and General Kemp, numbering in all 1,114 men, lay waiting our arrival. Dorncomb lies in a large depression, abounding with thorn trees, and about which are dotted the homes of the Burghers. All these houses were, as far as one could see, as yet untouched by the war, and about the grassy slopes between the clumps of bushes stock were grazing.

The party rode towards a spot where the commandoes could be seen gathered together upon a small rise of land, with rifles stacked, awaiting the time to surrender.

Within a reasonable distance the British party halted, and General Kitchener, having dismounted, walked, in company with General Delarey and Mr. Fenner, to a spot where a large stone lay. On this he mounted and read to the assemblage the terms of the surrender. At its conclusion the Burghers gave three hearty cheers for His Majesty the King. Our General then gave a lunch, to which both Britons and Boers did ample justice; there being present of the former, all the staff officers and officers of the escort; and of the latter, Generals Delarey and Kemp, and all the field cornets of their joint commandoes.

The real work of the surrender was proceeded with immediately after the repast, the officers working in pairs and taking the age, names and district from which each of the Burghers came. I, in company with Capt. Burgess, of the M.I.'s, was detailed to the Johannesburg Commando, which included the remainder of the old Stadts Artillery and the Zarps, making all told a total of 635. Of the Stadts Artillery there were but one officer, one corporal and 12 men remaining; whilst of that once magnificent regiment, the Zarps, only 12 stood up to swear allegiance to the King.

The ages given by members of the commandoes were truly astonishing, the finished list ranging from 13 years to 75. The rank and file of this force impressed me strongly by not only their fine physique, but also by their generally smart appearance. It was most noticeable that about one-third of the whole were dressed in home-made suits of leather, capable of almost endless wear. It is further worthy of remark that an officer and six men, with two helios, being all who remained of General Delarey's Signalling Corps, also put in an appearance on the occasion. Of the rifles piled in our wagons, about one-half were Lee-Enfield, captured at one time or another from our forces; and the ammunition, when counted, only totalled about twelve rounds to each rifle.

In conversation with General Kemp upon matters connected with the war, I took occasion to ask him how many men were in the force that attacked Col. Cookson's Column at Brakspruit, and he assured me that the number was about 2,400. Of the Boer losses on that occasion he would say nothing. At 4 p.m., having completed the work in connection with the surrender, we moved in a westerly direction to Murricks, distance about 7 miles, and there camped for the night.

The 8th was uneventful. The party halted for the noon hour at Druffontein, advancing later to Weigleb roomspruit and there making our camp for that night.

At 7.30 a.m. upon the 9th., General Walter Kitchener, escorted by myself and a Troop of Canadians, rode to the Waterkloof. Here we found the Boers, to the number of 800, laagered in another depression, similar to Dorncomb; their wagons, women, children, horses and oxen, all being with them.

General Kitchener at once rode in and was surprised to find the Burghers all armed and in a very turbulent mood. General Delarey went at once to ascertain the cause of the trouble and returning to General Kitchener explained that the Boers wanted time in which to have explained to them some points of the surrender on which they were not sure. Accordingly we retired. After a wait of nearly two hours General Delarey again returned, and said that the party could now come into the laager. We did so and the surrender commenced, it must be confessed with not very good grace upon the part of the Boers, who, in many cases, angrily threw down their arms in a heap, some times so heavily as to break them and render them useless. One typical Boer, well over six feet in height, and with a huge growth of shaggy whiskers, strode to the front and holding up his rifle said—'I have carried this over two years and it has killed more than one British soldier. Now it may go.' He whirled it about his head and flung it many feet away; then strode away through the thorn bushes.

General Celliers (pronounced by the Boer Cell-gee) was in command of this body. They were a far rougher lot than those of General Delarey or General Kemp, and hailed from Zeerust, Lichtenburg and Mafeking. I might here mention that at this surrender, as well as at all others on this trip, the Field Cornets were allowed to keep their arms.

Towards the end of the proceedings at this laager it was discovered that the Burghers had one fifteen pounder (field gun) not accounted for, and were promptly told that they would not be allowed to return to their farms till they brought it in. They

accordingly detailed a party and the missing weapon was promptly found and came rumbling back into our possession.

The General and escort then moved on to Lichtenburg, accompanied by the Boers, and, having arrived there, camped in a square of the town; the Burghers occupying another. On the ride from Waterkloof to Lichtenburg an incident occurred in which General Kitchener narrowly escaped serious injury. The party had just arrived at the farm of General Delarey, and the Officers were galloping over the veldt in search of springbok, when General Kitchener, raising his rifle, took quick aim at one of the flying beasts. There was a loud report and the General's rifle was seen to fall to the ground. It was shortly learned that the bolt of the weapon had blown out and passed through the General's helmet, narrowly missing his head. In fact a small piece of the flying metal did graze his cheek.

Leaving Lichtenburg on the morning of the 11th, the party marched to Rooijantjestfontein, which was reached about noon. This place is most remarkable, being a Kaffir town of 5,000 inhabitants, with church, square and residences, all of a substantial and symmetrical type. The houses which we saw were all very clean and the whole town a credit to the native population. The afternoon was taken up by trekking to Nitschot, where General Kitchener decided to stay for the night.

On the 12th the party advanced to Goedgedacht. The day was miserably cold and raw, and upon reaching our destination we found 500 Boers waiting to surrender. We also found a Boer Hospital with two doctors and half a dozen nurses. Most of the men had on British Cavalry cloaks to protect them from the weather. This surrender being completed and rations issued, General Kitchener, placing six men from each mounted unit of the escort under my command, ordered me to accompany him to Riet Vlei, some 25 miles distance. We reached our destination in three hours, after a very fast ride. The transport had in the meantime taken a short cut to the same place from the camp of the night before. Early on the morning of the 13th we left for Klerksdorp, reaching that point at noon. General Kitchener here congratulated the escort upon the excellence of its work during the trek.

I may say that at various points along all the route parties of Boers had surrendered, making the grand total of surrenders, the time out, and distances travelled, as follow :—

Surrenders	3,000
Days Out	10
Distance travelled	375 miles.

During the trip I was enabled to get excellent snapshots of General Delarey, General Kemp, General Celliers, and all Field Cornets.

It is a pleasure to me to be able to testify, before closing this report, to the excellent behaviour of the men under my command throughout the whole trip, and to bring to your notice the willing manner in which all duties were undertaken. I would also wish to express my satisfaction at the able way in which Sergt. Milne, as Troop Sergeant, handled all work which devolved upon him.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. H. RYAN, Lieut.,
2nd Can. Mtd. Rifles.

APPENDIX D.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED IN ACTION, DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION, OR OF DISEASE.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Where buried.
789	Private.....	Moore, R. J....	Dysentery.....	19-3-02	Newcastle.
157	Sergeant....	Perry, J. C.....	Killed in action at Boschbult.	31-3-02	Boschbult.
162	Corporal....	Sherritt, A.....			
838	Private.....	Peters, W. T.....			
762	"	Vollrath, W.....			
191	"	Huston, M. G. A.. .			
175	"	Evans, C. N.... ...			
213	"	Milligan, W. P. K ...			
862	"	West, A.....	Died of wounds received in action at Boschbult.	1-4-02	Boschbult.
347	"	Campbell, D. H.....		2-4 02	Driekuil.
243	Corporal....	Knisley, W. A.....	Killed in action.....	2-4-02	About four miles south of Wolmorans, along the telegraph line.
285	Private....	Day, T. B..			
672	"	Leslie, W. J.....	Enteric.....	17-4-02	Germiston.
15	Corporal....	Howard, F. S. McL...	Died of wounds received in action at Boschbult.	27-4-02	Klerksdorp.
509	Private.....	Drury, J.	Enteric	21-4-02	"
78	Farrier-Sgt.	Margeson, J. R.....	"	22-5-02	Vryburg.
865	Private.....	Banfield, E. S	"	5-6-02	Germiston.
720	Shoeing-smith.	Hunter, W. H.....	Died of wounds received in action at Boschbult.	30-6-02	"

APPENDIX E.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

LIST OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN WOUNDED IN ACTION.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Nature of Wound.
	Lieutenant	Ryan, R. H.	31 3-02	Slight.
	"	Mackay, G. B.	"	Serious.
	"	Markham, R. F.	"	Severe.
419	Private	Fisher, J. C.	"	Serious.
854	"	Fortey, A.	"	Slight.
465	"	Hendryx, P.	"	"
339	Sergeant	Othen, C. R.	"	"
380	Corporal	Simms, J.	"	"
329	Sergeant	Western, T.	"	"
884	Private	McDonald, Alexander.	"	"
750	"	Dennehy, F. W.	"	Severe.
840	"	Grafius, J. C.	"	Dangerous.
804	"	Hodges, F. B.	"	Severe.
709	Sergeant	Ingram, L. deC.	24 3-02	Slight.
845	Private.	Liezert, S. M.	31-3 02	Dangerous.
744	Sergeant	Milne, A.	"	Severe.
795	Private	Shelton, L.	"	"
86	"	Beeswanger, J. N.	"	Slight.
93	Shoeing-smith	Derrah, C. A.	"	Severe.
71	Private	Hawes, H.	"	Slight.
169	Private	Ballard, H. E.	"	Slight.
252	Corporal	Bond, J. C.	"	"
289	Private	Corson, C. S.	"	Serious.
375	Farrier Sergeant	Dewar, N. M.	"	Slight.
266	Private.	Ferguson, A.	"	"
193	"	Kendell, J. A.	"	"
198	"	Millen, J. W.	"	Severe.
158	Shoeing-smith	Minchin, J. K	"	Dangerous.
161	Private	Pyke, F. A.	"	Slight.
184	"	Rorison, C. K.	"	Severe.
267	"	Smith, F. A	"	Dangerous.
177	"	Stokes, W	"	Severe.
166	Sergeant	Wilkinson, J. A	"	Dangerous.
168	Private	Monro, A. E.	"	Slight.
635	"	Cooper, F	"	"
666	"	Murphy, M.	"	"
400	Farrier-Sergeant	McKugo, G.	"	Dangerous.
601	Private	McPherson, W. E.	"	Slight.
676	"	Smith, W. F.	"	"
567	"	Tennant, J.	"	Dangerous.
629	"	Wildman, F. C.	"	Slight.

APPENDIX F.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

LIST of Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men Who Returned to Canada on *Winifredian.*

Lieut.-Colonel Evans, T. D. B.
Major Merritt, W. H.
" Cameron, G. W.
Surg.-Major Devine, J. A.
" Duff, H. R.
Vet.-Captain Riddle, R.
Captain Moodie, J. D.
" Elmsley, J. H.
" Leckie, J. E.
" Macdonald, J. F.
" Thacker, P. E.
" Snider, I. R.
Captain and Adjutant Church, F.
" Q.-Master Graham, J.
Lieutenant Tryon, C. R.
" Richards, J. C.
" Ryan, R. H.
" Marshall, W. R.
" Ashmead, A. F.
" Dixon, F. H.
Lieutenant Callaghan, T. H.
" Carruthers, B.
" Kirkpatrick, G. H.
" Douglas, H. S.
" Mackay, G. B.
" Fishwick, H. F. W.
" Clarkson, E. P.
" Hiam, H.
" Brunton, H. G.
" Farrell, G. W. M.
" Lambkin, H. J.
" Graham, J. D.
" Allan, J. W.
" Demers, S. J. A.
" Gault, A. H.
" Loudon, W. J.
" Simpson, C. P. B.
" Rodden, W.
Vet.-Lieutenant James, A. E.

Head-Quarters Staff—
No. —, R.S.M. Hynes, J.
519, Q.M.S. Reichert, E.
548, " Harris, F. E.
859, Staff-Armourer Sergt. Donaldson, R.
855, Staff-Sergt. Bliss, D. C. F.
668, Sergeant Bowie, G. S.
269, Corpl. Bugler McCormick.
352, Corporal Kelly, P. H.
194, Lance-Sergt. Niven, J. K.
690, Private Bennett, C. E.
304, " Burgess, E. L.
172, " Burr, R.
340, " Cooper, H.
443, " Defries, T.
4, " Duchene, H.
154, " Ferguson, E. A.
447, " Graham, E.
774, " Grestock, H.
683, " Guy, W. F.
277, " Harrison, W. L.
857, " Isaacs, C. M.
316, " Macdonald, D. A.
474, " Powell, E.
486, " Sexton, F.

"A" Squadron—
No. 429, Private Anderson, B. H.
363, " Andrews, W. H.
905, " Ball, H. A.
326, S -smith Barnard, G. E.
349, Private Barrett, J. Y.
337, " Baty, W.
428, " Botterell, T.
434, " Boyce, A. C.
373, Corporal Bradley, W. A.
225, Private Bredin, J. W.
403, " Brent, J.
317, " Buchanan, J. J.
323, " Cameron, M. C.
880, Private Clayton, E. H.
423, " Cooke, C. S.
420, " Cooke, W.
413, " Cooke, G. H.
115, Bugler, Cooke, W. C.
333, Private Cooney, C.
369, " Comborough, C.
378, Corporal Coulter, R. J.
427, Private Crossley, F. E.
394, " Dean, G.
315, " Devine, C.
300, S.S.M. Dyer, W. A.
345, Private Elliott, E. N.
381, " Ellis, F. C.
357, " Erswell, H. W.
419, " Fisher, J. C.
366, " George, H.
343, " Giles, T. H.
425, " Gilroy, C. H.
383, Lance-Corpl. Gladden, F. W.
371, Private Glen, J. F.
328, " Gordon, H.
372, " Goss, W. H.
318, " Grindey, J.
872, " Great, G. C.
421, " Hackney, A. N.
435, " Haggerty, A.
367, Lance-Corpl. Harper, W. H.
361, Private Hart, E.
404, " Hayward, E. J.
348, " Herriot, A. A.
353, Corporal Hilder, A. E.
402, Sergeant Hughes, T. P.
384, Private Isley, W.
875, " Jackman, H.
364, " Jackson, A. S.
365, " Jenkins, D.
359, " Kendrew, C. E.
879, " Kerr, M. M.
382, " King, C. E.

"A" Squadron—*Con.*

No. 342, Private King, J. L.
871, Sergeant Lee, H. A.
356, Private Leighton, A.
433, " Little, H.
412, " Livingstone, J. H.
396, " Lowe, F. T.
401, " Maitland, T. R.
426, " Martin, J. S.
341, " Millard, T.
325, " Morrison, D.
406, " Murray, D.
335, " McKinney, M. E.
327, S. Smith McLean, W. J.
368, Private McLellan, P.
395, " Nanson, E. W.
336, " Nex, A. R.
358, " Nixon, H. B.
436, " Pauline, J. A.
362, " Payette, L. C.
858, " Pelly, P. B.
410, " Rennie, C.
393, " Robertson, W.
338, " Rose, J.
370, " Rowell, J.
314, Lce.-Corpl. Ryan, J.
306, S.Q.M.S. Sawyer, W. S.
307, Corporal Sherlock, H.
380, " Simms, J.
354, Private Slack, J.
322, " Smith, A. P.
876, " Smith, A. R.
387, Lce.-Corpl. Stringer, A.
312, Private Tegart, H.
331, " Tempest, A.
311, " Treston, J.
385, " Tuck, E. S.
329, Sergeant Western, T.
856, Private Whitehead, J.
288, Bugler Williams, D. F.
418, Corporal Wilson, T. R.
874, Private Young, F. C.
303, " Wallace, A.

"B" Squadron.—

No. 440, Sergeant Adams, D. E.
498, Private Alexander, J. B.
506, " Anderson, J.
870, Lce.-Corpl. Arnaud, E. M,
494, Private Baird, J.
456, " Barton, M. E.
457, " Beckton, J.
557, " Brown, J.
523, " Burke, F. G.
502, " Campbell, W. J.
503, " Cantrill, F.
493, " Carleton, C. H.
520, Sergeant Carson, T. E.
538, Private Christopher, A. M.
233, " Clarke, S. A.
732, " Clay, F.
521, " Conway, A.
890, " Cooke, W.
458, " Copeman, G.
556, " Craig, D.
913, Buglar Crane, H.
860, Private Crerar, P. D. S.
545, " de Pass, F. C.
459, " Dewey, J.
492, " Dickson, G. A.
863, " Dolphin, J. R.
239, " Dowling, J. E.
543, " Entwistle, J.
445, " Fay, A. W.
141, " Fleming, M. J.
461, " Gamsby, G.
529, " Gillis, J.
510, " Gowen, E. D.
446, " Gwyn, E. C. H.
No. 462, Private Hall, F. A.
463, " Hall, G. L.
448, " Hamilton, E.
504, " Harland, A. S.
564, " Harrison, W.
135, " Hasell, J.
497, " Hennessy, J. T.
149, " Hill, J. L.
888, " Hughes, C. N.
886, " Hunter, J.
434, " Irvine, R. B.
535, " Irvine, R. E.
547, Lce.-Corpl. Jannings, G. L.
487, Sergeant Kembry, S. J.
885, Private Kennedy, A.
537, " Kristofferson, A.
563, " Kyle, W.
539, " Laidlaw, A.
491, " Lapslie, E.
891, " Law, J.
505, " Leitch, C. T.
587, Sergeant Martin, J.
465, Private Metcalf, W. S.
555, " Millar, J.
512, " Milward, E. P.
469, " Mitchell, J. G.
468, " Monkman, W. I.
792, " Moodie, A. D.
779, " Moodie, D. G.
130, " Moore, M.
439, Lce.-Sergt. More, P. J.
467, Private Moseley, D. H.
907, " Murphy, A.
882, " Murphy, E.
546, " Murray, E. F.
559, " Myles, A.
416, " McAllister, T. L.
481, " McCloy, A. R.
884, " McDonald, Alexander.
883, " McDonald, Archibald.
500, " McEown, P. R.
471, " McEwen, D. J.
528, " McGillivray, D. J.
480, " McIver, N.
808, " McIvor, D.
566, S. Smith, McKenzie, J.
533, Private McMechan, C. A.
551, " McMullen, G. E.
187, " McMurphy, A.
472, Corporal McNeill, J.
560, Private McTavish, J. N.
536, " Neff, C.
160, " Oelschlager, A.
473, " O'Flynn, W. A.
478, Corporal Oliver, J.
128, Private Paget, T. E.
514, Lance Corporal Peters, C. B.
887, Private Phillips, G. G.
752, Corporal Richardson, W. G.
542, Private Riddall, A. E.
475, " Robinson, J.
133, " Rogers, L. V.
257, S. S. M. Routh, P. G.
889, Private Ryan, P.
526, " Sayce, G. J. C.
527, S.-Smith, Sayce, W.
148, Private Scott, D. G.
451, " Sharp, L. L.
541, Farr.-Sergt. Slack W. E.
530, Private Smith, A. F.
476, " Steel, G.
489, " Steele, R. E.
227, " Storey, T. F.
515, " Sutherland, J. A.
482, " Sutherland, H. A.
483, " Sutherland, T. L.
454, Corporal Thomas, P. G.
868, Private Townshend, G. E.
165, " Tylor, H. E.

„ B " Squadron—*Con.*

No. 499, Private Underwood, P.
477, " Wallace, W. W.
452, " Walsh, N.
550, " Williams, H. E.
455, S.Q.M.S. Woods, W.

" C " Squadron—

No. 718, Private Archer, G. C.
717, " Archer, T.
794, " Barry, J.
763, Lce.-Sergt. Bate, E. S.
901, Private Baxter, W. B.
755, " Bayne, R.
821, " Bell, W. McP.
754, " Bennett, R. T.
898, " Boyer, A.
897, " Brandon, E. J.
830, " Brown, W.H.
815, Corporal Burnside, A. J.
825, Private Butler, S.
787, " Campbell, D. R.
831, " Campbell, L. A.
761, " Chase, M.
878, " Clampitt, J. H.
532, " Clampitt, F. R.
791, " Cooke, P.
721, " Coutts, J.
756, " Cudmore, J. G.
832, Corporal Custance, J. H. M.
796, Saddler Dallas, R.
750, Private Dennehy, F. W.
782, " Donald, J. J.
805, " Douglas, J.
619, S.Q.M.S. Dunlop, C. J.A. C.
742, Private Ellis, A. H.
747, " Falconer, W. McL.
748, " Fleming, S. C. B.
733, " Gallaugher, D.
834, Corporal Genest, J. A. A.
793, Private Gooding, J. E. P.
581, " Gow, A. M.
730, " Gregson, H.
822, " Hale, J. H.
728, Corporal Harper, F. V.
760, Lce. Corporal Hawtrey, R. O.
12, Private Hebert, F.
739, " Henry W. J.
745, " Hewetson, H. J.
835, Farr. Sergt. Hilliard, G. L.
738, " Hingston, M. E.
810, Private Hogan, L. H.
767, " Huckerby, A.
709, Sergeant Ingram, L. deC.
731, Private Jefferson, W. E.
768, " Johnson, J.
844, " Joyce, H.
896, " Kerfoot, E.
540, " Killaly, H.
807, " Lambert, R. A.
845, " Liezert, S. M.
843, S. Smith Lovatt, S.
741, Private Lowes, R. T.
819, " Lowes, S. H.
866, " Mair, C. G.
842, " Manahan, G. F.
518, Sergeant Martin, H. J.
814, Private Menary, J. A.
781, " Miller, F. C.
744, Sergeant Milne, A.
302, " Milthorp, H.
749, Private Mitchell, E. J.
894, " Moore, E.
751, " Morgan, W. H.
729, Lce. Corpl. Munro, H. S.
764, Private McBryan, A.
831, S. Smith McColl, A. E.
769, Private McDaniel, M. G.
723, " McDowall, D. T.
No. 824, Private McEwen, C.
711, S. Smith McLeod, A.
712, Private McLeod, H.
847, " McMillan, L.
303, " McMillan, T.
826, " Neelands, S.
757, " Newman, W. S.
743, " Nicholls, H, F.
811, " Orr, F.
839, " Parsons, F. V.
726, " Pearson, T. W.
740, " Price, H.
771, " Reid, A. I.
778, " Richardson, W.
737, " Robertson, A. P.
772, Lce. Corpl. Robinson, G. F.
765, Private Rogers, C. A.
554, " Rooke, G. C.
818, " Routh, A.
736, " Ryan, W. C.
759, " Sale, I. M.
783, " Saville, F. G.
790, " Shirkie, T. A.
809, " Smith, W. G.
517, S. S. M. Stayner, R. W.
713, Private Strang, C. S.
786, Bugler Stoakes, V. J. A.
770, Private Thornewill, G. S.
801, Corporal Walker, A.
724, Private Watson, H.
799, " Webb, J.
727, " Whitaker, F. H.
725, " Williams, F.
902, " Willis, J. W.
828, Lce. Corpl. Wilson, E. G.
829, Private Wilson, G. H.

" D " Squadron.—

No. 88, Private Addy, F. W.
21, " Alexander, P. C.
22, S. Smith Alexander, W.
44, Private Allen, J.
3, " Atkinson, G.
255, " Baxter, J. R.
26, " Bedbrooke, J. H.
86, " Beeswanger, J. N.
89, Sergeant Bettle, F. E.
25, Private Bickerstaff, A. E.
507, Lce.-Corpl. Bleakney, C. E.
23, " Bolster, A. E.
79, Bugler Boosey, E. A.
113, Private Brace, N. T,
28, " Brookhouse, R. J. G.
249, " Brown, J. A.
292, " Brunt, A.
90, " Burns, M. J.
453, Sergeant Callin, T. A.
432, Farr. Sergt. Carey, E. G.
259, Private Clarkson, L.
21, Corporal Comean, H. T.
305, Private Cormack, J.
72, " Cosgrove, E.
57, " Crawford, A. W.
56, " Crocker, W. A.
45, " Dalzell, J. C.
53, " Dease, R. D.
93, S. Smith Derrah, C. A.
58, Private Eakin, J. I.
97, " Fairfowl, R. M.
80, " Falconer, H. D.
116, Corporal Ferguson, W.
108, " Finnamore, B.
96, Private Fox, S. E.
54, " Frampton, W.
84, " Francis, J. T.
74, " Fraser, G. A.
75, " Fullerton, J. W.
30, " Galt, S. A.
45, " Gourdeau, E. R.

"D" Squadron—*Con.*

No 98, Private Graham, C.
250, Bugler Gurnett, E.
32, Private Hanson, T. H.
34, " Harquail, W.
33, " Harrington, J. A.
124, " Harris, LeRoy.
71, " Hawes, H.
214, " Hayward, G. F.
83, " Huntington, P. B.
705, Bugler Johnston, H. D.
79, Corporal Jordan, A.
81, Private Kelly, H E.
41, " Lamoureux, G. W.
117, " Lane, W.
7, " Mahoney, J. J.
68, " Marsden, C. B.
119, " Matheson, D. I.
118, " Matheson, J.
577, " Matheson, J. W.
35, " Mathewson, J. W.
251, S.-Smith Michaud, D.
87, S. Smith Mitchell, D. A.
48, Private Moody, O. B.
13, S. S. M. Mooney, I.
77, Private Munday, H.
8, " McCabe, J. S.
100, " McCully, J. R.
61, " McDonald, N.
40, Lce. Corpl. MacInnes, A. D.
101, Private McIntyre, H.
120, " McRae, R.
703, " Nesbitt, T. G.
49, " Niven, H. D. A.
708, " Noble, R. E.
297, " Palmer, H. L.
102, " Parry, W.
37, " Patterson, T. A.
103, " Penney, R. S.
112, " Phillips, R. J.
38, " Pownall, E. W.
69, Lce. Corpl. Purcell, L. A.
104, Private Rawlings, J. N.
553, " Reynolds, W. L.
17, " Roberts, P. F. C.
105, " Rose, J. A.
401, " Ross, I.
10, " Roy, O.
73, " Ryan, J. P.
122, Lce.-Corpl. Seller, R.
66, Private Seymour, C. J.
85, " Shaw, D. H.
106, " Simpson, A.
19, Sergeant Smith, A. A.
64, Private Smith, H. H.
293, " Sandy, C.
290, " Stainsby, I. W.
18, " Sutherland, A.
294, " Terry, B. J.
42, " Toole, J. L.
123, " Walker, J. S.
50, " Watson, J. L.
59, S.Q.M.S. White, A. A.
236, Sergeant Whitlow, F. M.
16, Private Willett, S. T.
67, " Wright, P. W. G.
20, Corporal Youngson, J. S.

"E" Squadron.—

No. 247, Private Agassiz, H. R. G.
274, " Anderson, J. W.
620, " Barnard, W. H.
202, " Birns, R.
252, Corporal Bond, J. C.
137, Private Bowman, W.
220, " Boyle, R. A.
272, " Brace, A. J.
240, S.S.M. Brooker, L.
212, Sergt. Brown, W. W.
No. 296, Corporal Bushfield, F.
147, " Cairns, J.
151, Private Cairns, R.
129, " Carson, D.
198, Corporal Clark, F.
206, Lance-Corpl. Clendenning, G. N.
261, Private Cline, J. G.
158, " Cockburn, R.
260, " Cooke, E. Q. D. P.
289, " Corson, C. S.
223, S.-Smith Craig, F. G.
173, Private Craig, N.
209, " Crockett, S. A.
231, " Crowe, A. R.
219, " Daniels, G.
375, Farr.-Sgt. Dewar, N. M.
291, Bugler Donaghy, T. C.
222, Saddler Dundas, J. R.
284, Private Eagleson, E.
140, " Early, J. H.
266, " Ferguson, A.
150, " Guy, H. J.
234, " Hamilton, T. R.
281, " Harper, G. I.
286, " Hartford, J.
241, Sergt. Hodgins, E. W.
216, Bugler Hubbs, F. S.
132, Lance-Corpl. Irish, V. A.
156, Private Jones, J. McC.
136, " Kelly, J. N.
193, " Kendall, J. A.
143, " Killen, C.
256, " Knight, E. L.
200, " Letten, J. E.
196, Saddler Little, F. M.
908, S. Smith Lloy, G. W.
244, Sergeant Middleton, J. R.
265, Private Minett, E.
278, " Minett, H. C.
188, Lce.Cpl. Monteith, A.
268, Private Moody, H. D. E.
248, Lce.Cpl. Morrison, W. J.
168, Private Munro, A. E.
271, " McArthur, J.
287, " McBride, A. F.
280, " McCall, R. C.
295, " McCall, W. S.
199, " McCamis, H.
217, " McDonnell, F. J.
211, " McKay, R. J.
182, " McLean, N.
264, " MacRae, J. A.
144, " Noyes, G. W.
238, " Owen, T. G.
201, " Paisley, D. S.
258, " Pellatt, F. M.
237, " Powell, C. H.
190, " Prebble, A. H.
282, " Press, L. J.
215, " Price, P. R.
155, " Reed, H.
912, " Reid, W. J.
178, " Russell, R. S.
153, " Sargeant, R.
275, " Schuck, F. H. W.
208, " Shea, J.
192, " Simmons, R. S.
195, " Spencer, W.
253, " Spink, W. B.
163, Corporal Stephenson, B.
279, Private Stephenson, G. H.
177, " Stokes, W.
138, " Sutherland, F. H. I.
164, " Sutton, E.
210, " Truesdale, A.
204, " Tucker, W. T.
221, Saddler Turner, R H.
246, " Waudby, E.
167, Lce.Cpl. Wade, J.

"E" Squadron—*Con.*

No. 242, S.Q.M.R. Ward, R.
245, Private Weller, E. T.
273, " Wilkinson, C. R.
179, " Wilson, J.
707, " Wilson, W. D.
263, Sergeant Winter, F. W.
183, Private Yule, A. C.

"F" Squadron.—

No. 604, Private Acorn, A. L.
687, " Allen, M. B.
591, " Allingham, H. J.
625, Lce.Cpl. Athawes, W. F.
607, Private Baker, C.
24, Saddler Barr, R.
630, Private Bates, E.
586, " Bayntun, A. H.
634, " Beamont, R.
650, " Beckett, A.
599, " Bettle, H. H.
441, Sergeant Bingham, R. F.
575, Corporal Blanchard, A. D.
584, Private Bowes, J. A.
660, " Bradburn, W. C.
589, Sergeant Brown, I. B.
698, Private Bryson, N. D.
677, " Buchanan, W. H.
689, " Cameron, K. F.
608, " Cameron, S.
647, " Chandler, G.
588, " Church, W. G.
632, Corporal Clark, J.
652, Private Cline, H. S.
645, " Coburn, A.
569, " Craig, S.
661, " Cranfield, A. B.
581, " Curren, R.
909, S.-Smith Curtis, A.
688, Private Davies, A.
301, S.S.M. Docherty, M.
637, Private Duggan, G.
594, " Earle, J. I.
701, " Elliott, P. J.
675, Bugler Elliott, R. J.
642, Private Evans, W. E.
657, " Faulkner, W. A.
627, " Forcell, G. J.
699, " Foster, G. W.
680, Lance-Corpl. Franklin, J. C.
851, Private Fraser, T. A.
595, " French, H.
600, " Fry, G. H.
624, " Galloway, W. E.
613, " Garnett, F. C.
693, " Goodwin, W.
621, " Gray, A. C.
484, S.Q.M.S. Hamilton, C.
No. 579, Private Harding, H. F.
695, " Higgins, A.
673, " Holland, E. H.
696, " Hynes, P.
649, Lance-Corpl. Innes, J.
574, Private Jackson, W. H. H.
700, " Johnson, F. G.
573, " Keating, M. F.
653, " Knox, J. A.
603, " Lawlor, J. E.
659, " Lendon, J.
679, Corporal Long, R. A.
691, Private Marrison, G. H.
663, " Might, G.
618, " Montgomery, W.
576, " Muir, F.
685, " Macdonald, A. E.
686, " Macdonell, W. K.
669, Corporal Macdougall, H. V.
656, Private McCracken, S.
614, " McCurdy, J. F.
596, " McIntyre, R.
400, Farrier-Sergt. McKugo, G.
601, Private McPherson, W. E.
850, " Nelson, G. B.
640, " Nendrick, N.
694, " Norton, W. E.
639, " Nugent, A. G.
665, " O'Connor, L.
636, " Orr, J. E.
848, S.-Smith Parsons, J. P.
598, Private Parry, A.
682, " Roberts, E.
681, " Roddy, E.
646, " Roe, G. S.
622, " Rousseaux, T. E. H.
654, " Scott, G. A.
671, Bugler Scott, J. O.
626, Private Sheldrick, A. G.
11, " Shirley, C. E.
648, Sergeant Sitwell, F. A. H.
676, Private Smith, W. F.
616, " Smythe, R. J.
570, " Spencer, G. W.
590. S.-Smith Stone, G.
651, Private Tilbury, J. H.
679, " Tinan, H. L.
609, " Tripp, E. H.
664, " Trotter, J. A.
549, Sergeant Vernon, W. G. H.
633, Corporal Walker, J. H.
702, Private Wells, G. A.
610, " Wigle, L. A.
629, " Wildman, F. C.
643, " Williams, B. B.
593, " Wood, F.
611, Lance-Corpl. Wright, H. O.
641, Private Yeoman, C. H.

18-7-02.

T. D. B. EVANS Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 2nd C.M.R.

F 1.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

List of Officers, N. C. Officers. and Men left in South Africa on Command, &c.

On Command—Lieut. R. H. Moir.

Resigned Commissions.—Lieut. E. Blake Allan, Lieut. R. F. Markham, Lieut. A. D. Reford.

No. 464	Corporal	Huddle, J. R.	On Command.
442	Private	Carpenter, J. V. E.	On Command.
773	"	Williams, W. P.	On Command.
854	"	Fortey, A.	On Command.
174	"	Devitt, E. A.	On Command.
319	"	Howe, G.	Left in Provost Prison at Klerksdorp.
379	"	Dunn, T.	Absented themselves without leave; and missed the ship. Forfeit all pay from June 27, 1902.
892	"	Burns, W. V.	Absented themselves without leave; and missed the ship. Forfeit all pay from June 27, 1902.
51	"	Hunt, G.	Absented themselves without leave; and missed the ship. Forfeit all pay from June 27, 1902.
111	"	Jones, S.	Absented themselves without leave; and missed the ship. Forfeit all pay from June 27, 1902.
107	"	Williams, J. H.	Absented themselves without leave; and missed the ship. Forfeit all pay from June 27, 1902.
146	"	Adams, E.	Absented themselves without leave; and missed the ship. Forfeit all pay from June 27, 1902.
152	"	Carson, J.	Absented themselves without leave; and missed the ship. Forfeit all pay from June 27, 1902.
853	"	McNeill, J.	Absented themselves without leave; and missed the ship. Forfeit all pay from June 27, 1902.
684	"	Conley, W. F.	Absented themselves without leave; and missed the ship. Forfeit all pay from June 27, 1902.
460	"	Gillard, J. C.	Absented themselves without leave; and missed the ship. Forfeit all pay from June 27, 1902.

T. D. B. EVANS, Lt.-Col.
16-7-02. *Commanding 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.*

F 2.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

List of N. C. O.'s. and Men Invalided Home.

"A" Squadron.	No. 895	Private	Lake, T
"C" Squadron.	No. 840	"	Graffius, J. C.
	806	"	Rust, J. A.
"D" Squadron.	No. 94	"	Davidson, C. McC.
	52	"	Paradis, E. C.
"E" Squadron.	No. 283	Sergeant	Rodger, W. D.
"F" Squadron.	No. 612	Private	Chalk, C.
	583	"	Moore, E. H.

T. D. B. EVANS, Lt.-Col.
16-7-02. *Commanding 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.*

F 3.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

LIST of N. C. Officers and Men Discharged in South Africa.

Head-Quarters Staff—
722, Private Brazel, D. F.
389, " Eyre, G.
No. 472, Saddler-Sergeant McMillan, C. J.
43, Private Wilson, J. R.

"A" Squadron—
No. 390, Private Bolton, N. F.
391, " Bowers, G. A.
114, Shoeing-Smith Burrows, W. E.
408, Private Cape, A.
351, " Carter, A. StL.
350, Lance-Corporal Carter, G. StL.
355, Private Carwell, N.
893, " Clarke, J. W.
321, " Forster, F. W.
424, " Fraser, H. B.
386, " Fry, J.
309, " Gammond, O.
405, " Hendryx, P.
906, " Hill, G. N. T.
415, " Howden, A. L.
552, " Kerr, F.
331, " Kingdon, H. S.
414, " Knight, G. M.
437, " Martin, R. C.
377, Lance-Corporal Meiklejohn, J.
324, Sergeant-Farrier Milligan, W. W.
346, Lance-Corporal McGregor, S. J.
397, Private McKenzie, A. W.
388, " " C.
392, " McNeil, A. C.
339, Sergeant Othen, C. R.
411, Private Radwell, A.
430, " Robinson, H.
320, " Seward, F.
330, " Spalding, G. B.
374, " Stuckey, A. J.
376, Corporal Todd, J. M.
417, Private Ward, J, C.
360, " Wollaston, F.

"B" Squadron—
No. 466, Private Miller, H.
903, " Schamehorn, M.
904, " Sullivan, W. F.
479, " Terry, N. F.

"C" Squadron—
No. 846, Private Barker, W. J.
817, " Cameron, R. J.
788, " Carmichael, H. H.
812, " Coryell, J. A.
No. 777, Private Elliott, J. C.
802, " Gower, P. E. L.
735, " Hannah, D. C.
758, Corporal Lloyd, R.
820, Private Lockhardt, S.
734, " Mitchell, A. S.
746, " McMillan, J. I.
852, Sergeant McNair, J. C.
753, Private Price W.
837, " Richardson, A. E.
714, Lance-Sergeant Rooke, C. W.
715, Private Rooke, R. P.
836, " Sullivan, D. M.
849, Lance-Corporal White, A.
332, Private Wilkinson, T.

"D" Squadron—
No. 47, Private Carlin, J. F.
92, " Colwell, N. B.
1, Sergeant Dynes, E. J.
65, Private Harrison, T. J.
6, " Maxwell, C. M.
2, " Morrison, J. A.
121, " McCabe, S. T.
82, " MacDonald, J. J.
62, " McKenzie, M.
60, " Ruggles, N. C.
869, Squadron Sgt.-Major Woodhouse, A. F.

"E" Squadron—
No. 169, Private Ballard, H. E.
910, " Brown, A. C.
126, Corporal Delamere, T. G.
203, Private Greenfield, J. K.
176, Lance-Corporal Hodson, G. C.
276, Private Morton, G. A.
185, " McBeth, G.
911, " Macfarlane, R.
197, " Patton, W. T.
161, " Pyke, F. A.
184, " Rorison, C. K.
181, " Stacey, E. W.
235, " Stewart, W. A.
186, " Sutherland, J.
230, " Thompson, J.
207, " Warren, W. C.

"F" Squadron—
No. 706, Private Cox, M. J.
606, " Holmes, A. G.
585, Sergeant Morkill, R. F.
692, Lance-Corporal MacCormack, E. F.
578, Private MacDonald, J. M.

T. D. B. EVANS, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd C.M.R.

16-7-02.

F 4.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

List of Officers, N. C. Officers and Men left in South Africa sick.

Captain R. G. E. Leckie.

Head-Quarters Staff—
No. 229, Private Hamon, H. W.

"A" Squadron—
No. 310, Private Bedson, K. C.
299, " Burnett, S.
422, " Halls, S. J.
438, " McDonald, N. P.
399, Sergeant Squires, J.

"B" Squadron—
No. 171, Private Berry, A.
508, " Boswell, J.
562, " Dyment, H. W.
485, " Hardwick, C. D.
511, " Johnson, G. P. G.
522, " Mulhern, P.
439, " Murphy, C. H.
516, " McCall, W. H.
525, " Perry, R.
228, " Rielly, H.
398, Lance-Corporal, Simpson, P. E.
145, Private Tiffin, E. E.

"C" Squadron—
No. 867, Private, Booth, A.
797, " Gow, A.
823, " Guest, C.
719, " Hales, W.
813, " Hicks, H. J.
804, " Hodges, F. B.
833, " Holmes, H.
720, Shoeing Smith, Hunter, W. H.
800, Private, McAlonen, D.
789, " Oakes, W. A.
877, " Page, C. F.
780, " Purser, E. A.
899, " Redsull, E. C.
784, " Reid, R.
816, " Robertson, G. A.
795, " Shelton, L.
710, Corporal, Solly A. F.

"D" Squadron—
No. 27, Private Boone, A. J.
29, " Donnelly, M.
99, " Gilchrist, J. McD.
31, " Green, J. J.
5, " Guard, J.
9, " Player, R. M.
110, " Ryan, H. C.
76, Saddler, Sellars, F. A. H.
39, Private Smaill, A. J.

"E" Squadron—
No. 205, Private Bell, W.
233, " Denmark, J. C.
134, " Keeler, T. C.
198, " Millen, J. W.
158, Shoeing-Smith, Minchin, J. K.
254, Private Moon, T. A. G.
270, " Morley, N. L.
142, " Pearson, A. D.
267, " Smith, F. A.
218, " Trusler, A.
298, Shoeing-Smith, Wildey, E.
166, Sergeant Wilkinson, J. A.
226, Private Williams, J. V. N.

"F" Squadron—
No. 631, Private Balfour, T. B.
667, Corporal Blanchard, W. H.
662, Private Bradfield, U.
635, " Cooper, F.
623, " Ellis, A. P.
628, " Freeman, W. L.
602, " Hyde, H. W.
670, " Jackson, H.
617, " Jolly, A.
14, " Keddy, E.
614, " Lindsay, G. C.
666, " Murphy, M.
597, " McLeod, J. A.
615, " McVicar, C. S.
592, " Pyle, G.
582, " Robinson, W.
567, " Tennant, J.

T. D. B.. EVANS, Lt.-Col.
Commanding 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

16-7-02

REPORT ON THE SERVICE OF THE 10TH FIELD HOSPITAL.

From the Officer Commanding the 10th Canadian Field Hospital A.M.C., to the Adjutant General, Ottawa.

SHERBROOKE, August 20, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour, in compliance with instructions received from you, to submit my report on the Organization and Equipment of the Field Hospital under my command, and its service in South Africa.

Concentration.—All recruits were moved to Halifax on January 11, two days after enlistment, and comfortably quartered in the Armoury.

The time prior to embarkation was devoted to the distribution of clothing and equipment; drill (stretcher and company) and tent pitching.

Two men not likely to make efficient soldiers were struck off the strength of the company, and their places filled. The requisite number of horses for transport were drawn from the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Inspection and Parades.—On January 14 the General Officer Commanding, accompanied by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, visited the Armoury and inspected the company, expressing himself as highly satisfied with the appearance and physique of the men, and their movements on parade.

Two Church parades were held (January 19 and 26) when the company was escorted to Divine service by No. 1. Bearer Company, the Bugle Band of the 63rd Regiment and the fife and drum band of the 66th Regiment.

On January 20, a Medical inspection of all ranks was held and anyone not showing signs of any recent successful vaccination was re-vaccinated.

On January 24 the Director General Medical Services inspected the Field Hospital Company, visited the orderly and barrack rooms, and addressed the officers and men. The same afternoon the company with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles paraded the streets of Halifax.

Before sailing a statement of the expenditure of the emergency fund and the remaining balance was given to the Government agent.

Embarkation.—All stores and equipment were loaded on January 25, horses on the 27, and on January 28, the Canadian Field Hospital with the 2nd, C. M. R's embarked on the ss. *Victorian* for South Africa.

Voyage to South Africa.—Cold and stormy weather was experienced for the first few days after which the voyage was most pleasant and uneventful.

Instruction.—The Medical Officer of the 2nd, C.M.R. being in medical charge of the ship and ship's hospital by order of the O.C. troops, the Field Hospital Company had very little departmental work to do. A few men from the ward section were detailed daily as hospital orderlies and for other duties as required. The transport section, under Sergt.-Major Gill, attended to the horses during the voyage and arrived in Durban without losing an animal. All men not on duty were put through physical drill and hospital work daily, and one or two hours devoted to instruction of officers. Fire alarm and boat drills were also attended.

Sickness.—On January 30, Corporal Baird was sent to hospital with a severe attack of appendicitis, which lasted, owing to a relapse, throughout the voyage. A few mild cases of small-pox and measles occurred, the former being of the type prevalent throughout Canada at the time, and occurred among men who had not recently been vaccinated, nor showed signs of successful vaccination. The cases were quarantined in a secluded portion of the ship and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease. In this respect we were most fortunate as some of the cases were not at once recognized and the vaccine on board (a very limited supply) was marked 'good only until January 28.' (The day of embarkation).

By order of the O.C. troops, a medical board was assembled on February 2, the date of appearance of first case, and on its recommendation all blankets likely to have been in contact with those of the infected man, or in the vicinity of his quarters, were

thrown overboard, and all other blankets with kits and hammocks disinfected—in fact every possible precautionary measure was taken and a daily medical inspection held.

On February 19, by order of O.C. troops a medical board was assembled to examine and report on invalids. It was recommended that three 2nd C.M.R. men unfit for service be invalided home from Cape Town—

No. 237 Private Dowling,
" 895 " Lake,
" 773 " Williams.

On arrival at Cape Town February 21, the medical landing officer came on board and ordered a revaccination of all ranks (in 3 places) irrespective of recent vaccination. He also had the small-pox patients removed to quarantine and the other sick to Woodstock hospital.

The ship then proceeded to Durban.

Durban.—Arrived at Durban on evening of 24th, and moved to the dock following morning. Here another medical inspection was ordered by Colonel McCormack, P.M.O. Durban, and a medical board assembled to report on equipment of Canadian Field Hospital. The board pronounced the equipment most complete and satisfactory. Orders were here received to entrain with 2nd C.M.R.'s and proceed to Newcastle. This was done at 9 p.m., Lieutenant Tremayne and several orderlies being left behind to bring on stores and equipment, which was promptly done.

Newcastle.—Arrived at Newcastle 10.30 a.m. February 27 and by order of Surgeon General Cleary, P.M.O. Natal, went into quarantine camp at Fort McCready for 2 weeks. While at this point a few hospital tents were pitched for the reception of sick of 2nd C.M.R.'s. The camp was visited by General Lord Kitchener, and staff. He said he had given instructions that the C.F.H. was to accompany the Canadian troops in their South African operations. General Burn-Murdock and Surgeon General Cleary also visited the camp, the latter authorizing a board on the hospital equipment. Corporal Morris, left behind at Cape Town on account of sickness, was here detailed to assist the paymaster C.M.R. at that point with the hospital pay rolls.

On Saturday March 8, quarantine was raised.

On the 14th orders were received to be in readiness to trek to Volksrust, Transvaal, consequently on the following morning all patients were transferred to the XIV Genl. Hospital, Newcastle. The route was through Langs Nek by Ingogo, and was a severe test on men and horses, and clearly demonstrated the inability of two horses to draw a Canadian Ambulance through hilly country.

On the 18th the hospital entrained at Volksrust and proceeded to Klerksdorp in the Western Transvaal. Arrived March 20.

At this point the hospital was inspected by Genl. Wilson P. M. O. Army, with Colonel Dallas-Edge, Lt. Cols. Pike and Porter R.A.M.C. During the following days a few sick were received from the Detail Camps and it was decided to divide the hospital into two sections, in case orders were received to that effect. On the 22nd I was asked to send a section of the hospital with Genl. Walter Kitchener's force and detailed the following officers, non-commissioned officers and men, under Major Jones, for that purpose

Ward Section.—Lt. Roberts.
Sergt. Major Porter.
Sergt. Ferrier.
Corpl. King.
Pts. Gunn
Jubien.
Snider.
Soulis.
Wyatt.
Keough.
Henderson.

Transport Section.—Sergt. Byrne.
Corpl. Donaldson.
Pts. Barrett.
Eby.
Cooke.

With 4 Ambulance Wagons, 2 with 4 horses each, 2 with 6 mules each; 1 water cart, 6 mules; 1 mule wagon.

2 Hospital Tents, 4 Bell tents and the requisite hospital equipment.

This constituted the left section of the Hospital.

The remainder, as follows, I retained with the Headquarters.
Capt. Johnson, Company Officer and paymaster.
Lt. H. E. Tremayne, Quartermaster.
Lt. P. Weatherbe.

Ward Section.—Sergt. Parry.
Sergt. Rouè.
" Adams.
" Huot.
" McKee,
Corpls. Baird,
" Barnes,
" McMillan,
" Bigger,
" McDonald, W. E.
" Collings,
Pts. Morgan,
" Zimmerman,
" Searles,
" Wickson,
" McLaughlin,
" McKenzie, G. E.
" Law,
" Dunk,
" Latta,
" Pittman,
" Cockburn,
" Matley,
" Price, N. O.
" Price, O. G.
" Morrow.

Transport Section.—Sergt. Major Gill.
Corpl. Lougee.

Pts. Brennan.
" Smith,
" Perrin,
" Carman,
" Chapman,
" Greene,
" McKenzie, K.
" McMulkin.
" Robinson, A.
" Johnson.

Sergt. Morris (afterwards joined from Hospital, Cape Town.)
With 8 wagons, 12 hospital tents, 8 bell tents and balance of equipment.

On March 20, the left section joined General Walter Kitchener's force. The headquarters remained at Klerksdorp, taking in a few sick from detail camps until March 26, when the P. M. O. army, in response to a telegram from Colonel Kekewich for 50 beds, ordered it to Vaalbank, on the Lichtenberg blockhouse line, 40 miles away.

From the foregoing dates until the declaration of peace, June 1, the left section and headquarters of the hospital were separated. The former, attached to Col. Cookson's column, under General Walter Kitchener, participating in all the 'drives' and engagements of that officer, receiving all sick and wounded in camp and on trek, and transferring them to Klerksdorp. During the Boschbult fight at Harts River, the following were present with Cookson's Column, and the four former by their pluck and gallantry in dressing and attending to the wounded under a heavy shell fire in which 8 horses were killed on the ambulances, won the praise of all present.

Lieut. Roberts,
Sergt. Gunn,
Pts Henderson,
" Eby,
" Cook.

Lieut. Roberts particularly distinguished himself, and to his skill and energy a great deal of the comfort of the sick was due. He received able assistance during the engagement from Surgeon Major Duff, of the 2nd C.M.R's. The following morning the wounded were sent back to the main body of Kitchener's force and given in charge of Major Jones, who, ably assisted by Sergt. Ferrier, attended to their wants and dressings and had them transferred to Klerksdorp.

In these various drives the mobility of the Canadian Field Hospital was clearly demonstrated as well as the endurance of the men and horses. I append the following report received later on from Lieutenant-Colonel Porter, R.A.M.C., P.M.O. Kitchener's Force. He also spoke to me personally in the highest terms of Major Jones' command, and also of Lieutenant Roberts and the non-commissioned officers and men with him at Harts River.

From the P. M. O. Kitchener's Force, to the O. C. Canadian Field Hospital.

KLERKSDORP, June 13, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the section of your hospital which was attached to No. 1. column of this force during the recent operations in the Western Transvaal was highly efficient and I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to all ranks for the zealous manner in which they performed their duties, often under great difficulties.

The G. O. C. several times expressed himself to me as highly satisfied with the state of efficiency of the hospital and particularly was he struck with the manner in which all ranks behaved during the action of Boschbult under a very heavy fire and the way in which the wounded were dealt with and cared for after the action.

I will take the first opportunity of bringing the matter to the notice of the P. M. O. army, who I am sure will be gratified to know that the hospital has done such good work and met with the high appreciation of General Walter Kitchener.

I wish you to convey my thanks to the officers, N. C. O's and men for their good work during the last three months and my appreciation of the manner in which they all performed their several duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) R. PORTER,
Lt.-Col. R.A.M.C., P.M.O. General Walter Kitchener's force.

The headquarters at Vaalbank from March 28 to June 18 were receiving the sick and wounded from the various columns operating in that district under Colonel Kekewich, especially Grenfells and Von Donops, and all convoys between Klerksdorp and Lichtenberg, attending in the short stay there over 1,000 patients, many of whom had to be transferred to Klerksdorp, 40 miles.

Situated within a few hundred yards of several block houses the experience was most trying, as hardly a night passed without continued sniping; at times the firing being quite heavy, and on a few occasions bullets fell within the hospital lines among the tents. This necessitated entrenchments and stone fortifications being thrown up around the hospital, and the avoidance of fires and lights at night. In the construction of these fortifications and in many other labours we were ably assisted by details from the Border Regiment and Scottish Horse, sent by Colonel Ovens the Camp Commandant. This officer with his Adjutant and Medical Officer (Lieutenant Chopping) were most kind and considerate in every particular regarding the welfare of the hospital and its sick.

The work at this point was at times extremely difficult as frequently two medical officers were on the road to Klerksdorp with sick convoys at the same time, and as many as 60 and 70 sick being removed at once, it necessitated the sending of many orderlies, leaving the hospital continuallly short handed, as three days were generally allowed for the 80 mile trip. Here Captain Johnson, Lieutenants Tremayne and Weatherbe were indefatigable in their work and of the greatest assistance in every particular. The non-commissioned officers and men also worked with a will and it was

frequently necessary to employ the transport section in hospital as ward orderlies. After the fight of Grenfells and Von Donops Columns under Colonel Kekewich on April 11 at Rooival, the sick and wounded (80) with 34 wounded Boer prisoners were brought to hospital, many requiring operative treatment.

The following report from Lt. Col. Pike to the D.A.A.G. Genl. Willson is most satisfactory :—

From P.M.O. Klerksdorp, to D.A.A.G. Klerksdorp.

June 17, 1902.

SIR :—I have the honour to bring to your notice the most excellent manner in which the headquarters of the Canadian Field Hospital have done their work while at Vaalbank from March 29 to June 15 1902. During this period they have treated over 1,000 cases. The work was most difficult as they had to receive great rushes of sick and wounded from columns operating in their neighbourhood, and on every occasion these were met to the comfort of the patients and the credit of the Canadian Field Hospital.

I trust that you will forward this letter to the proper authorities as Col. Worthington and his staff have carried out their duties, in that isolated position, in an exemplary manner.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) W. WATSON PIKE, *Lt.-Col.*
R. A. M. C.

S. M. O.,
Canadian Field Hospital.

I beg to forward this report from the P.M.O. Klerksdorp on the excellent work done by the Canadian Field Hospital while in this district.

From all I have heard from different officers, I entirely agree in Col. Pike's remarks.

(Sgd.) M. WILLSON, *Maj. Genl.*
Klerksdorp, 17/6/02. *Commanding W. Johannesburg.*

Lt.-Col. Pike was at all times most kind and considerate to the members of the C.F.H. and was at great pains to do everything for its comfort and make its work as agreeable as possible.

In fact the hospital received nothing but courtesy from all members of the R.A.M.C. it was fortunate enough to meet.

From the time of the arrival of the Canadian Field Hospital in the Western Transvaal, shortly after Gen. Methuen's disaster, it received a large majority of the sick and wounded of all columns operating in that district.

Evacuation of hospital at Vaalbank.—On June 14 orders were received from the P.M.O. army, to evacuate the hospital at Vaalbank. As this order was anticipated everything was in readiness and the day previous was devoted to decorating the graves of those who had died in hospital (British, Boers and Natives).

On the 15th the hospital left Vaalbank at 9 a.m. and joined the left section of Gen. Walter Kitchener's camp at 6 p.m.

On the 17th the C.M.R. started for Krugersdorp preparatory to entraining at Elandsfontein for Durban. As no orders reached the C.F.H. it remained behind. But leaving 36 hours later caught up with the regiment and arrived at Elandsfontein simultaneously. The trek was made in remarkably good time (130 miles) from Wednesday night to five o'clock Sunday afternoon.

At Elandsfontein orders were received from the P.M.O. army, that all the hospital equipment was to be returned to Canada, consequently all horses and mules were returned to Remount. All other equipment was loaded on trucks with C.M.R. stores to be sent to Pretoria. Orders being received to entrain the following day to proceed to Durban and embark on SS. *Winifredian*, the requisite number of trucks were obtained from the R.S.O. and the company entrained with the left half of C.M.R. under Major Cameron.

On the way to Durban one railway truck containing one ambulance and other stores was detached from the train and left behind. The remainder of the wagons were transferred to Ordnance, Durban, as no time was given for loading them, on the understanding that if they were not taken over by the Imperial Military Railway they were to be send by SS. *Cestrian* the following week.

Fortunately the hospital stores (medical and surgical) were embarked as no other hospital provision had been made by the authorities. On landing at Halifax these stores were checked to Ottawa.

Pay.—The officers received pay at R. A. M .C. rates and the N. C. O's. and men at Imperial Yeomanry rates. On leaving Elandsfontein a telegram was received from the paymaster "S" Branch. Cape Town, saying that the colonial paymaster would proceed to Durban to settle all accounts before leaving. He did not arrive and an advance of £500 was drawn to pay the men. This was done as far as possible as pay rolls submitted to paymaster Halifax on arrival in Canada show.

Return Voyage.—By order of the P. M. O. Natal, I assumed medical charge of the ship and ship's hospital during the return voyage. Very few cases of any severity were admitted to hospital and no invalids were embarked. The health of the troops was very good.

Medical Board on Disability.

Though no orders were received from the Imperial authorities, after consultation with the O.C. troops, and on his authorization, a Board was held to report on all officers, non-commissioned officers and men likely to claim compensation for disability, the result of injuries and sickness received or experienced while on active service.

The Board was composed of myself, Surgeon Majors Devine and Duff, and the report made in duplicate, one copy being submitted to O. C. troops, and one to the D. G. M. S. Canada. The Board had no authority to assess damages, and its report was intended simply as a primary record of all injuries and sickness.

Red Cross Funds.—No funds were given the hospital by the Red Cross Society of Canada as was done with other Canadian organizations, nor were any of its funds given to any member of the same.

A small amount distributed among our own sick would have been very acceptable, as several were absolutely without funds, and had to be left so on our return, owing to the fact that we were rushed to Durban and embarked before the pay-rolls could be arranged.

Disbandment of Field Hospital.—On arrival at Halifax July 22, the company was disbanded, the members receiving railway transport and meals for their various destinations.

NOMINAL ROLL OF MEN GRANTED DISCHARGES IN SOUTH-AFRICA.

Sergt. R. Y. Parry.
Corpl. A. S. Donaldson.
" M. M. Lougee.
Private E. D. Carmen.
" R. Cook.

The first four received very good situations; the last, Private Cook, returned to England.

NOMINAL ROLL OF SICK LEFT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Officers: Major G. C. Jones, since returned.
Lieut. Philip Weatherbe.
Private W. Barrett.
" F. A. Dunk.
" A. B. Morgan.
" Jas. McKillop.
" O. O. Price.
Private E. A. Searles.
" G. E. McKenzie.
Corpl. T. F. McMillan.
" Ed. Sweet.
" A. W. Robinson.
" P. Keough, (with Major Jones.)

Wounded in action, Corporal Gunn—gun shot wound, Boschbult fight, fully recovered.

NOMINAL ROLL OF THOSE EMBARKED JUNE 28, ON SS. WINIFREDIAN.

Lt. Col. A. N. Worthington.
Captain H. D. Johnson.
Lieut. J. A. Roberts.
" H. E. Tremayne.
" D. A. Whitton.
" L. Drum.
Sergt. Major S. J. Porter.
" " Geo. Gill.
Sergt. J. F. L. Roue.
" W. A. McKee.
" G. C. Ferrier.
" Chas. Adams.
" Thos. Byrne.
" Rual Huot.
" J. H. Morris.
Corpl. W. F. Collings.
" D. H. Baird.
" J. L. Biggar.
Lance-Corpl. E. C. Barnes.
" F. J. Cunn.
Private H. Brennan.
" J. W. Cockburn.
" M. D. Eby.
Private E. P. Green.
" Jas. Henderson.
" D. M. King.
" A. F. Jubien.
" J. G. Johnson.
" W. V. Law.
" E. E. Latta.
" W. E. McDonald.
" A. McLachlan.
" F. R. McMulkin.
" K. J. McKenzie.
" F. G. Morrow.
" R. Matley.
" W. J. Perrin.
" M. Pitman.
" C. W. Springford.
" W. A. Smith.
" P. O. Soulis.
" E. Wickson.
" F. Wyatt.
" J. M. Zimmerson.
" B. K. Snider.

Deaths.—I regret to announce the death of Private N. O. Price, of St. John, N.B., previously reported to 'Casualty', Cape Town. He was admitted to hospital at Vaalbank May 25, suffering from enteric, and transferred to 32nd Stationary Hospital May 29, where he died June 8. During his illness he was visited daily by some officer of the C. F. H. This man, a qualified medical practitioner, was most conscientious in his duties and a zealous worker. He was decidedly one of the best medical orderlies in the company. He was buried at Klerksdorp, his comrades voluntarily subscribing to a stone which was erected to his memory. His death was regularly reported to the proper authorities.

EQUIPMENT.

Horses.—On the subject of the superiority or durability of the Canadian horse in South Africa, very little can be said.

After a long sea voyage they have generally arrived in a poor condition, and been rushed to the front, at a high altitude, before recuperated. Even under these adverse conditions, with insufficient food, they have proved as durable as any others, and would

I think, owing to their natural hardness, prove superior if given two or three months time after landing to become acclimatized.

Harness and Saddlery.—The harness as supplied was most useful and durable, and no bad effects were experienced with the light collars. The saddlery was of excellent pattern (Colonial) but badly stuffed.

Transport Wagons.—The Canadian transport wagons convertible into ambulances, were really the distinctive feature of the equipment and most favourably commented upon by the various boards assembled to pronounce on the utility of the hospital ; in fact by every one, more especially the sick conveyed in them. Strong but light running, with an upper tier of stretchers, they carry 4 lying down and 2 sitting up cases. The detachable galvanized iron tank, holding 8 gallons of water, were most useful, especially as they could be placed on a tripod over a fire and the water boiled, or could be filled while in camp, with sterilized water, as was generally the case, from a Forbes sterilizer.

The lightness of these wagons as compared with the regulation English pattern can be realized from the fact that we frequently carried 4 lying down and 2 sitting up cases from Vaalbank to Klerksdorp, a distance of 40 miles in 12 hours, with 2 horses, and that in the 4 stretchers used there is a saving of over 60 pounds, a Canadian stretcher weighing 15 pounds to the regulation 34.

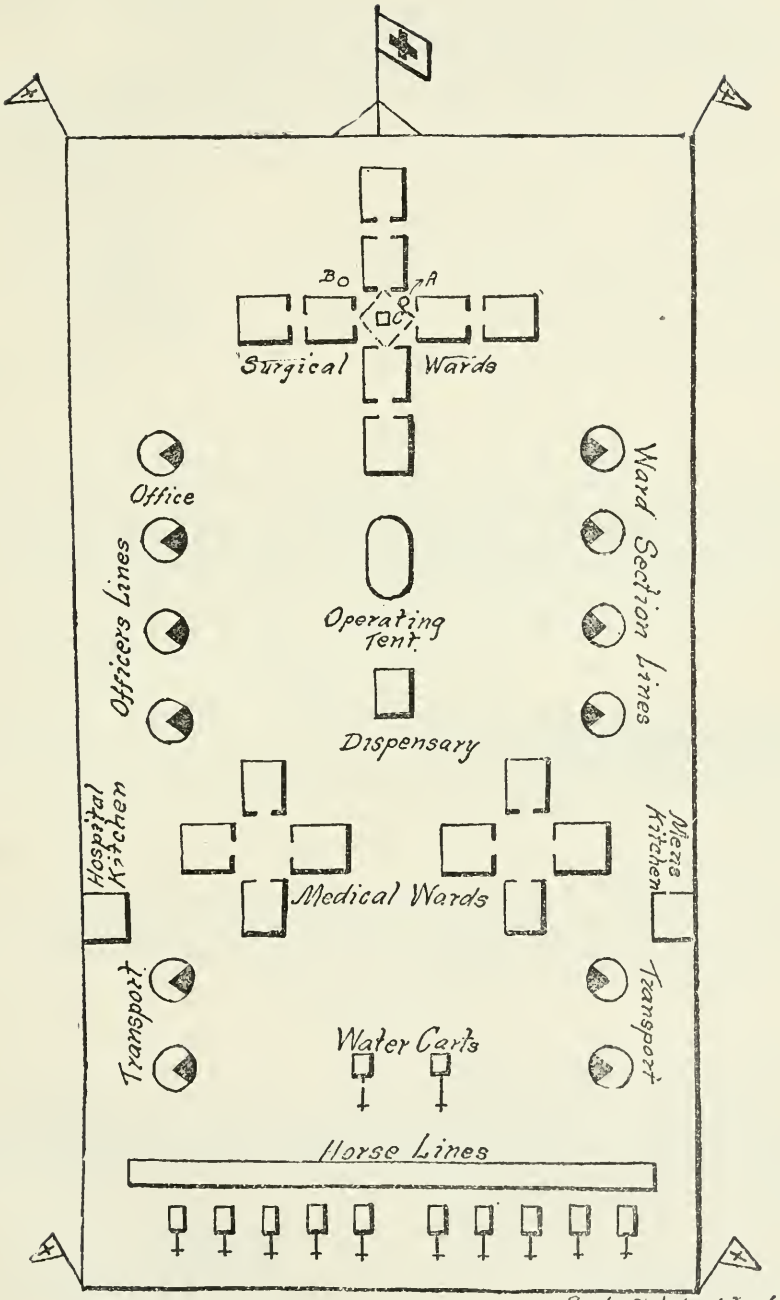
Water-cart.—The Canadian water-cart is also an improvement on most others seen on service ; having an additional number of taps, it allows several buckets being filled simultaneously. The opening on top is also provided with a screen, which prevents a certain amount of dirt entering, and the cover closing somewhat similar to that of a port-hole of a steamer is also of advantage. A tap on the bottom of the body of the cart is a new feature and readily allows of thorough cleaning out.

Hubert tent—The Hubert tents, 16 in number, with which we were supplied, were most admirably adapted to the climate. The tent proper, Khaki in colour, with a fly of white canvas, is a great relief from the glare of the sun. Readily ventilated, it is cool during the hottest day and warm on winter nights. They stood the storms as well as any others.

The tarpaulin flooring allows of the tents being kept much more cleanly and orderly than could be otherwise done, and prevents dampness.

Plan of Encampment.—Although subject to variations according to inequality of ground &c., I would submit the inclosed plan of encampment as commending itself for general adaptability, compactness and picturesqueness. Arranged in the form of crosses with flies meeting (except in the central compound, which can be covered separately with a rectangular fly suspended from pins of approximating ridge poles,) they comprise one cross, 8 wards, capable of holding from 64 to 80 patients, according to the use of beds or stretchers, and two smaller crosses of 4 wards each. With the doors rolled up one can see through the four wards at once, while from a convenient desk in the central compound, the ward-master can readily overlook the 8 wards at a glance, superintend the work of the orderlies and the conduct of the patients. In one corner of this compound can be placed a Forbes sterilizer, from which hot and cold sterilized water is at all times available ; in another corner, or rather outside for safety, is an acetylene gas plant, from which tubing conveys the gas through the tents to lights of 30 candle power each,

The plan of encampments in cross formation is readily changeable as regards the number of tents employed. In this plan the larger cross is available for medical or surgical cases, according to their respective predominance. With the eight tents available as surgical wards, one smaller cross of four can be used for enteric and dysentery cases, and the last for other ailments, convalescents and 'up' medical cases. All are easy of access from the officers and ward section lines, the operating tent and dispensary, and the horselines are well out of the way. The dispensing and medical equipment is most excellent and compact. The medicines, mostly in 'Tabloid' form, were specially packed for us by Messrs Chandler & Massey, of Toronto, in panniers and boxes of their own construction, which are quite equal to those of the regulation pattern, their sterilizing chest being most complete. These articles were satisfactorily commented on by inspecting officers.



Scale 20 yds = 1 Inch

A = Forbes Sterilizer
B = Acetylene Gas Generator
C = Ward Masters Table

With a field hospital constructed on these lines, the transport section and disengaged ward-orderlies can be utilized during or after an engagement (preferably the latter, as their continued presence on the firing line is of doubtful use) for the same purpose as a Bearer Company, thus doing away with the latter.

Acetylene Gas Plant.—This apparatus in standing camp was most useful. The 'Colt' Generator, with sufficient calcium carbide for several months use was carried on trek without inconvenience or injury. It is very easy of arrangement and quickly got into operation ; the gas is conducted through the tents by rubber tubing suspended from the ridge poles and gave as many as 30 candle power lights as were required.

Forbes Sterilizers.—These machines, 2 in number, were most admirably suited to our purpose, giving hot and cold sterilized water at all hours. They have a daily capacity of 30 gallons each. By their use we were able to furnish sterilized water not only to the sick and for hospital purposes but to the members of the Corps. The regimental surgical, regimental medical and sterilizing chests were found most satisfactory and more complete than those of regulation R.A M.C. pattern.

X Ray plant.—The want of an apparatus was much felt while at Vaalbank where it could have been used to advantage.

Extract from Orders by Colonel Evans, C.B., 16-6-02.

'The O.C. 2nd C.M.R. desires on behalf of the regiment to express its regret at separating from the detachment of the field hospital.

'They have seen hard work together, and the excellent service performed by this detachment will always be remembered by all ranks of the regiment.'

Extract from Brigade Orders.

'Colonel Cookson's Column, 3-6-02.

"The G.O.C. having been appointed commander of the Western Transvaal for receiving the surrender and arms of the burghers (the command falls on Col. Cookson), has asked the O C. to convey to all ranks his appreciation of the good service performed by them whilst under his command, and his best wishes for a safe return to their homes in Canada.'

Personnel.—I cannot speak too highly of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men under my command.

During the voyage out Corpl. Donaldson and Pte. Springford did excellent work in hospital under the M.O. 2nd C.M.R. in connection with the small-pox and measles epidemics, and the O.C. troops was pleased to very favourably mention them in dispatches, a copy of which was forwarded to the D.G.M.S.

Copy of Orders by Lt.-Col. Evans, C.B., Commanding Troops, SS. Victorian.

'The officer commanding troops SS. *Victorian*, desires to express his great appreciation of the services of Corpl. Donaldson and Pte. Springford during the small-pox and measles epidemics on the voyage. The excellent work performed by this N.C. Officer and man reflected great credit upon themselves and the 10th Canadian Field Hospital.'

By order,

F. CHURCH,
Captain and Adjutant.

25th February, 1902.

Major Jones and the detachment under him did excellent work, as Lt.-Col. Porter's report shows, Lieut. Roberts being particularly conspicuous in the Boschbult fight. In this action Corpl. Gunn and Ptes. Henderson and Eby are also deserving of the highest praise on account of their good work. With the head-quarters it would be hard to particularize. Capt. Johnson, as company officer and paymaster, was indefatigable in his company as well as ward work, and Lieuts. Tremayne and Weatherbe did most excellent work, being almost continually on road with sick convoys.

The following are deserving of mention on account of close attention to duty and general good work :—

Sergeant Rouè,
" Ferrier,
Corporal Collings,
" Lougee,
" Barnes,
Private Soulis,
" Springford.

Corporal Baird, in the capacity of dentist, did good work, but illness prevented his remaining with the hospital continuously.

I had not one bad man in the lot; all worked exceptionally well, and while, as I say, it is hard to especially mention any one in particular, I cannot overlook the hospital cook, Sergt. Huot, who was ready at all hours, day or night, with his comforts for the sick, to which fact I think I am not wrong in saying a great deal of the success of the hospital was due. A number of the ward orderlies were qualified medical practitioners and medical students, and were of the greatest assistance on account of their professional training, and I am sure that their experience in South Africa, though in subordinate positions, will be of greatest benefit to themselves and to the Canadian Militia Army Medical Corps, in which organization I trust the department will see fit to commission them as occasion arises.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. N. WORTHINGTON,
Lieut.-Colonel, A.M.S.

REPORT ON SERVICE OF NURSING SISTERS.

To Colonel J. L. H. Neilson, Director General Medical Services, From Nuring Sister Georgina Pope.

OTTAWA, 3rd November, 1902.

SIR,—As senior of the eight nursing sisters sent to South Africa with the 3rd Contingent, I have the honour to present the following report :—

Embarking on board the *Corinthian* at Halifax on the January 27, 1902, and sailing early in the morning of the 28th, we reached Liverpool on the evening of February 5, where we stopped over night, proceeding to London next morning. Immediately upon arrival in London I reported at the War Office and received orders that we should await the sailing of the R.M.S. *Saxon* for Cape Town in ten days. This was a most convenient delay as several of the sisters had come without completing their uniforms, and a week in London was much enjoyed by us all.

On the 15th day of February we sailed from Southampton and reached the Cape after a very fine trip of seventeen days. Here we received orders to disembark and proceed to No. 1 general hospital, Wynberg, there to await the sailing of the hospital ship

Orcana for Durban, whence we were to entrain for Harrismith, Orange River Colony. At Wynberg we met with a warm welcome from Superintendent Sister Garrioch, with whom Sister Forbes and I had been stationed two months during our previous service in South Africa.

Two days later, viz., the 4th of March, we sailed for Durban. We had an unusually fine trip up the coast and after two days in that charming town left by hospital train for Harrismith, stopping over night at Ladysmith and reaching our destination on the 14th of March.

At Cape Town we heard rumours of our beautifully equipped and much admired Canadian field hospital being made stationary at Harrismith, and that we should likely be attached to it. Consequently we were disappointed to find from the Principal Medical Officer at Durban that this was not the case—our field hospital being at Newcastle and our orders being for 19 Stationary hospital, Harrismith. Here we were very kindly received by Superintendent Sister Chadwick, whom I had the pleasure of meeting before when she was in charge of the Princess of Wales' hospital ship. She made us very welcome, and as the service had been rendered very heavy by a recent 'drive' coming in bringing many sick, we found ourselves useful at once.

Harrismith is a very pretty little town lying between the beautiful blue Drakensberg hills and a fine kopje called the Platberg, under whose shadow our camp was pitched.

There were about 600 patients in hospital, more than half of whom were in well built huts and the remainder under canvas. About a third of the cases were suffering from enteric fever; but, with few exceptions, very mild cases compared with the dreadful epidemic of two years before—while the supply of fresh milk and eggs even at 6s. a dozen was ample. The air was very fine and bracing—being 6,000 feet above sea level—the nights were beginning to be quite cold, as it was autumn, but it was warm and oftentimes too hot during the day. We had some severe rains, lasting some times four or five days, and frequent and terrible were the well known sand storms of South Africa. In May, during which month I was on night duty, it became intensely cold at night, and almost every morning the ground and surrounding hills were white with hoar frost. Early in May Sister Hurcomb became ill and at the end of the month was invalided home. Sister Cameron was also taken ill, having had a chill while on night duty, which was followed by a severe attack of jaundice. During her convalescence she was sent to the Sick Sisters' Home at Johannesburg, where she was most kindly treated by Dr. and Mrs. Rogers, Dr. Rogers being the physician in charge. This reduced our staff to six sisters. Soon after the glorious news of peace, our hospital became reduced to half the number of beds and the service was very light. We received our orders for home on the June 23 and left for Durban on the 25th, to sail with our troops from that port.

Upon arrival in Durban we heard the sad news of His Majesty's illness and found the pretty town which was en fete for the coronation suddenly cast into gloom and the public meeting in the park for addresses of joy turned into one of intercessory prayer. In the afternoon we embarked on board the ss. *Winifredian* and were joined by Colonel Evans and his troops next day.

After a pleasant voyage of twenty-four days we arrived at Halifax on July 22, where we separated for our several homes.

In conclusion I should like to speak of the kindness shown us while at Harrismith by General Brook and his staff, by Colonel May, principal medical officer, and by Capt. Charles Armstrong, of Montreal, who was stationed there in charge of a branch line which was being laid between Harrismith and Bethlehem, and who looked after our comfort and pleasure in every possible way.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

GEORGINA POPE,
Senior Sister.

3RD, 4TH, 5TH AND 6TH REGIMENTS CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Immediately upon the receipt of Mr. Chamberlain's telegram of April 7, 1902, stating that four regiments would be the most convenient organization for the 2,000 men whose service His Majesty's Government had accepted on March 29, steps were taken to recruit.

On the following day, April 8, orders were issued. The conditions of service, pay, &c., were identical with those for the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, excepting that married men were not eligible for enlistment; the minimum height was 5′ 4″ instead of 5′ ft 5″; the maximum weight 180 pounds instead of 185, and, for the first time, a maximum height was fixed, viz.: 5 ft. 11 inches.

Recruiting commenced in the Eastern Provinces on April 15, and in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, and British Columbia on April 24. Applicants for enlistment were required to undergo the same tests as regards medical fitness, riding and shooting as for enlistment in the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles. While there was no reason to suppose that there would not be, as on all former occasions of recruiting for service in South Africa, more applicants than could be accepted, there was a possibility, in view of the certainty that the war must soon come to an end, that there would not be the same keenness in many places.

Recruiting officers were, accordingly, not restricted to the enlistment of any particular number, but were to continue to recruit until notified to cease.

Recruiting was continued in the Eastern Provinces from April 15 until April 23, at which time 1,268 men of the 1,932 required had been enlisted. As 102 non commissioned officers and men in addition were to be taken from the Permanent Corps, there only remained 562 to complete the total number required, and as the Western Provinces had contributed so many excellent men for the other Contingents, recruiting in the Eastern Provinces was stopped in order that the west might have a fair representation. The men in the west came forward in such numbers that when the result of the second day's recruiting was known, early the morning of the third day, orders were at once sent to cease recruiting, Manitoba, the Territories, and British Columbia each being limited to 25 for the third day. Before these orders were received, 42 men in excess of the total number required had been enlisted. This surplus provided in advance for men who might be discharged for any cause, of whom there were likely to be some out of such a large number of recruits.

The numbers recruited at the various stations were as follows:

British Columbia—

Victoria. Vancouver. New Westminster. Kamloops. Sicamous. Revelstoke. Golden. Rossland. Fort Steele. Cranbrook. Nelson. Slocan City. Grand Forks.	228

North-west Territories—

Calgary. Regina. Edmonton. Pincher Creek. Moosomin. Maple Creek. Prince Albert. Lethbridge. Macleod. Battleford. Yorkton.		191

Manitoba—

Virden. Brandon. Portage la Prairie. Winnipeg. Morden. Deloraine. Souris. Carman.		185

Ontario—

Windsor	18	
Guelph	62	
London	72	
Hamilton	64	
Brantford	22	
St. Catharines	10	
Toronto	158	
Peterboro	51	
Port Hope	28	
Kingston	22	
Ottawa	182	
Sault Ste Marie	25	
		714

Quebec—

Montreal	125	
Quebec	31	
Sherbrooke	18	
		174

New Brunswick—

Fredericton	11	
Moncton	20	
Newcastle	24	
St. John	93	
Woodstock	7	
		155

Nova Scotia—

Halifax	82	
Kentville	11	
Truro	10	
Sydney	29	
Springhill	39	
Yarmouth	11	
Middleton	6	
		188

Prince Edward Island—

Charlottetown	37
Permanent Corps	102
Total	1,974

COMMISSIONS.

The names selected for commissions were submitted for the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, and temporary rank in the Army whilst serving in South Africa was granted as follows :

3rd Regiment, from May 8, 1902.
4th " " 8, 1902.
5th " " 23, 1902.
6th " " 17, 1902.

Following is a list of the officers of the four regiments :

3RD REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel in Command.

Major V. A. S. Williams, R.C.D.

Major, 2nd in Command.

Capt. D. I. V. Eaton, R.C.F.A.

Captains (according to seniority).

Major W. Henderson, 48th Regt.
" S. A. MacKenzie, 8th Field Battery.
Capt. W. W. Nasmyth, 46th Regt.
" E. C. Arnoldi, 2nd Field Battery.
" *C. T. Van Straubenzee, R.C.D.*

Lieutenants (according to seniority).

Capt. J. H. Staples, 45th Regt.
" Hector Reed, 46th "
Lieut. F. N. Gibbs, R.O.
" C. G. Barker, 13th Regt.
" Alan Butler, 1st P.W.F.
" C. H. Hill, R.C.R.
" W. R. Kingsford, 2nd Q.O.R.
" A. E. Shaw, 3rd Dragoons.
" B. C. White, 6th Regt., C.A.

A. H. Tett, Cadet R.M.C.
V. B. Patterson, "
J. E. Armstrong, late Captain in 9th Field Battery.
Jesse Carl Biggs, late Lance-Corporal 2nd R.C.R.
G. S. Sparkes, late a Private Strathcona's Horse.
V. W. Odlum, late a Private 2nd R.C.R.
W. G. Bishop, late a Private R.C.D. (S.S.)

Adjutant.

Capt. C. T. Van Straubenzee.

Medical Officer (Surgeon-Captain).

Lieut. L. R. Murray, A.M.S.

Veterinary Officer (Veterinary Captain).

Major W. J. Neil, 45th Regt.

Quartermaster (Lieutenant).

W. P. Butcher, (W.O.) R.C.R.

4th REGIMENT.

In Command.

Lt.-Colonel T. L. Boulanger, 1st Field Battery.

Major, 2nd in Command.

Major F. A. O'Farrell, 87th Regt.

Captains (according to seniority).

Major J. E. G. Boulton, 1st Regt., C.A.
" W. C. Good, 10th Field Battery.
" O. L. Pope, 58th Regt.
Captain T. Dunning, 62nd Fusiliers.
" *E. F. Mackie, D.S.O., C.M.R.*

Lieutenants (according to seniority.)

Capt. J. J. F. Winslow, 71st Regt.
" T. W. Lawlor, 12th Field Battery.
Lieut. L. A. Roy, 1st "
" D. B. Papineau, 85th Regt.
" W. A. Cook, 8th R. Rifles.
" G. L. Boulanger, 1st Field Battery.
" W. L. Savage, 15th "
" H. Metzler, 74th Regt.
" W. A. Simson, 63rd Regt.
" A Dawson, 61st Regt.
Lorne Stewart, late a Sergt., 2nd R.C.R.
C. F. Pooley, " " "
W. P. Sully, " Pte. R.C.D. (S.S.)
E. A. Williams, Sergt. 2nd Regt. C.A.
H. A. Dickie, late Roberts' Horse.
H. H. Cameron, late a Bombadier "D" Battery (S.S.)

Adjutant.

Capt. E. F. Mackie, D.S.O., C.M.R.

Medical Officer (Surgeon-Major).

Major C. E. Elliott, A.M.S.

Veterinary Officer (Veterinary Captain).

Veterinary A. D. Harrington.

Quartermaster (Lieutenant).

C. Lavie, (W.O.) R.C.G.A.

5TH REGIMENT.

In Command.

Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Macdonell, *D.S.O.*, N.W.M.P.

Major, 2nd in Command.

Major E. A. C. Hosmer, C.M.R.

Captains (according to seniority).

Major C. H. Rogers, 3rd Dragoons.
Captain F. J. Clark, C.M.R.
Lieutenant A. W. Strange, R.O.
Inspector D'Arcy E. Strickland, N.W.M.P.
" F. H. Bagley, (*Late Sgt. Major, N.W.M.P.*)

Lieutenants (according to seniority.)

Captain T. L. Hartley, 90th Regt.
Lieut. T. Brown, Nelson Rifle Co.
" H. R. Page, 90th Regt.
Prov. 2nd Lt. C. B. Worsnop, 6th D. of C. Rifles.
Poynter Standley, late Lt. 90th Regt.
H. H. Nash, late a Corp. N.W.M.P.
Lewis Hooper, late S.S.M., Strathcona's Horse.
F. B. Hardy, late a Sergt. N.W.M.P.
A. S. Purves, late a Pte. Strathcona's Horse.
J. C. de Balinhard, late a Sgt. R.C.D., (S.S.)
J. D. Herriott, late a Corp. R.C.D., (S.S.)
J. F. Crean, late of Robert's Horse.
A. A. Vernon, late a Pte. Strathcona's Horse.
J. H. Irvine, late a Pte. R.C.D., (S.S.)
J. Beresford Sargeant, late a Pte., C.M.R., (S.S.)
C. Tomlinson, late a Pte. 2nd R.C.R.

Adjutant.

Inspector D'Arcy E. Strickland, N.W.M.P.

Medical Officer, (Surgeon-Captain.)

J. M. Jory.

Veterinary Officer (Veterinary-Captain).

A. McMillan.

Quartermaster (Lieutenant).

Charles Raven.

6TH REGIMENT.

In Command.

Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Irving, D.O.C., M.D. No. 9.

Major, 2nd in Command.

Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Gordon, D.O.C., M.D. No. 5.

Captains (according to seniority).

Major F. B. Ross, 13th Regt.
" J. M. Caines, 5th F.B., C.A.
Capt. G. B. Motherwell, 2nd Reg., C.A.
" A. S. A. M. Adamson, The G.G.F.G.
Lieut. F. F. Uniacke, R.C.R.

Lieutenants (according to seniority).

Capt. W. A. McCrimmon, 7th Regt.
Lieut. Ashley Cooper, R.O.
" J. Gartshore, 1st Hussars.
" E. O. Bradburn, 14th F.B., C.A.
" D. D. Young, Royal Canadian Dragoons.
" R. A. Carman, 15th Regt.
" J. C. Robins, 53rd Regt.
" G. H. Irvine, 4th Hussars.
2nd Lieut. C. O. Beardmore, 10th R.G.
" D. F. McKinley, 36th Regt.
Prov. 2nd Lieut W. F. O. Sullivan, 6th Regt., C. A.
G. A. MacBeth, late Capt. 26th Regt.
P. R. Ternan, late Lieut., 66th Regt.
F. S. Morrison, late a Pte. R.C.D. (S.S.)
W. H. Bell, late a Pte. R.C.D. (S.S.)
B. Holland, late a Pte. "

Adjutant.

Lieut. F. F. Uniacke, R.C.R.

Medical Officer (Surgeon-Captain.)

D. M. Anderson.

Veterinary Officer (Veterinary-Captain).

S. Hadwen.

Quartermaster (Lieutenant).

Capt. J. Hamilton, 22nd Regt.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The establishment was the same for all four regiments, viz :—

Regimental Staff.	Horses.		
	Riding.	Draught.	Total.
1 Lt.-Colonel	3		
1 Major, Second in Command	2		
1 Adjutant	2		
1 Medical Officer	2		
1 Quartermaster	1		
1 Veterinary Officer	2		
1 Sergt.-Major	1		
1 Quartermaster-Sergt	1		
1 Sergt.-Cook	1		
16 Privates (2 clerks, 2 orderlies to Medical Officers, 12 batmen)	14	2	16
25	29	2	31

Squadron Establishment.	Horses.		
	Riding.	Pack.	Total.
1 Major or Captain	2		
4 Subalterns	8		
1 Sq. Sgt.-Major	1		
1 Sq. Q.M. Sgt.	1		
1 Farrier-Sergt	1		
4 Sergeants	4		
3 Shoeing-smiths	3		
1 Saddler	1		
2 Buglers	2		
6 Corporals (including paid Lce.-Sergts. at the rate of 2 per regiment)	6		
97 Privates (including 4 paid Lce.-Corporals)	97	1	
Total 121	126	1	127

RECAPITULATION.

ESTABLISHMENT ONE REGIMENT.

—	Personnel.						Horses.			
	Officers.	Staff Sergts. and Sergts.	Artificers.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Riding.	Draught.	Pack.	Total.
Regimental Staff	6	3	.....	.....	16	25	29	2	.....	31
4 Squadrons	20	28	16	8	412	484	504	.....	4	508
Total	26	31	16	8	428	509	533	2	4	539

TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

—	Personnel.						Horses.			
	Officers.	Staff Sergts. and Sergts.	Artificers.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Riding.	Draught.	Pack.	Total.
4 Regimental Staffs	24	12	....	.....	64	100	116	8	.....	124
16 Squadrons	80	112	64	32	1648	1936	2016	.....	16	2032
Total	104	124	64	32	1712	2036	2132	8	16	2156

Departure From Halifax.

The transports *Cestrian*, *Winifredian* and *Corinthian* were provided by His Majesty's Government to transport the troops to South Africa.

These transports embarked troops and sailed as shown below:—

Name of Transport.	Date of Sailing.	Regiment.	Name of Commanding Officer.	Officers.	W.O. and Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.	Remarks.
	1902.								
Cestrian	May 8..	3rd Regiment.	Lt.-Col. V. A. S. Williams.	26	31	452	509	539	
		Attached.	.....	1	....	..	1	....	Captain Lorne Drum, A.M.S., as Supernumerary Surgeon-Lieutenant.
		2 Squadrons 4th Regt.	Maj. F. A. O'Farrell.	11	12	222	245	223	
Winifredian	" 17..	6th Regiment.	Lt.-Col. J. D. Irving	26	31	452	509	605	
		" ..	.....	...	...	5	5	....	Excess.
		Head-Quarters and 2 Squadrons 4th Regiment.	Lt.-Col. L. T. Boulanger.	15	18	231	264	318	
Corinthian	" 23..	5th Regiment.	Lt.-Col. A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O.	26	31	452	509	553	
		Attached.	.....	1	....	20	21	....	Draft for 2nd Regt., C.M.R., under command Lieut. H. J. Woodside.
		"	.....	1	....	....	1	....	2nd Lieutenant Russell Thomas as Supernumerary Surgeon-Lieutenant.
			Totals	107	123	2034	2064	2238	

REPORT ON SERVICE 3RD C.M.R.

From Lieut. Colonel V. A. S. Williams, Commanding 3rd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, to the Adjutant General at Head Quarters.

TORONTO, August 9, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to make, as officer commanding 3rd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, a general report on the regiment from its organization at Halifax until the date of its disbandment.

ORGANIZATION.

On April 16, 1902, I was ordered to proceed to Halifax N.S., without delay and there to assume command and organize the 3rd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles for active service in South Africa.

The men composing this regiment were recruited from Ontario and began to arrive on April 19. With the assistance of my officers, they were at once posted to their several squadrons. I had some difficulty in selecting the non-commissioned officers, as I knew little of the capabilities of the men I had to choose from. I, however, was most fortunate in my selections, and it was not very long before I found that I had under me a very good lot.

The organization of the regiment was soon complete, the men coming in from the recruiting points in Ontario in batches of from fifty to seventy-five daily.

Squadron officers were posted as follows:—

"A" Squadron.	"B" Squadron.	"C" Squadron.	"D" Squadron.
Capt. Henderson,	Capt. McKenzie,	Capt. Nasmyth,	Capt. Arnoldi,
Lieut. Hill,	Lieut. Barker,	Lieut. Staples,	Lieut. Butler,
" Kingsford,	" Tett,	" Read,	" White,
" Armstrong,	" Patterson,	" Gibbs,	" Sparks,
" Odlum.	" Biggs.	" Shaw.	" Bishop.

TRANSPORT "CESTRIAN."

On May 8, the regiment embarked on the transport *Cestrian* for Cape Town. Being the senior officer on board and acting under instructions from head-quarters, I assumed command of the troops on board, which consisted of the 3rd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, and 'A' and 'B' squadrons of the 4th Regiment, under Major O'Farrell.

The men were drilled daily, were passed through a course of musketry in Morris tube practice, and the regulations pertaining to transports were thoroughly carried out.

The transport arrived off Cape Town on the evening of May 30. The disembarking officer came on board on the morning of the May 31, with orders for the transport to sail for Durban without delay. Durban was reached on June 4, when the troops disembarked and went into camp at Lord's grounds.

The weather for two days previous to reaching Cape Town, and between Cape Town and Durban, was extremely rough.

HEALTH.

The health of the troops was generally very good. The hospital arrangements on board the transport were hardly as good as they should have been. The space allotted for the hospital was not sufficient for the number of men on board.

It is with regret that I have to report the death at sea of the following men : No. 152 Pte. H. Higgins, "B" squadron, who died on the afternoon of May 19, from pneumonia, and No. 132 Pte. J. J. Woodman, "B" squadron, who died on June 3, also from pneumonia. Both these men were excellent soldiers and took a great interest in their work. They were buried at sea with the usual burial service.

Surgeon Captain Murray performed his duties to my entire satisfaction and was untiring in his efforts to make the sick comfortable.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the regiment was excellent; the men were keen and willing to learn their duties, the officers and non-commissioned officers were very painstaking and used a great deal of discretion in handling their men.

The majority of the crimes committed by the men were not of a very serious nature; the men who did commit these crimes, which were purely military offences, in most cases never did any soldiering before, and did not really know the seriousness of their acts.

DRILL.

The manner in which the men picked up their drill, both at Halifax and after they landed in South Africa, was surprising. The regiment was drilled, after landing, in squadron and regimental drill, attack and defence of kopjes, and in detached duties. These exercises were carried out to the entire satisfaction of the Major General Commanding, sub-district of Newcastle.

HORSES.

The horses generally were of a very superior quality. Some of those placed on the *Cestrian* were rather weak and others in poor condition, but as a whole they could not be surpassed. The passage was very rough indeed for two days out from Cape Town, and all the way from there to Durban. The men had to continually stand to the horses' heads, as many as 75 per cent of the horses on board being thrown down by the rocking of the ship. Very many casualties occurred through this, as the weaker horses had not the stamina to stand the severe strain. When the horses reached Durban they were inspected by the Officer Commanding remounts who passed them as among the best that had been landed at Durban during the war. Later they were inspected by the General Officer Commanding, Natal, and by the senior Veterinary Officer at Newcastle, both of whom expressed themselves as well pleased with them and the condition they were in.

In Veterinary Captain Neil I had a thoroughly well trained and up to date veterinary officer. He was most attentive to his duties and deserves the greatest praise for his hard work.

SADDLERY.

The saddlery was of the colonial pattern. It did not all reach Halifax in time for me to have it fitted to the horses before sailing. What was fitted I found to be defective for the following reasons:—The panels were stuffed too much and were too hard; after the saddle was placed on the horse's back and the man mounted, the saddle was with difficulty kept in its proper place. The girths at first were too short, but the leather tags stretched to such a degree that they were found to be of sufficient length after being some time in use. The leather generally was not so good as it should have been.

WAGONS.

The wagons issued were excellent, and would I am sure have stood any amount of hard work. The transport authorities gave them great praise.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

The clothing and equipment as issued to the men were excellent. The underclothing was of a very superior quality; all articles of small kit could not have been improved upon. The khaki clothing was exceedingly good and well made.

The bandoliers were of good pattern and much better than the web pattern that was issued to the 2nd Contingent.

A new waist belt of web pattern was issued to the men on arrival in South Africa.

It was remarked to me by a staff officer that the Canadian troops were the best clothed and equipped of any troops in the field.

CORONATION PARADE.

The practice for the Coronation parade by all troops at Newcastle, to be held in honour of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII on June 26, brought together Colonial troops from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada, and consisted of about 7,000 mounted men. This did not include the regular forces within that command. The parade was under the command of the General Officer Commanding Natal, who also inspected all these troops on that day. I have much pleasure in stating that the 3rd Regiment acquitted itself to the entire satisfaction of the inspecting officer.

UP COUNTRY.

The regiment was ordered to entrain three days after arrival at Durban for up country, viz, Newcastle. This was carried out satisfactorily, taking four trains for the men and horses. The journey was made without any casualty to men or horses. On June 12 I was ordered to take over charge of Fort Hay from the officer commanding New Zealanders; this was carried out and the fort was occupied by the 3rd Regiment and the usual outposts placed. This was a most important position and commanded the entrance to Newcastle from the North side. It was vacated by the regiment on June 28, under orders of the General Officer Commanding, Natal.

INSPECTIONS.

On arrival at Newcastle the regiment was inspected by the Brigadier General Commanding sub-district. This inspection passed off very satisfactorily and the General expressed himself as being very pleased with the men and horses. The General Officer Commanding frequently inspected the camp and expressed himself as well pleased.

RETURN TO CANADA.

On June 30 the regiment left Newcastle *en route* for Canada. It travelled to Durban in the usual open trucks, arriving there on the evening of July 1. We embarked at once on the Transport *Cestrian* and reached Halifax on the afternoon of July 29, where all ranks were paid off, given their discharges and sent to their homes.

DETAILS.

Owing to there not being sufficient room on board the Transport returning to Canada, I was ordered to leave behind at Newcastle, eleven officers and seventy non-commissioned officers and men, these to remain in South Africa until there was a transport available to take them to Canada. Major Eaton, my second in command, was detailed as the officer to remain in command of this detachment.

REMAINING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Inducements were held out by the authorities in South Africa to retain some of the men in the country, and permission was granted to officers commanding Canadian regiments to grant discharges to those desiring to remain. None of the men under my command desired to remain, as they had not had the opportunity of seeing the Transvaal or Orange River Colony.

I pointed this out to the Assistant Adjutant General Colonial Forces, at Pretoria, and recommended that the regiment be given an opportunity, either by route march or otherwise, of seeing part of the above provinces, but the suggestion was not carried out, and the men not being favourably impressed with the part of the country they had already seen, decided to return to Canada.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In conclusion, I wish to mention my 2nd in command, Major Eaton, who gave me every possible assistance. Captain Van Straubenzee, I would specially mention for the very efficient manner in which he performed the duties of adjutant. Lieut. H. Read is also worthy of mention.

The above three officers had already served in South Africa.

Lieut. W. P. Butcher made a very satisfactory quartermaster.

I would also like to mention, in addition to the names of my staff, those of my squadron commanders—Captains Henderson, Mackenzie, Arnoldi, Nasmyth—who rendered such able assistance, with the officers previously mentioned, in the organization of the regiment. Captain Henderson also performed the duties of musketry instructor to my entire satisfaction, and was most painstaking in teaching the use of the rifle. All of these officers assisted greatly to bring the regiment to the high state of efficiency which has been reported on by the General Officer Commanding, Natal.

To the non-commissioned officers the greatest praise must be given for their loyal support and for their untiring efforts to maintain discipline, and to the men for their good behaviour and willingness to perform any duty required of them.

I regret one thing—and in stating it am expressing the sentiments of my officers, non-commissioned officers and men—and that is, that the disappointment was great when it was reported, on arriving at Durban, that peace had been declared, and that the regiment would, therefore, not be able to add its name to those of other regiments of previous contingents who had already done such excellent service during the war. I feel convinced that, had an opportunity been given, the 3rd Regiment would have done justice to itself and to the country it represented.

In conclusion, I must state that if I am again honoured with the command of a regiment for active service, I hope it will be my good fortune to have under me such a splendid and superior lot of officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

V. A. S. WILLIAMS, LT.-COL.,
Commanding 3rd Regt., C.M.R.

REPORT ON SERVICE OF 4TH C.M.R.

From Lieut.-Colonel T. L. Boulanger, Commanding 4th Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, to the Adjutant General, at Headquarters, Ottawa.

HALIFAX, 30th July, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with instructions received from the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, I proceeded to Halifax on April 16, 1902, to organize the 4th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

The organization was completed on May 6, and the nominal rolls were forwarded to Ottawa.

Squadron Officers were posted as follows :—

"A" Squadron—
Captain J. E. G. Boulton.
Lieutenant J. J. F. Winslow.
" W. A. Cook.
" W. A. Simson.
" H. A. Dickie.

"B" Squadron—
Captain W. C. Good.
Lieutenant T. W. Lawlor.
" W. P. Sully.
" G. F. Pooley.
" H. Metzler.

"C" Squadron—
Captain O. L. Pope.
Lieutenant W. L. Savage.
" A. Dawson.
" E. A. Williams.
" L. Stewart.

"D" Squadron—
Captain T. Dunning.
Lieutenant L. A. Roy.
" G. L. Boulanger.
" D. B. Papineau.
" H. H. Cameron.

"A" and "B" squadrons embarked on the S.S. *Cestrian* on May 8, under the command of Major O'Farrell.

The headquarters and "C" and "D" squadrons embarked on the S.S. *Winifredian*, on May 17, with the 6th Regiment.

The 4th was the only regiment broken up and it was consequently at a great disadvantage.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and men were instructed in drills, &c., as far as the limited space on board ship would admit. Lectures were given, special attention being paid to rifle and firing exercises and morris tube practice.

We lost 13 horses during the voyage chiefly from pneumonia, and would have lost more had it not been for the excellent and untiring work of my veterinary officer, Captain A. D. Harrington.

We had a number of serious cases of sickness in the ranks but all were pulled through by Surgeon Major Elliott, who was up day and night attending to their many wants, and it was owing to his exertions that we had no losses.

I regret very much to report the death of No. 468, Private M. Groto, who was accidentally killed by falling down a hatchway on June 6.

The ship reported at Capetown on Sunday, June 8, and received orders to proceed to Durban, where we arrived on the 11th, after experiencing very severe weather.

We were landed on the 14th, and again the regiment was split up, part being sent up to Newcastle and part being sent to the Rest camp at Durban with the horses.

On June 18, the balance of the regiment and all the horses were sent to Newcastle. Arriving there the horses were detrained and paraded before Brigadier-General Burn-Murdoch who expressed himself well pleased with them. The regiment then came together at Fort Hay camp, Newcastle, for the first time since organization.

At Fort Hay camp, the 3rd. 4th. and 6th. regiments were brigaded together, under Lieut.-Col. Irving of the 6th. regiment. My adjutant, Captain Mackie, D.S.O., was appointed brigade major.

The regiment was paraded, mounted, twice daily to prepare for the Coronation Ceremonial Parade, which was to take place on June 26. On the 25th, orders came that owing to the indisposition of His Majesty, all festivities would be postponed indefinitely.

Orders were also received to turn over to the Ordnance and Remount Departments all arms, equipments, &c., and horses, and to prepare to entrain for Durban.

I regret to have to report the death of No. 433, Pte. J. Sterling, who died of pneumonia at Pinetown Bridge hospital, on June 27.

On June 30, the regiment was entrained for Durban, being again broken up, this time into three parts. On July 1, we arrived at Durban and embarked on the Leyland Line SS. *Cestrian.*

I consider the accommodation on the SS. *Cestrian* very bad indeed. The steamer was in a most filthy condition when we embarked, there being on the decks at least ¼ inch of grease and filth. The food given both officers and men was of only fair quality and not properly cooked. The flour used to bake bread was musty, and consequently the bread was the same.

The first few days of passage we had very rough weather, but after rounding the Cape the weather was fine and it continued so for the rest of the voyage.

I beg to draw to your favourable notice the following officers of the regiment:—Captain Mackie, D.S.O., the Adjutant, was untiring in his efforts for the welfare of all. He was Brigade Adjutant at Newcastle when the regiments were brigaded, also acting Ship's Adjutant from Halifax to Durban and from Durban to Halifax, and although his duties were much increased they were always performed in a most satisfactory manner to all. He still performed his regimental work, with the same zeal and ardour. Lieutenants Roy, Boulanger, Dickie, Simson and Dawson were also excellent officers and have been most zealous in carrying out their various duties. Lieutenant Dickie acted as adjutant of the two squadrons under Major O'Farrell, and Lieutenant Simson as quartermaster, on the SS. *Cestrian.* They not only performed those extra duties but looked after their own troops and brought them to a very efficient state. I would also bring to your notice Reg. Sergt. Major Gimblett, who has not only performed the duties of Reg. Sergt. Major, but also the duties of Brigade Sergt. Major, and was invaluable in the regiment.

I attach the following nominal rolls,—

Officers, N.C. O's and men on ss. *Cestrian.*

Officers, N.C.O's and men left at Newcastle in detail camp.

Officers, N.C.O's and men left in hospital at Newcastle and Durban.

Nominal roll of casualties.

Discharged men.

Also a roll of men who absented themselves on the embarkation of the regiment.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. L. BOULANGER, Lt.-Col.,
Comdg. 4th Regiment C.M.R.

APPENDIX A.

4TH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

LIST of Officers, N.C.Officers and Men on Board ss. *Cestrian.*

Lieut. Col. Boulanger.
Capt. Mackie.
" Good.
" Pope.
" Dunning.
Surg.-Major Elliott.

Lieut. Winslow.
" Lawlor.
" Stewart.
" Sully.
" Dickie.
" Williams.
" Papineau.

N.C.Officers and Men.

"A" Squadron.—
No. 23, Sergeant Abell, C. W.
135, Lance-Corporal Allen, G. L.
88, Private Allen, W.
186, Shoeing-Smith Barber, A. E,
39, Private Bean, A. R.
43, " Bean, E. W.
44, " Bean, J. L.
59, " Belyea, R.
121, Corporal Bishop, J. M.
56, Private Blizzard, F. E.
69, " Brown, J. J.
147, " Brown, J. T.
477, " Bruce, A. W.
115, " Burchell, R. I.
29, " Carson, J. H.
476, " Carter, R.
150, " Chapman, H.
456, " Clarke, G. W.
46, " Comeau, J. F.
48, " Cook, E.
502, Lance-Corporal Cowling, T.
117, Bugler Crook, R. M.
134, Private Cummings, F. B.
82, " Daley, D. F.
149, " Davis, F. H.
133, " Dickey, H. C.
38, " Donald, A. B.
146, " Doyle, G. F.
69, " Doyle, H.
33, " Duffey, G.
122, " Duggan, C.
74, " Ellerson, W. E.
25, Sergeant Embree, G.
51, Private Fitzgerald, J.
113, " Flemming, P. J.
101, " Foley, P.
380, " Gagnon, E.
50, " Gale, F. J.
156, Corporal Golding, C. F.
91, Private Goodwin, T. C.
120, " Gorham, C. H.
35, Lance-Corporal Graham, E. C.
155, Private Groggett, C. J.
105, " Hilton, J.
110, " Hilton, W. H.
139, " Hire, W.
34, " Hodd, J. J.

No. 475, Private Holmes, I.
108, Corporal Hosking, F. W.
151, Private Keating, T. A.
402, Bugler-Corporal Lamontagne, J. B.
78, Private Landers, M. C.
3, S. S. Major, Langille, R. M.
123, Private Leblanc, A. A.
109, " Little, W. H.
107, " Luter, J. A.
72, " McAllister, A.
129, " McKay, W. A.
95, Corporal McLeod, J. A.
142, Private McInnis, W. H.
104, Shoeing-Smith, McLean, D. J.
30, Private McLeod, B. H.
76, " McMillan, J. R.
58, Saddler McMullen, J.
77, Private Magee, R. L.
49, " Marks, W. J.
73, " Marr, C. F.
143, " Morris, F. W.
61, " Martin, F. B.
62, " Martin, G. A.
119, " Milsom, P. W,
478, " Moffatt, O. S.
70, " Mooney, W. J.
114, " Murphy, P. J.
118, " Parker, F.
32, " Peters, H. deB.
36, " Pike, J W.
159, " Pickering, W. J.
87, " Ray, W.
111, " Riley, J.
124, " Ross, A.
106, " Salkus, T. R.
90, " Solomon, F. F.
265, Lance-Corporal Sheffield, G
314, Private Sinclair, G. V.
37, " Small, H.
100, Shoeing-Smith Smith, G.
8, S. Q. M. S. Smith, J.
64, Private Spragg, H. V.
65, " Sprague, M.
153, " Steeves, O.
81, " Stevens, A.
112, " Tobin, W. J.
84, " Walsh, A. W.
384, " Walling, W.

"A" Squadron—*Con.*

No. 132, Private Ward, J. B.
103, " Welburn, F.
63, " Wilson, A. T.
86, " Wood, F. B.
473, " Wood, J. B.

"B" Squadron—

No. 197, Private Abbott, P. A.
173, " Allan, D.
210, " Allen, D. J.
93, " Allen, E. D.
136, " Annand, C. H.
206, " Atkins, A. W.
176, " Barnett, E.
182, " Black, W. J.
4, S.S.M. Blake-Foster, A. B.
251, Private Blakney, J. L.
256, " Bonner, B.
260, Corporal Boone, M. E.
177, Private Boucher, C. C.
259, " Brown, J. T.
458, " Clarke, J. W.
258, " Clynick, N. S.
217, " Coffin, J. E.
200, Lance-Corporal Coffin, P. R.
248, Private Cole, W. H.
243, " Corcoran, F. T.
221, " Currie, J. A.
237, " Davey, E. E.
167, " Davidson, W. T.
244, " Dryden, H.
175, " Duffey, J. E.
188, " Dunham, E. S.
187, " Eaton, L.
180, " Edmonds, W.
170, " English, A. A.
254, " Finnamore, A.
499, Corporal Foster, W.
225, Private Gallant, C. S.
199, " Greene, J.
171, " Greenfield, H.
262, Sergeant Gregory, J. W.
218, Farrier-Sergeant Henry, S.
274, Private Howes, E.
235, " Hughes, J. B.
116, " Innis, W. B.
168, " Jennings, H.
257, " Jones, D.
215, " Kiggins, F.
226, Shoeing-Smith Landrigan, F. L.
242, Private Lane, C. E.
459, " Lawson, P.
232, " Love, H. R.
204, " MacDonald, A. W.
229, " MacDonald, C. O.
229, " McCatherin, H.
96, " McCoo, T.
196, " McDougall, P. N.
222, " McFarlane, W.
252, " McGeary, T. J.
241, " McInnis, C.
192, " McIntosh, J.
452, Shoeing-Smith McLean, J. L.
453, Private McIntyre, H. C.
253, " McManamin, F. E.
292, " McQuaid, P. J.
454, " McQuillan, T. E.
16, Sergeant Mackness, J.
223, Private Martin, P.
184, " Mathers, J. R.
497, " May, H. J.
201, " Moeser, F. W.
214, Corporal Moore, F. S.
174, Private Morris, H. R.
183, " Mullins, E. P.
455, " Mullen, J. T.
179, " Murray, A. P.
191, Sergeant Nunns, F. L.
No. 172, Saddler O'Donnell, A. E.
208, Private Pierce, J.
211, " Poulin, J.
498, " Power, L. J.
183, " Purdie, G. P.
466, " Ranger, G. J.
198, " Reid, J.
210, " Schrader, J. H.
169, " Scott, I. L.
141, " Scott, W.
209, " Scott, W.
18, S.Q.M.S. Rider, P. H.
224, Private Smallwood, J. H.
231, " Smith, J.
162, " Stoba, D. McG.
219, " Sullivan, E. N.
212, " Sullivan, R. H.
181, " Sylvester, C.
234, " Thistle, J. J.
202, " Thom, W. G.
20, " Thompson, C. H.
66, " Thompson, J. A.
190, " Thompson, J. H.
203, " Townsend, G. E.
253, " Valentine, F.
164, " Wallace, D.
213, " Waugh, J. M.
185, Corporal Wyse, H.

"C" Squadron—

487, Corporal Anthony, P.
369, Private Berry, J.
270, Corporal Berg, F. L.
289, " Black, R. D.
79, Private Beattie, G. W.
300, " Bridges, D. W.
335, " Brocking, H.
329, Shoeing-Smith Brown, N. D.
354, Private Brown, J. E.
323, " Campbell, D. S.
52, " Carson, R.
312, " Carter, A.
322, Lance-Corporal Chantor, G. E.
273, Private Clarke, J. D.
128, " Coffin, J. P.
305, " Coffin, T. C.
264, " Colter, J.
283, " Cook, T. E.
366, " Cooper, R. W.
364, " Cooper, T. H.
356, " Cormier, A.
355, " Cormier, H.
363, Corporal Cowans, E. H.
47, Private Damery, W. J.
361, " Damon, E. H.
341, Lance-Corporal Davis, J. R.
295, Private Duggan, M.
400, Bugler Doddridge, C. T.
288, Private Dwyer, J. W.
233, " Eeckson, J.
276, " Ericson, J. Y.
282, " Gaines, H. J.
302, " Gardner, N. R.
5, " Gibb, J. J.
1, R. S. M. Gimblett, W.
296, Private Golder, V. R.
371, " Harris, J. R.
360, " Heatherington, W. E.
333, " Herbert, F. C.
131, " Heron, C.
31, " Haley, J.
54, " Izzard, J. R.
275, " Johnston, A. M. M.
271, " Jones, C. N.
488, Farrier-Sergeant Kerr, W. H.
315, Private Labey, M. P.
308, " Levi, J.
318, " Lewis, W. J.
268, " Liddell, A. W.

"C" Squadron—*Con.*

No. 267, Private London, W. P.
41, " McCoach, D.
163, " McCracken, W.
327, " McDonald, D. J.
317, Sergeant McDonald, J. A.
40, Private McDonald, R.
316, " McEwan, T.
339, " McDougall, J.
357, " McIver, A. S.
299, " McKinnon, W. R.
320, " McLeod, M.
374, " McLeod, D. E.
358, " McLean, A.
310, " McNeil, J.
504, Sergeant McAskill, J.
336, Private McRea, N. C.
11, Sergeant Maguire J. W.
330, Private Marshall, D.
297, " Miller, C. P.
328, " Miller, O.
201, " Moore, H.
353, " Morrison, A.
324, " Morrison, Allan
494, " Mottram, A.
321, " Murphy, E, T.
299, " Murray, A.
332, " O'Brien, R. G.
92, " Olson, O. A.
71, " Parks, W. J.
352, " Pembroke, J.
277, " Phinney, W. S.
331, " Pickard, F. F.
367, " Pomeroy, G. W.
313, " Putman, F. H.
311, " Putman, H. L.
505, S.Q.M.S. Remillard, N.
369, Private Rice, F.
368, " Roberts, L.
293, Corporal Roy, E.
27, Shoeing-Smith. Rudland, R.
303, Private Schaefer, J.
285, " Seebold, J.
359, Lance-Corporal Shorten, A. E.
351, Private Simmons, J.
6, S.S.M. Small, J.
334, Private Stone, W. E.
325, " Tebbutt, J.
305, " Tessier, E.
373, Saddler Tracey, W. H.
365, Private Treble, J. H.
307, " Turner, J. S.
319, " Walker, D. J.
298, " Watson, J.
294, " Whelan, P.
304, " White, S. P.
285, " Wilgress, E. A.
266, Lance-Corporal Wilken, W. J.
370, Private Wood, R. L.
508, " Moody, W.

"D" Squadron.—

412, Private Allen, W. J.
413, " Baxter, D.
497, Bugler Belanger, E.
438, Private Blaxall, G.
418, " Borden, J. C.
391, " Boucher, A.
296, " Brousseau, E.
503, " Brown, T. L. W.
424, " Burke, J.
431, " Cairns C. A.
348, " Cameron, M.
428, " Campbell, A.
427, " Campbell, H.
429, " Campbell, R.
485, " Cavanagh, T. C.
14, " Charlotte, S.
411, " Chesley, F. T.

No. 346, Private Colwell, E.
491, " Copeland, J.
290, " Courbron, E. J.
450, " Creighton, J. H.
441, " Creswell, G. H.
495, Corporal Dagenais, A.
53, Private Dalton, E. J.
347, " Davidson, T. A.
419, " Day, J. H.
482, " Donnelly, C. J.
483, " Downing, H.
152, " Ead, J. C. J.
480, " Embleton, E. H.
442, " Emery, W. D.
415, " Finney, W. C.
408, " Fleming, J.
460, " Fleming, J. W.
382, Sh.-Smith Ford, F.
386, Private Ford, W.
484, " Gates, R. B.
407, Sergt.-Cook Giroux, P. V.
392, Private Gonedard, G.
144, " Gowe, A. D.
490, Sergt. Gray, H.
430, Private Hall, H. E.
10, Sergt. Hannah, D.
385, Private Hanson, E.
15, " Hardy, G.
435, " Harris, C.
381, Lance-Corporal Hay, A. R.
98, Private Hay, T. W. G.
432, " Hawkins, J.
444, " Henry, J. W.
375, Lance-Corporal Houston, C. D.
417, Sh.-Smith Jodrey, J.
94, Private King, J. B.
469, Lance- Corporal Klippert, A. B.
399, Private Lambert, G.
404, S.S.M. Lavertu, J.
426, Private Lee, J.
507, Sergt. Lefebvre, P. W.
496, Private Lefebvre, Z.
278, " Leprohon, H.
377, " Lewis, W.
405, S.Q.M.S. L'Hereux, N.
447, Corporal Littlewood, P.
420, Private Lovelace, F. C.
137, " McDonald, A.
345, Sergt. McDonald, J. H.
389, Private Maheux, F.
388, " Matte, A.
500, " Miller, R.
464, " Munro, A. W. C.
154, " Munro, C. W.
506, Sergt. (Bugler) Munro, J. A.
379, Private Neil, R.
481, " Nevers, W.
461, " O'Donnell, J.
470, " O'Keefe, J. A.
440, Lance-Sergt. Parham, J. B.
437, Private Pauling, G. F.
382, " Picard, O.
465, " Pickel, R. L.
378, " Plamondon, A.
416, Saddler Pollock, C. R.
22, Far.-Sergt. Purcell, J. R.
410, Private Ready, E. F.
158, " Robinson, C.
422, " Rooney, A. C.
13, " Roy, A.
349, " Ryan, I. G.
75, " Ryan, T. F.
436, " Seed, E. R.
449, " Sherry, A. L. L.
138, " Steele, C. O.
413, Lance-Corporal Stevens, J. R.
387, Private Stoyles, W. H.
448, " Strong, W.
263, " Tracey, M.

"D" Squadron—*Con.*
No. 393, Private Trudel, L. A.
439, " Wallace, W.
350, " Walsh, W.
414, " Warren, J. T.
423, " West, W. S.
No. 421, Private Wilson, W. L.
446, " Wilson, A. E.
83, " Urquhart, C. W.
145, Sh.-Smith Wilson, J.
401, Private Thibault, P.

Officers, N. C. Officers and Men remaining at Newcastle.

Major O'Farrell.
Captain Boulton.
Lieutenant Roy.
" Cook.
" Boulanger.
" Savage.
" Simson.
" Dawson.
" Pooley.
Lieutenant Metzler.
" Cameron.
Quartermaster-Lieutenant Lavie.
Veterinary-Captain Harrington.

"A" Squadron—
No. 2, R.Q.M.S. Agius, W.
21, Farrier-Sergeant Robinson, W.
140, Sergeant McKinney.
207, Corporal Cairns.
68, " Maher.
116, Lance-Sergeant Orr.
28, Private Feeley.
102, " Heffler.
274, " Rawle.
472, " McDermott.
457, " Perrin.
80, " Rose.
26, " Rose.
462, " Tracey.
451, " Bowness.
55, " Carter.
57, " Tumilty.

"B" Squadron—
No. 236, Private Beers.
238, " Brown.
228, " Burrows.
24, Sergeant Coombs.
227, Private Cropley.
233, " King.
231, " McKenzie.
239, " Murphy.
185, " Wyse.
492, " White.

"C" Squadron—
No. 403, Sergeant Gowen.
443, Bugler Horner.
17, Private Burridge.
280, " Arnold.
284, " Harrington.
501, " Lewis.
94, " Murray.
286, " Rendell.
406, " Swift.

"D" Squadron—
No. 376, Corporal Blair.
12, " Hennessy.
395, Private Blair.
394, " Farley.
396, " Hunter.
471, " Morrison.
342, " Roche.
434, " Trudel.
398, " Saucier.
425, " Webb.

N. C. Officers and Men left in Hospital.

"A" Squadron—
No. 9, Sergt. Getty, C., Newcastle.
67, Private Coggon, B. A., "
42, " Damery, W.P., "
45, " Earle, J. E., Durban.

"B" Squadron—
No. 19, Lance-Corporal Enfield, E., Newcastle.
489, Bugler Kenney, C. R., Durban.
205, Private McIntosh, A., Newcastle.

"C" Squadron—
No. 272, Shoeing-Smith Gee, Durban.
287, Private Clarke, "
372, " Dunsmore, "
493, " Hooper, L., "

"D" Squadron—
No. 344, Private Harvey, C. F., Durban.
445, " Hickey, J. J., "
486, " Hoeg, R., "

Absent without Leave at Port of Embarkation.

"B" Squadron—
No. 195, Corporal Mitchell, W. B.

"C" Squadron—
No. 166, Private Fredin, O.

"D" Squadron—
No 127, Private Foley, W.

N. C. Officers and Men Discharged in South Africa.

"A" Squadron—
No. 165, Corporal Goldman, H.

"B" Squadron—
No. 291, Private Cameron, R. W.
249, " Guthrie, P. A.

"C" Squadron—
No. 337, Private Pack, W. H.
326, " Smith, F. A.
340, " Colbourne, J. A.

REPORT ON SERVICE OF 5TH C.M.R.

From Lt.-Col. A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O., commanding 5th Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, to the Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia.

MONTREAL, August 31, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the 5th Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles:—

GENERAL REMARKS.

The 5th Regiment, raised in accordance with M.O. 79, 1902, was recruited in Western Canada, i.e. Manitoba, North-west Territories, and British Columbia. The ranks were filled with a particularly workmanlike class of men, of good physique, good shots and riders, and thoroughly accustomed to prairie and camp life. A good many (about one-third) had had previous service in the British army, the Permanent Corps, or the North-west Mounted Police and other corps.

Among the cow-boys and ranchers who enlisted, thirty-two were professional packers from the Rocky Mountains, and sixty-four were professional 'broncho-busters,' horse-breakers and ropers from western ranches.

The selection of the officers was particularly fortunate, for no better or more experienced men ever sat in Canadian saddles. Nineteen had seen previous war service, fourteen in the late war in South Africa, and eight had had service in that most practical of all schools for active service, the North-west Mounted Police. I desire to place on record my appreciation of the loyal and efficient manner in which they supported me. My thanks are especially due to Major E. A. C. Hosmer, who, painstaking and energetic, proved himself to be an ideal second-in-command; to Captain D. E. Strickland, the popular and hard-working adjutant, who also acted as second-in-command on the return voyage; to Lieut. Frank B. Hardy, who acted as assisant adjutant in charge of drills during mobilization and the outward voyage, and as camp adjutant of the Oversea Colonial Camp at Durban, performing his work in a manner that was beyond all praise; to the regimental staff, and the four squadron commanders, particularly Captain F. H. Bagley, whose long service and varied experiences in the Territories and in the North-west Mounted Police rendered him an invaluable officer in a regiment composed of western men; and to the officers whose names are mentioned from time to time in this report in connection with the special work which they performed.

MOBILIZATION.

The regiment mobilized at Halifax, N.S., on May 6, 1902, and was quartered at the exhibition grounds, the men sleeping around the gallery in the big building. Everything was done to make them as comfortable as possible under the circumstances by Mr. H. H. Wickwire, the government agent, who throughout our stay rendered every assistance in his power.

I had reported myself at Halifax several days prior to the arrival of the regiment, and had drawn up instructions on 'Organization and Drill,' 'Officers' Uniforms and Necessary Kit,' 'Selection of Men for Promotion,' and orders posting officers to their respective squadrons. These were typewritten and were handed to every officer on his arrival, and I went over them carefully with each officer, so that there could be no possible misunderstanding as to what was required. The time and trouble spent in this way were fully justified by the results. I also had a large number of copies of 'Advice to Men Joining the 5th Regiment,' and 'Instructions When and How to Salute,' struck off and posted in the regimental quarters and distributed among the men, and these also bore good fruit.

The majority of the officers were quartered at the Queen's Hotel, and upon requisition being made to the proprietor, he placed a room at their disposal as an ante-room and otherwise did all in his power to render them comfortable.

The men arrived before their attestation papers, but, as no time was to be lost, they were fallen in at once by provinces, and the squadrons made up by first a troop from Manitoba, then one from the North-west Territories, and then one from British Columbia. In this way each squadron was composed of men drawn from the same province or territory, and at the same time the troops were composed of comrades from the same section of country.

I attribute the good fellowship that prevailed between the four squadrons, engendering the strong regimental *esprit de corps* for which the 5th was distinguished, to the rigid manner in which the instructions of Major General O'Grady-Haly, C.B., D.S.O. on this matter were carried out.

Pains were taken to ascertain who were the drilled men, and to employ them upon the necessary fatigues, police duties, &c., and so give the undrilled men a better chance of learning the work they had to do.

The clothing and kit were of first class quality and very complete, and were rapidly issued. The store-room of each squadron was so built that it adjoined the quarter-master's store, communication being had through a wicket in the partition which was locked upon the quarter-master's side. This did away with any unnecessary fatigues in carrying stores, and facilitated the immediate change of garments that failed to fit. The arrangement proved such an unqualified success that I have no hesitation in recommending it as the correct plan for rapidly fitting out a regiment on mobilization.

In connection with the equipping of the regiment, lieutenant and quarter-master C. C. Raven, the regimental quarter-master sergeant and the squadron quarter-master sergeants are deserving of praise.

Squadron officers were posted as follows :—

"A" Squadron—
Captain F. J. Clark.
Lieutenant T. L. Hartley, 1st Troop.
" H. R. Page, 2nd "
" J. F. Crean, 3rd "
" A. S. Purves, 4th "

"B" Squadron—
Captain C. H. Rogers.
Lieutenant F. B. Hardy, 1st Troop.
" J. B. Sargeant, 2nd "
" P. Standly, 3rd "
" J. H. Irvine, 4th "

"C" Squadron—
Captain F. H. Bagley,
Lieutenant H. H. Nash, 1st Troop.
" A. A. Vernon. 2nd "
" J. C. de Balinhard, 3rd "
" J. D. Herriott, 4th "

"D" Squadron—
Captain A. W. Strange.
Lieutenant L. Hooper, 1st Troop.
" C. B. Worsnop, 2nd "
" C. Tomlinson. 3rd "
" T. Brown, 4th "

As soon as the squadrons were formed, drill and instruction began. Each subaltern instructed his own troop. The men were allowed to arrange their own groups of four, after which they drilled, ate and slept in that order. For drill purposes the broken groups fell in on the left, so that only broken groups were mixed with others. Every morning and afternoon the squadron commanders formed up their squadrons and performed some simple movements, and then the regiment was formed up by me or Major Hosmer. In this way the rawest recruit had it instilled into him, from the very first, the fact that he was a member of a group of four, and that he belonged to a troop, a squadron and a regiment, and he soon picked up regimental organization from observation.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General O'Grady-Haly, C.B., D.S.O., just two days after mobilization, and even then the General remarked upon the steadiness of the men on parade, and complimented them upon it. He also remarked upon the splendid physique of both officers and men. A few days later, Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, K.C.M.G , Commanding the Regular Forces in Canada (under whom I had the honour of serving in South Africa), was kind enough to inspect the regiment and afterwards witness an exhibition of riding, roping and packing. He expressed himself as pleased, and said that the officers and men were a particularly good lot and formed a very fine command.

As the regiment was over strength—a fact which speaks well for the loyalty of western men—acting upon instructions received, the overplus was drafted into the 6th Regiment, and one or two into other regiments, while a draft of twenty men, under Lieutenant Woodside, was attached to the regiment to be taken out to South Africa for the 2nd Regiment, to replace casualties.

The horses arrived only a few days before sailing, the last twenty, in fact, only on the day of sailing. They were a very good lot and well chosen. Some Nova Scotian horses, and a batch from Ontario that were specially purchased as being likely to make officers' chargers, were particularly handsome. Two hundred and twenty were western prairie bred horses, and there is no doubt that they make the toughest and hardiest for campaigning. Like the western men, they take a lot of killing and die game to the last.

The conduct of the men at Halifax was excellent. Before the arrival of the attestation papers, one or two committed themselves, and were summarily dismissed. Not a single man of the 5th Regiment was arrested by the civil police, or made a prisoner by a military picket, while in Halifax.

The thanks of the whole regiment are due to the Y.M.C.A., and to Mr. Herd in particular, for their untiring efforts to promote the comfort and welfare of everyone. What the stay in Halifax would have been without the Y.M.C.A. reading room is difficult to imagine. The Rev. Mr. Armitage, Church of England, also kindly held services on the grounds, at great inconvenience to himself, and did all in his power to help the men.

EMBARKATION.

The regiment embarked at 8 a.m. on May 23, 1902.

The horses, with the exception of twenty, had been loaded on the previous day. Care having been previously taken by the officers to ascertain the whereabouts of the quarters to which their respective troops were assigned, all delay was avoided, and the embarkation of the regiment and draft was effected in 18 minutes.

By the courtesy of Lt.-Col. White, the band of the R. C. R. played the regiment from the exhibition grounds to the ship.

WEATHER.

The weather was most favourable for the voyage. On starting, a strong breeze from the southwest caused the vessel to toss a little, and the majority of the men were consequently sea sick. However, they soon recovered, and the weather during the remainder of the voyage was delightful.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

As soon as the ship left port, the men were told off to fire stations, and practised daily until they were perfect, so much so that on an alarm of fire being given—which fortunately turned out to be groundless—the men had fallen in at their respective places in a few seconds over two minutes, according to the time taken by the officer of the watch. The regulations governing smoking between decks were strictly enforced.

MEN.

Health.—Every attention was given the men to ensure their good health. Bathing parades were held daily at 5.45 a.m. No cases of sickness of a serious nature occurred. A few mild cases of pneumonia, and some of rhumatism were the most prevalent.

Just before arriving at Cape Town, however, Regimental No. 279, Private Chas. Hodgson, was taken down with erysipelas, and had to be taken off the ship there. His condition was not at all serious.

Messing.—The men were supplied during the voyage with a sufficient quantity of good wholesome food. Very few complaints were made, and these were promptly remedied. The men were daily visited while at dinner by the orderly officer.

Amusements.—The Y.M.C.A., at Halifax, was exceedingly kind in sending on board a quantity of books, games and magazines for the use of the men during the voyage. Mr. Wiswell, of the St. Andrew's Society, and Mrs. Wallis, of Peterboro, also sent a number of books and magazines. These were greatly appreciated by the men.

A regimental fund was started, and a varied programme of sports was carried out each Saturday afternoon. Squadron competitions were got up, such as Tugs-of-War contests. These created great rivalry, and greatly enhanced the success of the sports.

Father Neptune and his good lady boarded us when crossing the line, and exacted the usual penalties for trespassing in his domains.

Two or three excellent open air concerts were held on deck, and some very good amateur talent appeared.

Amongst the list of sports, a packing competition was held in throwing the Diamond Hitch single and double.

Two Regimental Mess Dinners were held, at which the officers of the ship were guests. Occasion was taken at the last to drink the health of Captain Nunan and thank him for his unfailing kindness and courtesy, which went a very great way to making what was undoubtedly a pleasant voyage.

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.

The space available for drill was somewhat confined, but the regiment was put through a course of squad drill, including 'Extension Motions,' 'Manual and Firing Exercises,' a course of Morris tube practice under Major Hosmer, and instructed in 'First Aid' by Surg.-Capt. Jory and Surg.-Lt. Thomas, lectured to by Lieut. Woodside, 2nd Rgt. C.M.R., (attached), on the geography of South Africa. For this purpose he prepared maps on a large scale, and he is deserving of great credit for the painstaking manner in which he performed this work, and also his other duties, while attached to us. Men who had been out before traced out the routes followed by their regiments. Troop leaders, in addition to drilling their troops, instructed them in care and management of horses, blanket folding, &c., silent drill signals, field duties, musketry, and practised their men in carrying field messages; every effort was made to make the instruction as practical as possible, 'a troop's inspection' being as follows :—

'Turnings,' 'Saluting,' 'Extension Motions,' 'Manual,' 'Firing Exercises;' Rifle-parts of, Musketry — Questions on,

First Aid.

Map of S.A.

Officers and N.C. Officers to give names of men composing troop, squad books inspected, men questioned on names of officers and N.C. officers and practically tested in carrying messages correctly; officers questioned on men's capabilities (previous service), as scouts, &c.; silent drill, troop to call out meaning of signal; miscellaneous questions on horses, camps, saddlery, &c., &c.

Lectures were prepared by Vet. Capt McMillan on 'Saddles and Sore Backs,' &c. These were typewritten and distributed, Captain McMillan being much too busy looking after the horses and stables to deliver them himself.

The officers were lectured to on various subjects by the Commanding Officer, and officers who served in South Africa before prepared, and one of their number read a paper on their regiment, tracing out its itinerary on the map and describing its principal actions, methods of attack, advance and rear guards, &c.

These interesting papers were prepared and read as follows :—

On the Royal Canadian Dragoons, prepared by Lieutenants Herriott, de Ballinhard and Irvine, and read by the latter; on Strathcona's Horse, prepared by Lieutenants Hooper, Purves and Vernon, read by the former; also one by Captain Strange on the part taken by Strathcona's Horse in the pursuit of DeWet in the Free State. This was particularly interesting and instructive. On advance and rear guards work, by Lieute-

nants Brown and Sargeant; on the Canadian Mounted Rifles, read by Lieutenant Brown (this officer also prepared and delivered an instructive lecture upon supplies in the field); on 2nd Brabant's Horse, including the Siege of Wepener, by Lieutenant Page; on Roberts' Horse, by Lieutenant Crean.

Every officer was required to draw a map of Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Transvaal and Natal. A very carefully prepared list was made, showing the various parts of the country which officers and men knew well and had travelled through, with a view to utilizing their services as scouts and guides, should the regiment go to the locality they knew.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the regiment, with one or two exceptions, was very good. Three acting sergeants were returned to duty as privates for various breaches of discipline, and an attached private belonging to the 4th Regiment, having given a good deal of trouble, was awarded seven days' cells for a serious breach of discipline.

WORK.

During the voyage Lieutenant H. H. Nash, an officer of great practical experience took charge of putting everything in shape for field service and deserves great credit for his hard work. The saddlery and harness were thoroughly oiled and dubbed, put together, numbered and distributed to the squadrons. Belts and bandoliers were treated in the same way. Stores were properly sorted and arranged in the most convenient way for disembarkation.

Lieutenant Irvine did very good work in making out and looking after the assignments of pay for men and officers, and proved himself in addition a smart and efficient duty officer.

HORSES.

The health of the horses during the voyage was good although twelve died. The most prevalent diseases amongst them were strangles and influenza, and a few cases of pneumonia. Every care was taken of them, each horse being taken out of its stall daily, groomed and hand-rubbed. The horse fittings were excellent; drainage and ventilation were good. Captain McMillan, ably assisted by farrier quarter master sergeant Mallett and F. G. Hall, a civilian, is deserving of all praise for the constant supervision he exercised over the horses.

The forage was of good quality, as also was the water.

INSPECTION.

The Commanding Officer inspected the ship daily, accompanied by the adjutant, captain of the day and medical officer. The captain and chief officer of the ship also went around with him. Everything was kept scrupulously clean and neat, so much so that the staff officer who visited us at Capetown said the stables were the cleanest that he had ever seen on a troop ship.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Non-sectarian service was held each Sunday. Every man not necessarily employed attended. On each occasion a collection was taken up in aid of the Liverpool Seamen's Orphan Institute (as is the custom). In addition to this collection a liberal contribution in aid of this institution was granted from the Regimental fund.

DISEMBARKATION.

After lying two days in the harbour, the regiment disembarked at Durban, at 8 a.m., on Tuesday, June 24, and was quartered at the show grounds. As the grounds were already overcrowded with the 5th, 7th and 8th Australian Commonwealth Horse, and details, our tents were pitched wherever room could be found. The horses came off in good condition and fettle, and were much admired, fourteen being the total loss to date of disembarkation.

On Thursday, June 26, there was a parade of all the troops to attend a service of intercession for the King. I commanded the Oversea Colonials, consisting of two squadrons 5th Regt. C.M.R., and two squadrons each of the 5th, 7th and 8th A.C.H.

The 5th Regiment, C.M.R., under Major Hosmer, turned out well, being clean, smart and soldierly, and were complimented by the staff as the smartest colonial troops they had seen. The parade went off without a hitch. In the evening free seats for five hundred soldiers were granted at the theatre, and the tickets were distributed evenly among the troops.

Everything went off very quietly. I took the precaution of putting on a strong picket, but they had practically nothing to do. The commandant at Durban ordered me to take over the command of the Oversea Colonials camp from June 26.

On the 27th, the Australians marched out to embark for their colony, and were heartily cheered by the Canadians, who lined both sides of the road to the gate. Their departure gave more room at the camp, and strong fatigue parties soon cleaned it up and made it a credit to the regiment.

Doyle's scouts and various details joined the camp from day to day, and rendered it necessary to keep strong pickets patrolling the town constantly.

On Sunday, the Vicar of Durban held a special service at the camp, which the whole 5th Regt. C.M.R., excepting the Roman Catholics—who went to their own church—attended. A collection for charity was taken up and given to the Vicar, who seemed surprised and pleased.

On Monday, June 30, we received orders to embark at 8 a.m. next morning for Canada. I had previously cabled the Minister of Militia, stating how anxious the regiment was to be permitted to serve its year, and, failing that, on the urgent request of my regiment, I asked for permission to raise 1,000 men from the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th C.M.R.'s for service in the South African Constabulary, as a Canadian division; I also wrote to the Commander-in-Chief, through the Commandant at Durban, stating what I had done.

Lord Strathcona was also cabled to the same effect. No replies to cables or letters were received before embarking. There is no disguising the fact that the men feel very sore at not being permitted to serve their year. My own men were earning good wages in the west, and threw up their billets to fight for the Empire, as they thought, and arriving home before their own mail rendered it impossible for them to arrange about employment ahead.

The horses were handed over to the remount department, and the arms and equipment to the ordnance department; the regiment and the draft for the 2nd Regiment C.M.R. (and a few men of the same regiment left behind) embarked at 8 a.m., on July 1.

Major Hosmer remained behind, and took over command of the camp and the officers, N. C. officers and men remaining to return via England, or to take their discharges. He had full instructions regarding paying them off and issuing discharges, &c., for the order to move came so suddenly that this could not be done before. The 3rd, 4th and 6th Regts. C.M.R. embarked on the afternoon and evening of the 1st instant.

After the ship pulled into the stream some men were found to be absent. By order of the O. C. troops, I detailed strong pickets, under Captain Bagley, from the 5th Regiment C.M.R., to make prisoners of all Canadians found in Durban without passes; he did so, and brought out a number on the tug, many being drunk, but I am proud to report that not one belonged to the 5th Regiment.

Major Hosmer sent me word that the men remaining at the camp had been the means of quelling a mutiny amongst the Kaffirs belonging to the remount establishment, and that the commandant had thanked Lieut. Hardy and the men for their prompt action in the matter. The Commandant at Durban also sent me a message, thanking me for the good conduct of the regiment, and for the assistance they had rendered, especially during the last two days.

I understood from the staff-officer, who gave me the message, that he intended making an official report on this subject.

There is nothing of interest to report on the voyage home. The ship was crowded, and the food was constantly complained of. Strict discipline was enforced amongst the 5th Regiment and their quarters, &c., were at all times clean and neat.

On July 27, some men broke into the canteen, which was situated in the quarters of the 4th Regiment. A picket was procured from the 5th Regiment, which took charge during the night, and another picket from the 5th went on duty at day-light.

Lieut. Hooper, the Provost-Marshal, reported that Lieuts. Nash, Crean and Sargeant, all of the 5th Regiment, were of great assistance to him in quelling the disturbance. An overslaugh of duty was allowed to the Regiment, and the Captain of the *Cestrian* thanked me and the officers of the 5th for the Regiment's action in the matter, and entered it in the ship' log.

On arriving at Halifax, we paid the Regiment off, and I arranged that when a man got his ticket he went to the Adjutant to obtain his discharge, and on producing both before his Squadron Commander, he was paid off, a triple check was thus made. I am able to report that only one man failed to put in his appearance, and he afterwards reported to me in Halifax and was attended to.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that the conduct of the officers, the N. C. officers and men of the 5th Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, throughout the voyage, was excellent.

I have already submitted my confidential report upon the officers, but in addition to those previously mentioned, Lieut. Worsnop, who acted as paymaster on the return voyage, and performed that duty in a most efficient manner, in addition to his routine work as a subaltern, and Lieut. Hooper, who acted as ship's Provost-Marshal to the entire satisfaction, I understand, of the Officer Commanding the Troops, are deserving of special mention.

I desire also to bring to the favourable notice of the General Officer Commanding, Regimental Sergeant Major J. Pearson, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant F. C. Rush and Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant Mallet. The N. O. Officers generally did their work well, but the three above mentioned did theirs exceptionally well.

If it is within my province to do so, I should like to put in a word of commendation for the painstaking manner in which Mr. Beard performed his duty at Halifax.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD CAMERON MACDONELL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Commanding 5th Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles.

REPORT ON SERVICE OF 6TH C.M.R.

From the Officer Commanding 6th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles, to the Adjutant-General at Militia Headquarters.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 17, 1902.

SIR,—In pursuance of the requirements of your letter, dated August 13, 1902, I have the honour to submit the following report, giving a short historical sketch of the 6th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles, lately under my command.

1.—Organization.

In the spring of 1902 the progress of the war in South Africa was still such that it required to be actively and energetically carried on; and His Majesty's government deemed it necessary to continue the sending of troops to the theatre of war, and as a consequence was pleased to accept the offer of further troops from Canada.

On April 8, 1902, a Militia Order was issued, authorizing the enlistment for service in South Africa of four additional regiments of Mounted Rifles, to be designated the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Regiments Canadian Mounted Rifles. In accordance with this order the enlistment of men was immediately proceeded with at the several recruiting stations throughout Canada, and they were centralized at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

As fast as the men arrived at Halifax they were organized into regiments in the order of their seniority.

The organization of the 6th Regiment commenced on April 29. The squadron officers were posted as follows :—

A " Squadron—
Captain F. B. Ross.
Lieutenant E. O. Bradburn.
" C. O. Beardmore.
" F. S. Morrison.
" W. H. Bell.

" B " Squadron—
Captain J. M. Caines.
Lieutenant W. A. McCrimmon.
" J. C. Robbins.
" G. A. Macbeth.
" P. R. Ternan.

" C " Squadron—
Captain G. B. Motherwell.
Lieutenant D. D. Young.
" G. H. Irvine.
" W. F. Sullivan.
" D. F. McKinley.

" D " Squadron—
Captain A. S. A. M. Adamson.
Lieutenant Ashley Cooper.
" John Gartshore.
" R. A. Carman.
" Barton Holland.

2.—Equipment.

The regiment was serviceably clothed with uniform of the new (drab) colour, viz., frock, with plenty of pockets, pantaloons, cloth putties, and very good tan leather brogan boots. The equipment included a bandolier, new pattern, with flaps to prevent the ammunition falling out. The saddlery was of the colonial pattern; but in my opinion the bridles were too light for anything like active service conditions. The regiment was armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle.

The general appearance of the regiment was smart and soldier-like.

On May 6, the regiment paraded full strength for inspection by Major-General O'Grady-Haly, commanding the Militia of Canada, when he was pleased to express his satisfaction as to its appearance and efficiency.

3.—Embarkation.

On the morning of May 17 the regiment paraded at the concentration camp, and, headed by the bands of the 63rd Halifax Rifles and 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, marched through the lines of their comrades, of the 5th Regiment, who gave them a hearty and enthusiastic send-off, and then embarked on board the steamer *Winifredian*, the horses having been loaded the day previous. The sight of the regiment as it marched through the streets evoked frequent and enthusiastic cheers from the citizens.

4.—Voyage Over.

The voyage to South Africa was uneventful, so far as the 6th Regiment was concerned. The various drills and duties were performed in a regular and systematic manner, and the spirit of the men was excellent.

Cape Town was reached on the morning of June 8, and here it was learned that peace had been proclaimed. All ranks were proud to know that, after a severe and

bitter struggle, under most difficult and peculiar conditions, British valour and sturdy endurance had triumphed, and that British power and prestige once more ruled supreme throughout South Africa.

The regiment, however, was ordered to proceed to Durban, which port was reached on June 11, but as a heavy sea was sweeping across the entrance to the harbour, disembarkation was not effected until the 16th, when the regiment landed full strength.

5.—Incidents While in South Africa.

On landing at Durban, the regiment was for a time divided, one half proceeding under Major Gordon to Newcastle, the other half remaining in Durban until June 18 and 19, when it also proceeded to Newcastle, and the regiment was again complete, and encamped with other colonial regiments at Fort Hay camp.

While here, orders were issued for a parade of all the troops present in the command, on June 26, in honour of the coronation of His Gracious Majesty the King, when the 3rd. 4th and 6th Regiments Canadian Mounted Rifles were brigaded, and I was honoured with the command. The troops paraded on the 24th for inspection by Lieut. General Featherstonehaigh, Commanding Natal District; but the unfortunate illness of His Majesty prevented our having the honour of parading as contemplated.

On June 28 orders were received that the regiment—less 14 officers and 70 men, who were, in consequence of there being no room for them on the transport, ordered to remain at Newcastle waiting further orders—ordered to proceed to Durban, and there embark on board the steamer *Cestrian*, for Halifax, Nova Scotia. The regiment, less the details mentioned, accordingly proceeded to Durban, and there also, less one officer and eight men then in hospital, was, on the night of July 1, embarked, the only men taking their discharge in South Africa with the purpose of settling there being No. 465 Pte. George Down, of Fort MacLeod, Alberta, N.W.T., No. 370 Pte. George R. Drapes, of Enniscarthy, Wexford, Ireland; and No. 88, Pte. Riched, H. Smith of Gloucestershire, England.

6.—Return Voyage.

The steamship *Cestrian*, having on board the headquarters and main body of the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Regiments, finally steamed from Durban bay in the early morning of July 3. As senior officer, I assumed command of the troops on board, Major Gordon assuming the command of the 6th Regiment.

After a pleasant and uneventful voyage we arrived at Halifax, N.S., on July 29, when the troops were immediately disembarked, and, under directions from headquarters, forwarded to their respective homes.

The remainder of the regiment subsequently returned home as occasion offered, the majority arriving at Montreal on steamer *Lake Erie* from England on September 13.

I have reason to believe all are now home, save, perhaps, one or two men who were left in hospital at Durban. As yet, no casualties whatever have been reported.

7.—General Remarks.

The officers and men of the regiment were, generally speaking, of a good and intelligent class, all parts of Canada being represented, and the spirit shown by them justifies the belief that, had it been required of them, they would have been true to the bright example set them by their Canadian comrades who had been earlier in the field, and whose deeds are a glory to Canada and the Empire.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. D. IRVING, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Lately Commanding 6th Regiment, C.M.R.

Canada's Aid to the Empire.

Canada's aid to the Empire in the recent war in volunteers, officers and men whose services were accepted; in lives laid down in the country's cause, and in expenditure of money, was as follows:—

Name of Unit.	No. of Officers.	No. of other ranks.	Total, all ranks.	Deaths.	Wounded.	Cost to Canada to Nov. 1, 1902.	How paid.
						$ cts.	
2nd Battn., R.C.R., and Draft.....	44	1,106	1,150	68	113	1,996,867 45	Organized, clothed, equipped, transported to South Africa and paid Permanent Corps rates of pay from organization until date of arrival in South Africa, by Canada; paid rates of pay for Infantry of H. M. Regular Forces from date following disembarkation in South Africa, until completion of service, by British Government; paid difference between the latter rates and Permanent Corps rates from date following disembarkation until completion of service, thus making the pay the rates for the Permanent Corps for the whole period of service, by Canada.
1st Battn., C.M.R., afterwards, R.C.D.....	19	360	379	24	27		Organized, clothed, equipped, transported to South Africa and paid North-west Mounted Police rates of pay from organization until date of arrival in South Africa, by Canada; paid rates of pay, in the case of R.C.D., and C.M.R., for Cavalry for H. M. Regular Forces, and in the case of the R.C.F.A., for Royal Artillery, from date following disembarkation in South Africa until completion of service, by British Government; paid difference between latter and N.W.M.P., rates from date following disembarkation in South Africa until completion of service, thus providing North-west Mounted Police rate for the whole period of service, by Canada.
2nd Battn., C. M. R., afterwards C.M.R.....	21	357	378	12	22		
Brigade Division, R.C.F.A.....	19	520	539	9	11		
Lord Strathcona's Horse and draft.....	31	566	597	26	24	.....	Organized, clothed, equipped, transported to South Africa, and paid North-west Mounted Police rates from organization until date of arrival in South Africa, by Lord Strathcona; paid rates of pay for Cavalry of Regular Forces from date following disembarkation until completion of service, by British Government; paid difference between latter and N.W.M.P., rates from date following disembarkation in South Africa until completion of service, thus providing N.W.M.P., rates for the whole period of service, by Lord Strathcona.
Officers for Instructional purposes, including 6 Chaplains and 8 Nurses	26	.....	26	1	....	.....	Same as above, according to whether they accompanied 1st or 2nd Contingent.

CANADA'S AID TO THE EMPIRE—*Concluded.*

Name of Unit.	No. of Officers.	No. of other ranks.	Total, all ranks.	Deaths.	Wounded.	Cost to Canada.	How paid.
						$ cts.	
Artificers for duty with Regular Army	....	23	23	3	....	.....	Clothed, equipped, transferred to South Africa, and paid until date of disembarkation in South Africa, by Canada; paid special rate of pay (6s. per diem), from date following disembarkation, until completion of service, by British Government.
South African Constabulary	30	1,208	1,238	57	13		All expense in connection therewith paid by British Government.
2nd Regt., C.M.R., and Draft	45	880	925	18	41		
10th Canadian Fd. Hospital	6	56	62	1	1		
3rd Regt., C.M.R.	26	483	509	3	....		
4th Regt., C.M.R.	26	483	509	2	....		
5th Regt., C.M.R.	26	483	509	....	....		
6th Regt., C.M.R.	26	488	514	...	....		
Nursing Sisters	8	....	8	...	....		
Extra Medical Officers	2	.....	2	...	....		
3rd Battn., R.C.R., organized to relieve 1st Leinster Regiment, Royal Canadians, in garrisoning Halifax, N.S	29	975	1,004	..	....	834,097 62	Organized, clothed and equipped by Canada, also maintained and paid rates of pay provided for Canadian Militia, for whole period of service, (March 1900, until September 1902), by Canada.
Total	384	7,988	8,372	224	252	2,830,965 07	

A list of the Officers, N.C. Officers and men of the Canadian contingents, including the Contingent for the South African Constabulary, who were killed, died from wounds, or from disease, or by accident, is attached hereto as appendix A.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

AYLMER,
Adjutant General.

APPENDIX "A"

CASUALTIES.

List of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Contingents organized in Canada for service in South Africa, 1899–1902, (South African Constabulary included) who were killed in action, died of wounds received in action, disease or by accident.

(The names of Major A. L. Howard and some twenty others who at the time of their death had ceased to belong to Canadian corps are not included in this list.)

Name, Number and Rank.	Corps.	Place of Death.	Cause of Death.	Date.
Officers.				
Arnold, Capt. H. M.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg.	Wounds	23- 2-1900
Blanchard, Lt. M. G	" "	Rhenoster	"	15- 6-1900
Borden, Lt. H. L	R.C.D.	Witpoort.	Killed	16- 7-1900
Boyd, Capt., A. J	S.A.C.	Pretoria	Fever	20- 4-1902
Burch, Lt. J. E.	R.C.D.	Witpoort	Killed	16- 7-1900
Chalmers, Lt. T. W.	C.M.R.	Belfast	"	2-11-1900
Harrison, Lt. C. F.	R.C.D.	Wynburg.	Fever	10- 6-1900
Ogilvy, Major J. H. C.	S.A.C.	Klipgat	Wounds	19-12-1901
Pearse, Capt. C. St. A.	R.C.D	Pretoria	Tuberculosis	17-10-1900
Sutton, Lt. F. H. C.	"	On transport Roslin Castle	Pneumonia	6- 1-1901
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.				
Adams, Trpr. De H. H.	S.A.C.	Heidelberg.	Fever	1- 2-1902
Adams, 7013, Pte. J	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Jacobsdal.	"	1- 3-1900
Adams, 7160, Pte. W. G.	" "	Bloemfontein	"	16- 4-1900
Anderson, Trpr. F. M.	S.A.C.	Heidelberg	"	14- 2-1902
Anderson, 102, Acting Lce Corpl. W.J.	R.C.D.	Liliefontein	Killed	7-11-1900
Armsden, Trpr. A. W.	S.A.C.	Kimberley	Fever	8-11-1901
Armstrong, Sergt. Geo. F	"	Hoopstad	"	2- 8-1902
Arnold, 402, Pte. F. G.	S.H.	Watervaal	Wounds	11- 8-1900
Arthur, Trpr. W. H.	S.A.C.	Sydenham	Fever	23- 1-1902
Baker, Trpr. E. C.	"	Bloemfontein.	"	14- 3-1902
Ball, 25, Pte. J. E.	R.C.D.	Kroonstadt	"	29- 7-1900
Banfield, 865, Pte. E. S.	2nd C.M.R.	Elandsfontein	"	5- 6-1902
Banks, 171, Pte. E. M.	S.H.	Cape Town	Appendicitis	2- 6-1900
Barr, 7165, Pte. H. B.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Naauwpoort	Fever	30- 4-1900
Barrell, Trpr. A.	S.A.C.		"	15- 5-1901
Barry, 7608, Pte. C. H.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg.	Killed	18- 2-1900
Beattie, 7301, Sergt. A.	" "	Bloemfontein	Fever	14- 4-1900
Bing, 334, Pte. A. B.	R.C.D.	Johannesburg	"	7- 6-1900
Blight, 7319, Pte. W. S.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Bloemfontein.	"	15- 4-1900
Bolt, 7610, Pte. G. H	" "	Naauwpoort	"	1- 6-1900
Bradley, 409, Trptr. G. W.	R.C.F.A.	Kimberley	"	28- 8-1900
Bradley, 375, Driver R.	"	Van Wyks, Vlei	Accidentally drowned	2- 4-1900
Brady, 7463, Corpl. W. S.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg.	Wounds	27- 2-1900
Brand, 294, Pte. W. E.	R.C.D.	Bloemfontein	Fever	9- 7-1900
Brothers, 465, Sergt. Major W.	S.H.	Badfontein.	Killed	4- 9-1900
Brown, Tpr. W. J.	S.A.C.	Bloemfontein	Dysentery.	21- 5-1901
Builder, 165, Sergt. N. D	R.C.D.	Liliefontein	Wounds	7-11-1900
Burns, 7455, Pte. O. T.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg.	Killed	18- 2-1900
Busby, Trpr. C. T.	S.A.C.	Bloemdal.	Accidentally wounded	29- 8-1901
Cameron, Tpr. J. H.	"	Sydenham	Dysentery.	14- 5-1901
Campbell, 347, Pte. D. H	2nd C.M.R.	Kleinhard's River	Wounds	31- 3-1902
Cancellor, 398, Pte. E. V.	S.H.	Germiston.	Fever	13-11-1900
Chalmers, Tp. Sergt. Major W.	S.A.C.	Houtkop	Killed	11- 7-1901
Chappell, 7914, Pte. M. C.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Belmont	Tonsilitis.	13-12-1899
Clements, 65, Pte. H. H.	C.M.R.	Springfontein.	Fever	25- 5-1900
Clunie, 7464, Sergt. P.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	England	"	6- 9-1900

List of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Contingents, &c.—*Continued.*

Name, Number and Rank.	Corps.	Place of Death.	Cause of Death.	Date.
Cooper, Wheeler J. T.	Artificers.	Bloemfontein	Fever	29- 6-1900
Cotterill, 321, Pte. C. W.	S.H.	Durban	"	24- 6-1900
Cotton, 7468, Pte. H.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Hout Nek	Killed	30- 4-1900
Craig, Tpr. W.	S.A.C.	Standerton	Fever	24- 6-1902
Crone, 216, Pte. D. J.	R.C.D.	Johannesburg	"	4- 8-1900
Cruickshank, 508, Pte. C.	S.H.	Badfontein	Killed	4- 9-1900
Curphy, 7806, Pte. J.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Bloemfontein	Fever	18- 4-1900
Dandy, 51, Pte. C. R.	S.H.	Potchefstroom	"	11-12-1900
Davidson, Tpr. M.	S.A.C.		"	9- 2-1902
Davis, 324, Pte. L. S.	S.H.	Longmans	"	9-10-1900
Day, 285, Pte. T. B.	2nd C.M.R.	Between Boschbult & Klerksdorp	Killed	2- 4-1902
Defoe, 8074, Pte. J.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Israel's Poort	"	25- 4-1900
Deslauriers, 7452, Pte. E.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	At Sea	Heart failure	3-11-1899
Devereaux, Tpr. P. L.	S.A.C.	Buffelsdoorn	Wounds	31- 5-1902
Donegan, 7188, Pte. J. A.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	Killed	18- 2-1900
Drury, 509, Pte. J.	2nd C.M.R.	Klerksdorp	Fever	24- 4-1902
Duhamel, 7865, Pte. J. W.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Norvals Pont	"	27- 6-1900
Elliott, Tpr. S. H.	S.A.C.	Near Bloemfontein	Fever	6-12-1901
Evans, 175, Pte. C. N.	2nd C.M.R.	Kleinhard's River	Killed	31- 3-1902
Evatt, 355, Sgt. E.	R.C.F.A.	Watervalonder	Fever	18-11-1900
Farley, 7157, Pte. J. E.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Orange River	"	5- 2-1900
Farrell, 8088, Pte. G. P.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	England	"	6- 9-1900
Fernie, 361, Pte. M.	S.H.	Bloemfontein	"	31- 1-1901
Filson, 26, Corpl. E. A.	R.C.D.	Liliefontein	Killed	7-11-1900
Findlay, 7339, Pte. J. H.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	"	18- 2-1900
Floyd, 7193, Pte. F. G. W.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Zand River	"	10- 5-1900
Forest, 7811, Pte. H.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Bloemfontein	Fever	31- 3-1900
Frost, 108, Pte. W.	C.M.R.	Diamond Hill	Wounds	12- 6-1900
Goodfellow, 7636, Corpl. R.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	Killed	18- 2-1900
Goodman, Tpr. T.	S.A.C.	Potchefstroom	Fever	18- 3-1902
Groto, 468, Pte. M.	4th C.M.R.	At Sea	Accid'ly killed	6- 6-1902
Haines, 4272, Pte. W.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Johannesburg	Fever	6- 6-1900
Hallett, Tpr. C.	S.A.C.	Rietfontein	Wounds	31- 5-1901
Hampton, 169, Pte. W. J.	R.C.D.	Naauwpoort	Fever	12- 6-1900
Hannon, Tpr. W.	S.A.C.	Bloemfontein	"	27- 5-1901
Harris, 381, Pte. C. B.	S.H.	Woolwich	"	22- 1-1901
Harrison, 7802, Pte. R.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Bloemfontein	"	14- 4-1900
Higgins, 152, Pte. H.	3rd C.M.R.	At Sea	Spinal meningitis	19- 5-1902
Hill, Tpr. N.	S.A.C.	Krugersdorp	Fever	3- 8-1901
Hodgkinson, Tpr. W. E.	S.A.C.	Heidelberg	"	3- 2-1902
Holmbeck, Tpr. Wm. E.	S.A.C.	Smalldeel	Accidentally wounded	2- 7-1902
Howard, 15, Corpl. F. S. McL.	2nd C.M.R.	Klerksdorp	Wounds	27- 4-1902
Hughes, 73, Pte. N.	R.C.D.	Capetown	Fever	8- 1-1901
Hull, 177, Pte. W. A.	R.C.D.	Kroonstadt	"	6- 6-1900
Hunt, 52, Sq. Qr.-Mr. Sgt. B.	R.C.D.	Johannesburg	"	16- 6-1900
Hunt, Pte. W. de V.	S.H.	Pretoria	Bright's disease	14-11-1900
Hunter, 364, Pte. E. T.	S.H.	Gravesend	Fever	16- 2-1901
Hunter, 720, Farrier W. H.	2nd C.M.R.	Elandsfontein	Wounds	30- 6-1902
Huston, 191, Pte. M. G.	2nd C.M.R.	Kleinhard's River	Killed	31- 3-1902
Inglis, 5, Sgt. Tptr. L. J. S.	R.C.D.	On transport "Roslin Castle."	Fever	1- 1-1901
Ingram, 368, Pte. W. H.	S.H.	Clocolan	Killed	23-12-1900
Irwin, 7204, Pte. R.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Bloemfontein	Fever	1- 7-1900
Jackson, 7500, Pte. C. E. E.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	Killed	18- 2-1900
Jackson, 7059, Pte. W. E.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	"	18- 2-1900
James, Tpr. A. L.	S.A.C.	Bessies Pan	"	11- 8-1901
Jameson, Tpr. W.	S.A.C.	Kimberley	Fever	10-11-1901
Jenkins, 509, Pte. A.	S.H.	Watervaal	Killed	1- 7-1900
Johnston, 7944, Pte. J. M.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	"	27- 2-1900
Johnstone, 8105, Pte. G.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	Wounds	27- 2-1900
Jones, 297, Pte. A.	S.H.	Badfontein	Killed	4- 9-1900
Jones, Tpr. W. J.	S.A.C.	Witkyk	"	17- 2-1902
Kean, Tpr. T. J.	S.A.C.	Elandsfontein	Fever	24- 6-1901
Kerr, 179, Pte. R. J.	C.M.R.	Honing Spruit	Killed	22- 6-1900
Kingsley, 367, Pte. A. R.	R.C.D.	Kroonstadt	Pneumonia	15- 5-1900

List of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Contingents, &c.—*Continued.*

Name, Number and Rank.	Corps.	Place of Death.	Cause of Death.	Date.
Knisley, 243, Corpl. W. A.	2nd C.M.R.	Between Boschbult & Klerksdorp	Killed	2- 4-1902
LaRue, 7818, Pte. L	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Wynberg, C.C	Fever	24- 6-1900
Latimer, 482, Bmdr. W	R.C.F.A.	Faber's Butts	Killed	30- 5-1900
Leconteur, 7655, Pte. R	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Worcerster, C.C	Acci'd'tly kill'd	30- 9-1900
Lee, 332, Corpl. B. H	S. H.	Watervaal	Killed	6- 7-1900
Leonard, 7208, Pte. G. W	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Zand River	Wounds	11- 5-1900
Leslie, 672, Pte. W. J.	2nd C.M.R	Elandsfontein	Fever	17- 4-1902
Lester, 7654, Pte. C	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed	18- 2-1900
Lett, 186, Pte. R	C.M.R	Pretoria	Fever	21- 7-1900
Lewis, 7506, Pte. Z. R. E	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed	18- 2-1900
Liston, 7068, Pte. R	"	Bloemfontein	Fever	2- 5-1900
Living, 7502, Corpl. F. J	"	Paardeberg	Wounds	27- 2-1900
Logan, 355, Sgt. A. E. H	S. H	Badfontein	Killed	4- 9-1900
Lundy, Tpr. G. R.	S.A.C	Heidelberg	Fever	15- 2-1902
Mackintosh, 221, Pte. E.	S. H	Bloemfontein	"	28- 1-1901
MacMillan, Shoeing-smith, D	Artificers	"	"	20- 4-1900
Manion, 7371, Pte. W. T	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed	18- 2-1900
Mann, Tpr. G. O.	S.A.C	At Sea	Meningitis	5- 4-1901
Margeson, 78, Farrier Sgt. J. R	2nd C.M.R	Vryburg	Fever	22- 5-1902
Marion, Tpr. J. A.	S.A.C	Petrusburg	Blood-poison'g	15- 8-1901
Maundrell, 7074, Pte. A.	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed	18- 2-1900
Mechiam, Tpr. C. W	S.A.C	Vet River	Fever	6- 5-1902
Meiville, Tp. Sgt. Major, J. F	"	"	Dysentery	23- 2-1902
Merchant, 339, Pte. E	R.C.D	Johannesburg	Fever	12- 6-1900
Milligan, 213, Pte. W. P. K	2nd C.M.R	Kleinhard's River	Killed	31- 3-1902
Milne, Tpr. H. G	S.A.C	Petrusburg	Fever	21-10-1901
Moore, 7089, Pte. D. L	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Orange River	"	14- 2-1900
Moore, 798, Pte. R. J	2nd C.M.R	Newcastle	Dysentery	19- 3-1902
Moore, 363, Pte. W. J	R.C.F.A	Pretoria	Fever	9-11-1900
Morden, 201, Corpl. J. F.	C.M.R.	Honing Spruit	Killed	22- 6-1900
Mullins, 3676, Pte. Ernest	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Kroonstadt	Fever	11- 6-1900
Mullins, Tpr. Edward	S.A.C	Elandsfontein	Fever	31- 5-1901
McCreary, 7960, Pte. P	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Wounds	19- 2-1900
McNaughton, Tpr. H. G	S.A.C.	Heidelberg	Disease	26-12-1901
McNicoll, 483, Pte. A	S. H.	Newcastle	Fever	19- 6-1900
McQueen, 7670, Pte. A.	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed	18- 2-1900
Neild, 528, Gr. J	R.C.F.A	Kimberley	Acc'y wounded	22- 9-1900
Norris, 152, Pte. F	S. H	Vlakfontein	Killed	5- 7-1900
O'Kelly, 242, Pte. G. M.	C.M.R	Johannesburg	Dysentery	16- 6-1900
O'Reilly, 449, Gr. E. P.	R.C.F.A	De Aar	Fever	17- 5-1900
Orman, 7775, Pte. G	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed	27- 2-1900
Owen, 378, Pte. C. C	R.C.D	Karee Siding	Accidentally shot himself.	1- 5-1900
Page, 7376, Pte. F. C.	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed	27- 2-1900
Parker, 514, Sgt. E. C.	S. H.	Watervaal	"	30- 7 1900
Patterson, Tpr. J. A.	S.A.C.	Pretoria	Fever	8- 4-1902
Patton, Tpr. E. H.	"	"	"	2- 5-1902
Patton, Tpr. T. L.	"	At Sea	Pneumonia	7- 4-1901
Perry, 157, Sgt. J. C	2nd C.M.R	Kleinhard's River	Killed	31- 3-1902
Peters, 838, Pte. W. T.	"	"	"	31- 3-1902
Picot, 255, Gr. E	R.C.F.A	De Aar	Fever	1- 3-1900
Price, 66, Pte. Nelson	10th F.H.	Klerksdorp	"	8- 6-1902
Price, 486, Gr. W. E	R.C.F.A	Netley	"	23- 7-1900
Purcell, 8140, Pte. E. S	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Bloemfontein	"	22- 4-1900
Purcell, 3264, Pte. J. J	"	Orange River	"	11- 2-1900
Purdon, Sqd. Sgt. Maj. E. L.	S.A.C	At Sea	Tuberculosis	8- 4-1901
Quinn, Tpr. J. H	"	No. 17, Gen. Hospit'l	Fever	30- 7-1901
Racey, Corpl. G. S	"	Cape Town	Pneumonia	27- 4-1901
Ramsay, 275, Pte. D. L	R.C.D	"	Peritonitis	28- 3-1900
Raspberry, 7377, Pte. J.	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Bloemfontein	Fever	24- 5-1900
Ratcliffe, 21, Pte. A.	R.C.D	Boschpoort	Killed	23- 9-1900
Rea, Sgt. W. H	S.A.C	Bloemfontein	Dysentery	19-12-1901
Reynolds, Tpr. A	"	Potchefstroom	Fever	14- 5-1902
Riggs, 7979, Pte. W. A	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed	27- 2-1900
Ross, 7541, Pte. W. J. H	"	Wydberg	Fever	6- 3-1900
Roy, 7854, Pte. A.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	Wounds	27- 2-1900
St. George, 500 Corpl. B. A	S. H.	Johannesburg	Fever	21-12-1900
Scott, 6582, Pte. J. B	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	Killed	27- 2-1900
Scott, 152, Pte. L. B,	S. H.	Potchefstroom	Accident. shot	21-11-1900

List of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Contingents, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name, Number and Rank.	Corps.	Place of Death.	Cause of Death	Date.
Scott, 7004, Sgt. W	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	Killed	18- 2-1900
Serpell, Tpr. G. R	S. A. C.	Petrusburg	Tuberculosis	21- 7-1901
Sewter, Tpr, W	S. A. C.	Krugersdorp	Wounds	20-11-1901
Sherritt, 162, Pte. A	2nd C. M. R.	Kleinhard's River	Killed	31- 3-1902
Shipp, 82, Pte. T. P	R. C. D	Pretoria	Fever	27- 7-1900
Sievert, 7778, Pte. J. G	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Klip Drift	Wounds	2- 3-1900
Simmill, 392, Pte. J	S. H	Cape Town	Blood poison'g	25- 4-1900
Slean, Corpl. H	S. A. C.	Rooitkop	Wounds	31-12-1901
Smallwood, Tpr. H	"	Baschar	Dysentery	21-10-1901
Smith, 298, Pte. O	C. M. R	Nr. Pan Station	Sunstroke	17- 8-1900
Smith, 7236, Pte. R	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed	18- 2-1900
Smith, 111, Pte. Wm	3rd C. M. R	Newcastle	Pneumonia	4- 7-1902
Somers, 7105, Pte. J. H	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	Killed	18- 2-1900
Spence, 168, Pte. D. M	R. C. D	Boschpoort	"	23- 9-1900
Sproule, Tpr. H. J	S. A. C.	Houtkop	"	11- 7-1901
Stephenson, Tpr. J. G	"	Pretoria	Fever	13- 3-1902
Sterling, Tpr. G. E	"	Potchefstroom	Died	29- 4-1902
Sterling, 433, Pte. J	4th C. M. R	Pinetown Bridge	Pneumonia	27- 6-1902
Stoba, Tpr. R. J	S. A. C.	Heidelberg	Fever	3 2-1902
Tabb, Tpr. P. F. B	"	Cape Town	Pneumonia	26- 4-1901
Taylor, 308, Pte. J. R	C. M. R	Doornkop	Wounds	19- 8-1900
Taylor, 7993, Pte. R. D	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	Killed	18- 2-1900
Thomas, 7553, Corpl. C. T	"	"	Wounds	27- 2-1900
Timleck, Tpr. A	S. A. C.	Krugersdorp	"	9-12-1901
Todd, 7113, Pte. J	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	Killed	18 2-1900
Tooke, Tpr. R. W	S. A. C.	Thabanchu	Fever	10-12-1901
Trickey, Tpr. T	"	Bloemfontein	"	3- 2-1902
Vanorman, 4263, Lce. Corpl. A. F	2nd Bn. R.C.R	"	"	7- 6-1900
Vollrath, 762, Pte. W	2nd C.M.R	Kleinhard's River	Killed	31- 3-1902
Wasdell, 7708, Pte. F	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Wounds	27- 2-1900
*Weaver, 326, Pte. O. J	C. M. R	Nooitgedacht	*	22-10-1900
West, 862, Pte. A	2nd C. M. R	Kleinhard's River	Wounds	31- 3-1902
West, 284, Pte. W	S. H	Badfontein	Killed	4- 9-1900
Wetmore, Saddler, H. A	Artificers	Bloemfontein	Fever	21- 7-1900
White, 7255, Pte. W	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	Killed	18 2-1900
Whitley, 7118, Pte. W. F	"	Johannesburg	Fever	19- 6-1900
Wiggins, 312, Pte. H. J	S. H	Badfontein	Killed	4- 9-1900
Wilcocks, Tpr. G. C	S. A. C.	At Sea	Pneumonia	9- 4-1901
Williston, Tpr. Harvey B	"	Pretoria	Fever	9- 2-1902
*Winyard, 92, Pte. W	R. C. D		*	4- 5-1900
Withers, 8004, Corpl. F. W	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	Killed	27- 2-1900
Withey, 7869, Corpl. A	"	"	"	27- 2-1900
Wood, 333, Pte. W	C. M. R	Pretoria	Fever	29- 7-1900
Woodman, 132, Pte. J. J	3rd C. M. R	At Sea	"	3- 6-1902
Woollcombe, 334, Pte. J.	C. M. R	Carnarvon	"	23- 4-1900
Zong, 8176, Pte. A. E	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Bloemfontein	"	1- 5-1900

* Reported missing, believed to be dead.

AYLMER, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

HEAD QUARTERS,
OTTAWA, November 10, 1902.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

ERRATUM.

The date, May 20, appearing at line 29, on page 36, should read November 29.

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1902

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1902

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1902

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

My Lord:

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1902, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

W. MULOCK,
Minister of Labour.

Department of Labour,
Ottawa, September 2, 1902.

CONTENTS

PAGE.

Introductory 7

I. The *Labour Gazette* 9

II. Conciliation and Arbitration.... 33

III. Fair Wages on Public Contract Work 43

IV. The Library of the Department.... 62

V. Correspondence and other Departmental Work.... 93

VI. Revenue and Expenditure.... 96

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1902

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, September 2, 1902.

To the Honourable Sir WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Although the first report of the Department of Labour was described as the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1901, the actual completion in point of time, of the first year's existence of the department, was not until the month of August of the fiscal year to which the present report relates. While this report, therefore, may be correctly termed the second annual report of the department, it should not be forgotten, in connection with the work reviewed, that it deals with a period commencing only ten months after the establishment of the department. This should also be remembered in comparisons between the work of the present and the previous fiscal year, in order that due consideration may be given to the work of the respective years. Volume I. of the *Labour Gazette,* for example, which embraces the published matter of the fiscal year ending in June, 1901, contained only ten monthly issues comprising 599 pages. Volume II. of the *Gazette,* which is submitted with this report, as a supplementary record of the work of the department during the fiscal year 1901-1902, contains the issues of the whole twelve months, covering 779 pages.

Departmental Changes.

The lamentable death by drowning on December 6, 1901, of Mr. Henry A. Harper, M.A., deprived the department of the services of an exceptionally gifted and zealous

officer. Mr. Harper was appointed associate editor of the *Labour Gazette* in October, 1900, and although his connection with the department extended only a little over a year, the discharge of his duties as associate editor and of the other duties performed by him from time to time, especially those attaching to the position of Acting Deputy, which he held at the time of his death, gave evidence of his peculiar fitness for the faithful and efficient accomplishment of the work he was called upon to undertake, and made his death not only a very serious loss to the department, but also a great loss to the public service of Canada. His heroic action in voluntarily sacrificing his life in an effort to save the life of another has received universal recognition, and mention of it is fitting in this report. The position of Associate Editor of the *Labour Gazette* was filled, during February of the present year, by the appointment of Mr. Robert H. Coats, B.A., the present incumbent of the office.

At the end of the fiscal year 1900-1901, twenty-six correspondents of the *Gazette* had been appointed from the leading cities of the Dominion. During the past fiscal year this number has been added to by the appointment of Mr. John Ryan, as correspondent for Three Rivers, Que., and Mr. F. J. Nash, as correspondent for Charlottetown, P.E.I. Mr. Joseph Ainey was also appointed as a second correspondent for the city of Montreal and district. During the year Mr. Jas. T. Burke, correspondent for Stratford and district, Mr. Alex. Callendar, for Guelph and district, and Mr. A. F. Leggatt, for Ottawa and district, resigned, owing to their acceptance of appointments which left them no longer free to discharge their duties in connection with the *Gazette*. Their positions were filled by Messrs. M. H. Westbrook, O. R. Wallace and T. W. Quayle, respectively. The position of correspondent for Halifax, N.S., and district, was rendered vacant through the death of Mr. James H. Phair, correspondent for that city. His place was subsequently filled by the appointment of Mr. F. W. Smith.

Work of the Department.

Following as closely as possible the order of presentation in the first annual report, the work of the department may be conveniently set forth under the following divisions, which serve to indicate the scope and nature of its operations:—

I.—The preparation and publication of the *Labour Gazette*.

II.—The settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, 1900.

III.—The carrying out of the resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900, and securing to those employed on public work payment of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper conditions.

IV.—The library of the department.

V.—The correspondence and other departmental work.

VI.—The revenue and expenditure.

I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

In its relation to the work of the department, the *Labour Gazette* has continued to serve a twofold purpose, namely, that of a monthly publication supplying current information in reference to the general condition of the labour market in all parts of Canada and reports of industrial events of immediate concern to labour, and also as a repository of official reports containing the results of special investigations conducted by the department.

Reports of Local Correspondents.

The reports of the special correspondents of the *Gazette* have constituted the main source of information on the condition of the labour market in general, and the conditions obtaining in particular trades. The department has made special efforts to enhance the value of these reports, and to leave room for as little criticism as possible in regard either to the nature of the information published, or the method of its presentation. Correspondents have received the most explicit instructions in regard to the class of information which they are expected to supply, and as to the sources from which it should be drawn, the intention being to present facts, and not opinions, and such facts only as have a direct bearing either upon conditions in particular trades, or on labour generally in the several localities. In order to secure as large a degree of uniformity as possible, the department, during the year, adopted the plan of supplying to its correspondents forms containing instructions as to the kind of information to be reported upon, and the order of its arrangement in the report. The reports are required to be made on the official forms supplied, and are filed in the department as official documents. Care has been taken, in the editing, to exclude irrelevant or possibly controversial matter, and while in some cases this has involved a good deal of abbreviation, it is gratifying to observe that the correspondents themselves have shown a marked improvement both in the substance and manner of their communications.

The following are copies of the official blank forms on which the correspondents are required to make their monthly reports. They serve to indicate both the scope of the reports and the manner of their arrangement.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
CANADA.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

..... AND DISTRICT.

(1)

.....Report. Mr.....Correspondent, reports as follows :
(State month.)

THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING THE MONTH.

NOTE PARTICULARLY. 1. Extent to which *labour generally is employed*, with particular reference to employment during previous month, and for the season of year. Supply and demand of labour, opportunities of employment, etc. 2. *Industrial activity* as evidenced by starting or cessation of work on new industries, factories or public works, etc. 3. Exceptional *activity in particular trades.* 4. *Commercial activity* as evidenced by extent of transportation, shipments, bank clearings, etc. 5. *Business activity* as evidenced by wholesale and retail trade. 6. *Changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.* (Increase or decrease.) Or other important conditions. 7. *Quiet or unrest of the labour market* as evidenced by strikes, lockouts, or their absence, formation of joint boards, etc.	

(2)

....Report. .....Correspondent.....

(State month.) (Name.) (Locality.)

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Set forth general information in regard to the industries in your locality, dealing with them in the following order:— Agriculture. Fishing. Lumbering. Manufacturing. Mining. Railroad construction and employment. Other industries. Correspondents to deal with such industries only as are of importance in their locality. Information may be given as to any of the industries as a whole, or in regard to any of their branches, particular attention being devoted to nature of operations being carried on, extent of employment, extent of production, improvements, etc.	

(3)

.....Report. .....Correspondent,.....
(State Month) *(Name)* *(Locality)*

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Information under this heading should be given for as many trades as possible, in regard to which exact information can be obtained. The extent of employment, condition of the trades, changes during month, matters receiving the attention of the trade, changes in wages, hours, or other conditions affecting the trade, &c., are among the facts of which mention might be made.

To preserve uniformity in the reports correspondents are requested to deal with the trades in the order following :—

BUILDING TRADES:

Bricklayers and masons,
Carpenters and joiners,
Lathers and plasterers,
Painting, decorating and paper hanging,
Plumbers,
Gas and steam fitters,
Stone cutters,
Builders' labourers,

METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING TRADES:

Iron moulders,
Iron workers and helpers,
Coremakers,
Machinists and engineers,
Steam engineers,
Electrical workers,
Linemen,
Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers.
Stove mounters,
Blacksmiths,
Boilermakers, iron ship builders,
Ship builders,
Shipwrights, caulkers,
Sheet metal workers,
Bicyle workers,
Tool sharpeners,
Horseshoers,
Jewellers and watch case makers,

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES:

Woodworkers,
Upholsterers,
Varnishers and polishers,
Wood carvers,
Carriage and wagon makers,
Car builders,
Pattern makers,
Coopers,
Gilders,
Shingle weavers,

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES:

Printers,
Pressmen,
Electrotypers,
Bookbinders,
Steel and copper plate printers,
Photo engravers,

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES—*Continued.*

CLOTHING TRADES:

Journeymen tailors,
Garment workers,
Hat makers,
Glove makers,
Boot and shoe workers,

FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION:

Bakers and confectioners,
Butchers and meat cutters,
Ice cutters and drivers,
Cigar makers and tobacco workers,

LEATHER TRADES:

Tanners and curriers,
Leather workers, saddlers,
Trunk and bag makers,

MISCELLANEOUS:

Barbers,
Broom makers,
Clerks, stenographers,
Delivery employees,
Furriers,
Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees.
Laundry workers, etc., etc., (arranged alphabetically).

TRANSPORT:

Railroad conductors,
Locomotive engineers,
Locomotive firemen,
Railroad telegraphist,
Railroad trainmen,
Railroad switchmen,
Railroad trackmen,
Freight handlers,
Steamboat men and steamboat firemen,
Ship labourers, longshoremen,
Street railway employees,
Cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen,
Teamsters and expressmen,

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

The department has also sought to give additional value to the information contained in the reports by devoting special attention to a monthly review of industrial and labour conditions in the Dominion. In the preparation of this review the information supplied by correspondents has been supplemented from other sources, and an attempt has been made to record, in such a manner as to serve both present and historical purposes, the general condition of labour in all parts of the Dominion.

At the end of the fiscal year, 1901-1902, the department had twenty-nine correspondents, the following places being represented:—Halifax, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; St. John, N.B.; Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, and Hull, Que.; Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph,

Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, and Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg and Brandon, Man.; Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, and Nanaimo, B.C.

Besides being obliged to furnish monthly reports on labour conditions in their several cities and districts, correspondents have been required to keep the department informed with respect to all industrial disputes arising within their respective jurisdictions, and also, when called upon by the department, to supply statistical and descriptive information in regard to local economic conditions. With the increase in the number of correspondents, the additional experience and efficiency attained, and the better arrangement in its publishd form of the intelligence furnished by them from month to month, one of the main purposes of the department in making this branch of its work of special service to employers and employees generally has been very fairly realized. Opportunities of employment have been brought to the notice of persons seeking the betterment of their condition; accurate information has been supplied as to the prevailing rates of wages, the seasons and hours of labour, and other economic conditions obtaining in trades and industries in all parts of Canada; while the movement of labour in particular trades and localities and its movement generally as affecting trades for the year, have thereby secured the attention of those interested in all such matters. It is, therefore, not improbable that one immediate result which the intelligence contained in these reports has served has been to bring about a more general equilibrium in the supply and demand of labour, and a consequent greater stability in the labour market. The remoter purpose of furnishing accurate data for determining the industrial growth of the country, and the condition of its industrial classes at certain periods of time, has also been effectively accomplished.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The department has published each month a statistical table on the trade disputes in all parts of the Dominion. In this table particulars have been given with respect to all strikes and lock-outs which have arisen in any of the provinces, and of which the department, through its correspondents, or by other means, has become informed. The plan adopted during the previous year of sending to each of the parties to a dispute an official request for a statement of the causes, results, and other facts relating to all such differences, has been continued, and a record has been given in the table, wherever possible, of the authoritative replies received. During the year about 2,000 requests inclosing schedules for the purpose of filling in the statements required, have been sent by the department to parties to industrial disputes. The answers received to these communications, and any special information furnished by the correspondents of the department or by other parties, in regard to strikes and lock-outs, are preserved and filed as official documents of the department. The following are copies of the communication and the accompanying blank forms which are sent either to the parties, or to the representatives of the parties, to an industrial dispute:

Reference No..... DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Ottawa.....190..

.....

.....

.....

SIR,

The *Labour Gazette* of the Department of Labour publishes, among other matters of importance to employers and workmen, a monthly record of trade disputes in Canada, and in order that its account may be as accurate and impartial as possible, request is made of interested parties, or their representatives, for a statement of the facts in regard to the matter in dispute in so far as these are to be ascertained.

The Department has been informed of a dispute in.....

.....

and that the matter is one of concern to.....

.....

In accordance with the request of the Department, I herewith inclose two blank forms such as are sent to parties interested in trade disputes, and request that you will have the kindness to fill up one of these blanks immediately, in so far as you are able to supply the information in regard to the points indicated, together with such additional information as may seem to you desirable, and return it at your earliest possible convenience to this department.

As soon as the dispute is terminated please fill up and return the second blank form.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Reference No..... DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

TRADE DISPUTES.

Locality.....
Trade or industry.....
Firms or establishments involved.....
.....
Union or unions (if any) involved.....
*Cause or object of dispute.....
.....

——	Directly.	†Indirectly.
Number of firms or establishments affected.....	.....	.....
Approximate number of employees affected :—		
Males 21 years or over.....	.....	.....
" under 21 years.....	.....	.....
Females, 21 years or over.....	.....	.....
" under 21 years.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....

Date of commencement.....
Date of termination.....
*Result.....
.....
*Remarks.....
.....

.....
Signature of person supplying above information.

*Continue on next page if necessary.

† 'Indirectly' refers to those thrown out of work at the establishments where the dispute occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out.

The percentage of replies received last year to the communications thus sent to parties to industrial disputes was larger than during the previous year—a fact which goes to show that the importance of this branch of departmental work is being more fully understood and appreciated. In the statistical tables information in regard to strikes and lock-outs has been classified under the following headings: (*a*) the locality in which the dispute has taken place; (*b*) the causes or objects of the dispute; (*c*) the date of its commencement and termination; (*d*) the numbers affected by the dispute; and (*e*) the results. In addition to the statistics thus presented, a descriptive account of the more important disputes has also appeared in the *Gazette*. Every care has been taken, both in the descriptive and statistical matter, to record as impartially as possible only the facts of the case, omitting altogether any expressions of opinion in regard to the merits or demerits of any particular dispute. Wherever possible, the parties have been allowed to present their own statements of the case. Where a difference as to cause or result, or as to any other point or feature of the dispute, is found in the statements received, these differences have been noted in the published official record.

Owing largely to the existence of a number of important strikes in this and other countries which have had a distinct influence upon conditions here, and to the introduction, during the last session of parliament, of a bill to regulate the settlement of railway labour disputes by arbitration, public attention has been more widely directed to this feature of present-day industry, and to the need for more accurate information in regard to the causes, nature and extent of industrial disputes, more especially because the whole question has shown itself to be one likely to call forth legislative action in the near future. Considered in its true significance as affording a source of reliable information and a basis for intelligent action, legislative or otherwise, in regard to industrial disputes, the value and importance of the work of the department in thus recording, from month to month and from year to year, full details of all the industrial disputes in the Dominion will be readily seen. The monthly tables and reports, moreover, serve to reflect the nature of existing relations between employers and employed throughout the Dominion, and the consequent quiet or unrest of the labour market in the course of the year. They have also served to draw the attention of the people of one locality to conditions in other localities of immediate concern to employers and employees, and at the same time to fix attention upon matters of concern to the public generally. There is reason to believe that in this latter connection the publication of these monthly records, and the knowledge that all such disputes and differences are made the subject of official inquiry by the department, have had a decided influence in deterring parties from hasty action preliminary to a strike or lock-out, and of helping to bring to a termination disputes which had already arisen.

Reports of Departments and Bureaus.

Another feature of the *Labour Gazette,* which is being developed with advantage, is a monthly review of important blue books and other publications by the Dominion government, the governments of the several provinces, and official and government bodies in other countries, where these publications contain information having any bearing upon labour matters in Canada. The documents to which public attention is thus directed cover a wide range of useful literature. They comprise such publications

as reports of the Department of Agriculture, of the Geological Survey; reports of the Bureaus of Industry and Mines; reports of the Departments of Forestry and Colonization in the several provinces; reports concerning the administration of factory laws, factory inspection, industrial accidents and the like; reports of the British government on co-operative societies and trade unions, the unemployed, wages changes, strikes and lock-outs, &c.; reports of the Departments and Bureaus of labour in Australia and New Zealand; and the annual and special reports of the United States National Department of Labour and of the several State Bureaus.

Official documents of this character contain a vast amount of important matter having a direct bearing upon industrial conditions in general, and a great deal affecting, more or less immediately, the industrial situation in this country. Many of these publications would remain entirely unknown even to interested parties, and the practical utility of much of the original investigation undertaken in this country and elsewhere would be entirely lost to them and to the public generally, were it not that the sources of valuable information upon the topics discussed in these reports and documents are indicated in this manner through the columns of the *Gazette*. The reviews published are necessarily brief, because of the limitation of available space in the *Gazette*, but they are at least sufficient to attract attention to the nature of the investigations that are being made, and to the results obtained.

In the procuring of these reports and documents the department has had communication with practically all of the public departments of the several countries in which they were published, and has at the same time arranged for an exchange of publications. The reports and official papers themselves, when received, have been catalogued and filed among the documents relating to labour which the department has been collecting for its library of industrial literature. They have thus been made available as works of reference, but in the meantime their existence and the nature of their contents have been made known through the columns of the *Gazette*.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour.

Continuing the practice begun in the first number of the *Gazette*, the department has published, from month to month, a carefully prepared series of notes of legal decisions in the courts of the several provinces of the Dominion which are of immediate interest to labour. Under this heading cases such as the following have received attention; the liability of companies for negligence in dealing with or in the treatment of their employees; the infringement of union trade-marks; the non-payment by employers of wages in accordance with specified or other conditions; the responsibility of companies for negligence in the performance of their work; injuries received by workmen in the course of their employment, either through their own negligence or that of fellow employees; the employment of children, young people and women; the liability of trade unions for the actions of their members; the liabilities of trade union funds; workmen's compensation for injuries; employers' liabilities generally; the employment of alien labour; employees' provident societies; Sunday labour; violation of the Factories Acts, &c.

In addition to a full note of the particulars of the case, and of the points decided in each instance, citation is also made of the time and place of the decision, the judicial officer by whom it was made, the court in which the case was tried or determined, and other facts and circumstances which may enable the reader to procure for himself more complete details, if so desired.

The collection and publication of these decisions has been serviceable in many ways. It has undoubtedly enabled both employers and employees to gain a more exact knowledge and intelligent understanding of their respective rights, duties and responsibilities, and of the legal interpretation of these by the judicial tribunals of the country. It has also served to direct attention to differences in the existing laws of the several provinces, to the consequent differences in the position of labour before the law in each, and to the advisability or necessity of more uniform labour legislation by the provincial authorities.

Subjects of Special Investigation by the Department.

The subjects which have been made matters of special investigation by the department through the year, and the results of which have been published in articles appearing in serial form in the columns of the *Gazette,* have been the preparation of statistical tables on rates of wages and other conditions in individual trades in Canada; statistical tables on the cost of living in Canada; articles on the industries of Canada, and on labour legislation in Canada. The department also prepared and published a directory of labour organizations in Canada together with special articles on the subject.

Statistical Tables on Rates of Wages.

During the fiscal year, 1900-1901, tables on the rates of wages and other conditions in the following trades were published in the *Gazette;* viz.; the printing trades, the cigar-making trade, the metal trades, and some of the branches of the building trades. During the past year the series has been continued by the completion of the tables in regard to the building trades, and by the publication of additional tables in reference to the woodworking trades, carriage and wagon making trades, and the coopering trades. The department also commenced an investigation into the wages and hours of labour of the several classes of workmen employed in connection with the railways of the Dominion, but this information, although collected in large part before the end of June, had not, at that time, been secured with sufficient completeness to admit of its publication in the *Gazette.*

In the preparation of the statistical tables, care has been taken to obtain the facts and figures from as many sources and to have them as reliable as possible. Both employers and employees have been written to by the department for returns which might be used in compiling the tables, and the correspondents of the *Gazette* in the several cities have been required to make independent investigations into the rates current in their respective cities and districts. The number of communications sent out by the department has varied according to the extent of the trade and the nature of the sources

from which it was possible to gather information. Each communication has been accompanied with schedules prepared in advance, and so arranged as to afford an easy index to the kind of information desired. In the preparation of the tables on rates of wages and hours of employment in the building trades, communications and blank schedules, considerably over 3,000 in number, were sent to contractors in all parts of Canada, to the secretaries of unions belonging to the building trades, and to the correspondents of the *Gazette*. In the case of the woodworking trades, the tables were based on returns made almost entirely by employers and the special correspondents of the *Gazette*, there being but few local unions in this particular industry. Requests for information were sent to practically all of the woodworking establishments of any size or importance in the Dominion. The same is also true of the tables dealing with wages and hours of work in the carriage and wagon-making trades, and in the coopering trades. But in the case of the groups last named, returns were also received from the secretaries of the local unions, and from individual employees. Taken altogether, the department sent out, during the course of the year, between 8,000 and 9,000 communications in reference to the rates of wages in indivdual trades in the Dominion.

Appended hereto is a copy of one of the communications addressed to parties from whom information was sought, and of the blank schedule forms which were mailed with the different communications. The review of the information, as finally classified in the tables published in the *Gazette*, will indicate something of the nature of the work which it was necessary to perform in order that the large number of returns received might be given in a form that would best serve the purposes of reference and comparison. In each case the returns have been classified according to the class of work to be performed, and the method of payment, and the rates so classified have been arranged under the names of the localities to which they refer, the localities themselves being arranged alphabetically, and grouped in the province to which they belong.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, November, 1901.

SIR,—The Department of Labour is desirous of obtaining a complete and correct record of the rates of wages and hours of employment prevailing in the different trades in Canada, for publication in the *Labour Gazette*, which is issued monthly.

These statistics are collected and published by the Department in pursuance of section 10, chap. 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information, assented to July 18, 1900), which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour.

It is intended to deal with the rates of wages and hours of employment in the carriage and wagon-making trades in the *Labour Gazette*, and in order that the value of these statistics may be as great as possible the Department would be obliged if you would kindly fill in on the enclosed schedule information in regard to the classes of labour mentioned in so far as they relate to the branch or branches of the carriage and wagon-making trades with which you are concerned.

It would assist the Department in making its information more complete if you would, under the heading of 'Remarks,' state whether or not the current rates are also the rates demanded by the Union, and if not, if you would give on the back of the page the union rate, and state to what extent it prevails in the locality.

As it is the intention to compile tables from the information herein requested for the *Labour Gazette* the department would be very grateful if you would have the kindness to return the enclosed form as soon after receiving it as possible.

I enclose herewith an envelope to be used in returning the schedule to the department, and desire to inform you that no postage is required on replies sent in by you.

I have to add that any information you may be good enough to furnish will be used for statistical purposes only, and will not be published under your name.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES—SERIES B., No. 6.

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE CARRIAGE ANI WAGON-MAKING TRADES.

Locality .....

CLASSES OF LABOUR.	WAGES.		HOURS.			Rate paid for Overtime.
	Per Hour.	Average per Week.	Per day 1st 5 days of Week.	Per day (Saturdays).	Average per week.	
	Cents.	$ cts.				
Blacksmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" helpers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" finishers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodworkers—						
Body Builders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gear "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheelwrights.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machine Hands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shaper "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sticker "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters—General	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Stripers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Varnishers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trimmers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Top Builders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cushion Makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriage Mounters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labourers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Remarks:

Date.....190.... Signature .....

Address .....

Please fill in further particulars on back of page if necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 5.

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE WOODWORKING TRADES.

Locality.....

CLASSES OF LABOUR.	WAGES.		HOURS.			Rate paid for Overtime.
	Per Hour.	Average per Week.	Per Day 1st 5 Days of Week.	Per Day. (Saturdays).	Average per Week.	
	Cents.	$ cts.				
Millwrights.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Draughtsmen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carvers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabinetmakers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polishers or Finishers....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stair Builders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doormakers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sash and Blind Makers ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frame Makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bench hands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " helpers....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machine Hands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shaper Hands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sticker "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Band Saw Hands..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jig " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Circular " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matcher Hands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planer "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labourers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Remarks:

Date.....190.... Signature .....

Address .....

Please fill in further particulars on back of page if necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 7.

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE COOPERING TRADES.

Locality.. .....

CLASSES OF LABOUR.	WAGES.		HOURS.			Rate paid for Overtime.
	Wages per hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per day first five days of week	Hours per day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	
	Cents.	$ cts.				
Coopers (on tight work)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coopers (on slack work)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mill Hands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stave Cutters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labourers..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Remarks—

Date.....1902.

Signature.....

Address .....

*Please fill in further particulars on back of page if necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B, No. 4.

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

Locality.....

Classes of Labour.	Wages.		Hours.			Rate paid for over-time.	Average duration of working season in months.
	Per day.	Average per week.	Per day 5 days of week	Per day (Saturday).	Average per week.		
	Cts.	$ cts.					
Bricklayers							
Masons							
Builders labourers							
Scaffolders							
Ordinary labourers							
Excavators							
Quarrymen							
Derrick men							
Powder men							
Stone drillers							
Stone cutters							
Teamsters, one horse							
" " and cart							
" two horses							
" " and wagon							
Carpenters							
" helpers							
Shinglers							
Joiners							
Stair builders							
Lathers							
Plasterers							
Painters							
Glaizers							
Steamfitters							
Plumbers							
Gasfitters							
Slate roofers							
" helpers							
Metal roofers							
" helpers							
Felt and gravel roofers							
" " helpers							
Galvanized iron workers							
Tinsmiths							
Electricians							
Steelworkers							
Coppersmiths							
" helpers							
Bell hangers							

*REMARKS:

Date..... 190 . Signature.....

Address.....

*Please fill in further particulars on back of page if necessary.

As was found to be the case during the first year, the returns received in reply to the communications sent out by the department, have, from a percentage standpoint, been large, and have shown a tendency to increase as the work of the department has become better known.

Cost of Living Schedules.

Of equal importance with the statistical tables on rates of wages and hours of employment have been the statistical tables on the cost of living in Canada, which have also been published as the result of a special investigation undertaken by the department. In the preparation of these tables the department followed the lines pursued in gathering and compiling similar data during the corresponding period of the year previous. Returns were received, however, from a larger number of industrial centres, and concerning several additional items of outlay. Information was collected in regard to three groups, namely, the prices of articles for domestic consumption, house rents, and the cost of board and lodging. In each instance the returns were based on the current rates actually being paid, and the information classified so as to indicate the difference of rates in different localities. Advantage was also taken of the investigation of the year previous to make comparisons as to variations in the cost of living experienced during the year. The information for these tables was gathered by the special correspondents of the *Gazette,* and compiled from their returns by the clerks in the department. The correspondents were required to verify their facts and figures from a number of sources, and to indicate, where such existed, any differences in local rates in regard to any particular commodity. The following tables show the class of information gathered, and the form in which the returns were made :

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 1.

COST OF LIVING SCHEDULE No. 1, RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, &c.

Locality.. .. ..
Date.. .. ..
.. ..
Bread per pound.. .. ..
Bread per ½-pound loaf.. .. ..
Bread, how usually sold and price.. .. ..
Flour per 25-pound bag.. .. ..
Milk per quart.. .. ..
Butter per pound.. .. ..
Cheese per pound.. .. ..
Eggs per dozen.. .. ..
Potatoes per bag of 1½-bushel.. .. ..
Turnips per bushel.. .. ..
Beans per pound.. .. ..
Beef per pound.. .. ..
Pork (fresh) per pound.. .. ..
Pork (salt) per pound.. .. ..
Bacon per pound.. .. ..
Mutton per pound.. .. ..
Lamb per pound.. .. ..

COST OF LIVING SCHEDULE No. 1, RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, &c.—*Concluded.*

Sugar, granulated per pound.. .. ..
" " number of pounds for $1.00.. .. ..
" brown per pound.. .. ..
" " number of pounds for $1.00.. .. ..
Tea per pound .. ..
Coffee per pound.. .. ..
Coal oil per gallon.. .. ..
Coal, stove per ½ ton.. .. ..
Coal, stove per ton.. .. ..
Hard wood as fuel per cord.. .. ..

COST OF LIVING, SCHEDULE No. 2.

Locality.. .. ..
Date.. .. ..
.. ..
Board and lodging per month.. .. ..
.. ..
*House rent.....House of 4 rooms.. .. ..
House 6 rooms.. .. ..
House of 8 rooms.. .. ..
In tenements or flats of 4 rooms.. .. ..
In tenements or flats of 6 rooms.. .. ..
.. ..
*Indicate difference in rates according to locality where such prevail.....
.. ..

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of the statistical information which the department has collected, compiled and published in the manner described. The mere opportunity of comparison with conditions of the previous years, as reported in the *Gazette,* has shown how increasingly valuable this information is likely to become in time. To employers and employees alike an exact statement of the prevailing rates of wages in different localities, and also of the cost of living, is of the first importance. During the year the department has received many assurances that this branch of its work has been of immediate assistance to those for whose benefit it was intended, and that the figures given in the *Gazette* have been utilized by employers and employees as a basis of agreement in matters of proposed change or controversy. From statements received from other sources the department has also learned that these tables have served to acquaint persons in one part of the Dominion with information which they desired in reference to remuneration for services and the cost of living in other parts, and have been of equal benefit to persons residing outside of Canada and desiring information in regard to the economic conditions of labour here.

The Industries of Canada.

The dairying industry in the Dominion was made the subject of a special investigation by the department, the results of which were given in an article comprising one of the series on the industries of Canada, which were published for the most part during the preceding year. In the conduct of this undertaking the department secured

its information mainly from four sources : (a) official and semi-official reports and records, and opinions of experts ; (b) employers in the industry ; (c) employees in the industry ; (d) associations of employers or employees and boards or representative men in the districts in which the industry was being carried on ; and (e) correspondents of the *Gazette.* The general plan of collecting statistical information by means of schedules sent out by the department to interested parties was adopted throughout.

The forms having been filled in and returned, statistical tables based on the schedules were then compiled, and the data so presented was supplemented by a special article reviewing the industry by provinces in detail. Reference was made to the development of the industry, the markets for the product, the distribution of the butter and cheese factories of the Dominion, their output, their experience financially, and the remuneration paid to those in charge. In this investigation special attention was devoted to the extent to which the co-operative system exists in this industry.

Labour Legislation in Canada.

During the preceding year the department commenced the compilation and classification of the legislation of the several provinces, and of the Dominion, which had an immediate bearing upon the status of labour and industrial conditions. This task was completed in regard to legislation in Canada for the protection of persons employed in factories, of employees in shops and stores, and of employees in mines. During the past year it has been continued in regard to the legislation for the protection of employees on railways, of employees about machinery, of employees on ships, and also as to legislation specially affecting apprentices. Articles on trade union legislation in Canada, and on some of the legal aspects of Sunday labour, should also be added to this list.

The results of the compilation and classification of the existing laws on the subjects here referred to were presented in the *Gazette* in a series of articles appearing under the proper titles. In every instance care was taken to so arrange and classify the material that it might be easily accessible for the purpose of immediate reference in regard to any point on which information might be sought. At the same time special efforts were made to present the various statutory provisions in as condensed a form as possible, giving, by a system of copious foot-notes, a ready means of reference to the exact wording of the Acts themselves, and the places where they might be found. As illustrative of the scope and method of the articles on these subjects, the following brief analysis of their contents may be mentioned.

In the article on the *legislation for the protection of employees on railways,* which appeared in the August (1901) number of the *Gazette,* the substance is given of those provisions of the law which are intended to ensure, as far as possible, the safe operation of railways, and which, though not expressly stated to be for the protection of employees, react to their benefit by lessening the dangers of their occupation. The substance of the enactments expressly designed for their protection is also given. The latter group is considered in relation to those provisions which declare how railways are to be operated so as to protect employees, and with special reference to the provisions

touching railway employees in Acts relating to compensation for injuries to workmen. The federal as well as the provincial law is given. The legislation is divided and commented upon in so far as it relates (I) to provisions made for the enactment and enforcement of by-laws, rules and regulations for the conducting of railways, and the guidance of employees ; (2) special rules of this nature ; (3) inspection of railways ; (4) construction and materials ; and (5) compensation for injuries. As showing the detail with which the subject is presented, within each of these divisions, it may be mentioned that, under the heading "construction and materials," such matters as the height of bridges, rails and railway frogs, running boards, oil cups, etc., are dealt with in connection with the provisions contained in the Dominion statutes and the legislation of the several provinces.

In the article on *legislation for the protection of employees about machinery,* which appeared in the September (1901) number of the *Gazette,* attention is directed to the special remedial enactments passed in the several provinces providing for the peculiar dangers to which employees are liable when working on machines, or in close proximity to machinery, whether in indoor occupations in buildings such as factories and workshops, or in outdoor occupations.

Legislation for the protection of employees on ships was dealt with in three separate articles, appearing, respectively, in the *Gazette* of November and December, 1901, and of January, 1902. The subject is discussed with reference to the provisions of the existing law affecting (1) the extent of the rights and duties of seamen ; (2) the safety of ships ; and (3) the competency of officers in charge of ships. In considering the rights and duties of seamen, the enactments concerning seagoing crafts and those relating to vessels employed in inland navigation are classified separately. The special regulations in regard to government vessels, the subject of wages payments, the allotment of wages, recovery of wages, protection of property, the property of deceased seamen, the supplying of provisions, the accommodation on board ship, distress, etc., are all dealt with. The provisions relating to the safety of ships are considered in connection with registration, licensing and inspection, the care and disposition of cargoes, and the prevention of accidents. With respect to the competency of officers, such matters as the qualifications of masters and mates, the qualifications of engineers, and regulations affecting discipline, are pretty fully commented on.

The subject of *legislation in Canada specially affecting apprentices* was commenced in an article in the February (1902) number of the *Gazette,* and concluded in a subsequent article in March. These articles marked a division in the series. The preceding articles had reference to legislation recommended by the nature of the employment to which it related. The new series of these special articles, of which that on legislation in regard to apprentices was the first, had to do with such legislation as pertains to the complex relations arising out of the labour contract, the rights and duties incident to it, and the obligations which it entails. One of the matters of first importance touching the labour contract is the question, who may be parties to it, and as in this connection minors and aliens have been made the subjects of special legislation, the former especially in their employment as apprentices, it was thought advisable to commence the new series with an article on the legislation concerning apprentices. The

subject of apprenticeship is considered first, as to the method of binding apprentices, under which head are discussed the powers respectively of parents, guardians, mayors of cities and towns, judicial officers, and overseers of the poor. The powers to bind charitable institutions, and of minors to bind themselves, as well as the methods of binding, are also considered. The mutual duties of masters and apprentices is another subject of treatment which is dealt with in the light of the special legislation of the several provinces.

In addition to the series of articles on existing legislation, there were supplementary articles discussing the labour legislation, Dominion and provincial, passed during the sessions of 1901-1902. The articles under this head include reviews of British Columbia legislation affecting labour, Ontario labour legislation, the amendments of the Ontario Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and Manitoba legislation affecting labour.*

Reviews in the nature of synopses were also given of proposed measures of immediate interest to labour introduced, but not passed, during the last session of the Dominion parliament, but likely to be reintroduced at a subsequent time, such, for example, as the proposed Act for the settlement of railway labour disputes, and an Act respecting the regulation of railways in Canada.

Government Commissions Affecting Labour.

Special attention was devoted in the *Gazette* to the proceedings and reports of government commissions appointed or opened during the year, whose duty it was to gather information, or to investigate subjects of importance concerning labour. Such was the Royal Commisison on Chinese and Japanese immigration, appointed during the fiscal year 1900-1901, and the Royal Commission appointed on the 25th of April, 1901, to investigate the alleged existence of a combine among the paper manufacturers of the Dominion, the reports of which bodies were presented to parliament at its last session. There were also the investigations of Professor S. J. McLean, and his reports upon railway commissions, railway rate grievances and regulative legislation, made to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and by the latter presented to parliament. The work of the British Columbia fisheries commission, appointed in the month of January, 1902, but whose report has not yet been presented to parliament, was also reviewed.

Directory of Labour Organizations.

During the year the department published a directory of labour organizations in Canada. The directory was commenced as part of a larger work, statistical and descriptive in its nature, on the growth and development of labour organization in Canada. The preparation of this directory was a considerable task, involving not merely the securing of information in regard to existing labour organizations in all parts of the Dominion, but also a careful compilation and classifica-

*Part of this series although prepared during the fiscal year 1901-02, was published in the July and August numbers of the *Labour Gazette* which belong to the fiscal year 1902-03.

tion of the information so obtained. In its search for and acquisition of the facts and statistics the department made use of all available sources of inquiry. Special investigations were conducted in all of the cities in which correspondents of the *Gazette* were resident ; international and federal organizations were written to for a list of the local organizations affiliated or federated with them ; old and new labour directories for individual cities, journals of the several trade organizations, labour papers, local newspapers, reports of labour congresses, letter files of the department, &c., &c., were carefully scanned for the names of trade unions or other similar organizations in any part of the Dominion. When the list obtained in this way had reached formidable proportions, and there was reason to believe that it was fairly complete, a circular letter was sent to the secretaries of these organizations. requesting certain statistical and descriptive information with respect to the organizations with which they were connected. One of the points on which information was sought was the names of other labour organizations in the trade to which the secretary belonged, or in the locality to which the circular was sent. In the returns received, several new organizations were brought to light, and they were immediately communicated with in the same manner. In addition to the circular letter several hundreds of personal letters were written to individuals and organizations in order to secure from them facts and information which the department was unable to obtain directly from certain other organizations themselves. Personal letters were also sent to many places in Canada to persons supposed to be informed in the matter, with a view of ascertaining whether or not there existed any organizations other than those of which the department had a record. Whenever information was found to be incomplete, every available means was used to supplement it as much as possible. As a consequence, the directory as finally published represents the crystallization of a vast collection of facts and figures obtained by the department through several thousand separate communications and returns. The circular letter referred to as having been sent to the secretaries of existing organizations, and the schedule which accompanied it, are published herewith. Thy indicate the nature of the inquiries made, on the answers to which the work of compilation was subsequently based.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

Ottawa,..... ...1901

SIR,—The Department of Labour has in course of preparation a statistical and descriptive account of the growth and development of labour organizations in Canada. This account will on completion be published in the *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the department.

This information is being collected and published by the department in pursuance of section 10, chapter 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information, assented to July 18, 1900), which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour.

The department is desirous of having its account as concise and accurate as possible, but at the same time sufficiently comprehensive to be of immediate service to all persons interested in matters pertaining to the organization of labour in Canada. To this end the department has drafted a series of questions to be submitted to the labour organizations of the Dominion, with the request that replies to the same be sent by the organizations to the department, in so far as the information requested is available.

You will find on the accompanying pages the list of questions referred to. A perusal of these will be sufficient to indicate the extent of the inquiry, and

also the importance of the results which the compilation, based on answers to these questions from all parts of Canada, is likely to have.

You will notice that, among other matters of information, the department asks for the names and addressess of the president and secretary of your organization. Also the date at which the election of officers is held. It is intended to publish the information given under these heads in the form of a directory of the labour organizations in Canada.

Feeling that you will appreciate the importance of having this directory as complete as possible, and the difficulty likely to be experienced in obtaining the names of all existing organizations, the department takes the liberty of requesting that you have the kindness to assist in this work by filling in, in the space indicated at the end of the schedule, the names of any organizations, together with the names of their secretaries, which may exist in your locality, or be in any way connected with your trade, or of which you have reason to think the department may not be informed.

I inclose herewith a duplicate of this letter and schedule, also an envelope to be used in returning one of these schedules to the department. The duplicate you may desire to file as a matter of record. No postage is required on the replies sent in by you.

It will greatly facilitate the work of the department if your reply to this communication is sent in at as early a date as possible.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C. No. **1.**

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

Locality.. .. ..

Trade or calling.. .. ..

Name of organization.. .. ..

.. ..

Date at which organization was formed.. .. ..

Date at which election of officers is held.. .. ..

Name of president for current term.. .. ..

President's address.. .. ..

Name of secretary for current term.. .. ..

Secretary's address.. .. ..

Number of members at time of organization.. .. ..

Has organization had a continuous existence.. .. ..

If not, during what period did organization cease to exist.. .. ..

.. ..

Number of members at date of reorganization.. .. ..

Is your organization affiliated with a national, or international trade organization ? If so, what is the name of such organization ?

Name.. .. ..

Date of affiliation.. .. ..

Is your organization affiliated with one or more trade councils or local federations ? If so, what are the names of these bodies ?

Name.. .. ..

Date of affiliation.. .. ..

Are there any other organizations with which your organization is affiliated not included in the above ? If so, what are the names of such organizations ?

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—*Concluded.*

Name.. .. ..

Date of affiliation.. .. ..

To what extent is your trade or calling organized ?.. .. ..

.. ..

Has the formation of your organization had the effect of bettering the condition of your trade ?.. .. ..

Name.. .. ..

Number of members belonging to your organization at the present time....

Approximate number of persons in your locality working at your trade not belonging to any organization.. .. ..

If possible give average membership of union during each of past five years : 1896.. .. ..1897.. .. ..1898.. .. ..1899.. .. ..1900.. .. ..

Names of other labour organization in your trade or locality :

Are there any women or girls employed at your trade or calling ? If so, to what extent ? .. ..

Does your organization admit females ? If so, how many female members are there enrolled at present ?.. .. ..

Names of other labour organization in your trade or locality :

.. ..

.. ..

.....

(Signature of person supplying information.)

.....

(Date at which information is supplied.)

In the work of classification an attempt was made to serve three distinct objects, viz.: (1) to indicate the nature and extent of organization in general, the nature and extent of organization in kindred and allied groups of trade, and its extent in individual trades; (2) to define the areas over which, and the localities in which, organization exists, including the extent of organization within each province, and in the particular localities within each province; and (3) to show the chronological development of organization as a whole, and in particular groups of trades, including the dates at which organization took place in the federations and in individual trades. It is believed that these three objects were served by the method of classification adopted in the directory, which gives, in broad outline, divisions based on the nature of the several kinds of organizations, together with the classification of particular trades as well as a grouping according to provinces, with an alphabetical arrangement of localities, and the dates at which the several organizations were formed. In addition to these facts the names and post office address of the then president and secretary of the organizations, and the date of the election of the officers are also given. The publication of the directory was commenced in the September (1901) number of the *Gazette*. It was continued without intermission through subsequent numbers, being completed in the May (1902) issue. The information, thus described, was given in reference to over 1,000 organizations.

The importance of this work may be judged from the fact that never before has any work of the kind been attempted on anything other than a local scale; and that the information had not only to be collected for the first time, but also the source discovered from which the information itself was obtainable. In its published form the directory covered more than sixty pages of the *Gazette*. In addition to this

directory special articles descriptive of the historical development of labour organization in Canada, and on trade union legislation, were also prepared and published during the year.

Subjects of Current Interest.

Of the other subjects of current interest, besides those already mentioned, which were discussed in the *Labour Gazette* during the past year, the following may be mentioned:

The Strike of the Trackmen on the C.P.R.; the Arbitration between the C.P.R. and its maintenance-of-way employees; Spring changes in Rates of Wages in Canada; the Fernie Mining Disaster; the Proceedings of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; Conciliation in Canada; Conciliation in Great Britain; Conciliation in New Zealand; Conciliation in Nova Scotia; Ontario Factories Inspection; the International Association for Labour Legislation; Insurance and Benevolent Features of Labour Organizations; the Sweating System; the Canadian Census.

II. CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

During the fiscal year, 1901-02, applications were made to the Department of Labour for its friendly intervention to aid the settlement of eleven existing strikes or lock-outs. The localities in which these disputes prevailed were scattered pretty widely over the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The most important strike in point of numbers and interests affected was at the city of Halifax, N.S., and the next in importance in point of numbers was at Rossland, B.C. There was one other strike in the province of British Columbia in which the department was called upon to intervene. Of the remaining strikes in which intervention was sought, three were in the province of Quebec, four in Ontario, and one in Manitoba.

The trades and industries affected embraced cotton and lumber mills, metalliferous and coal mines, piano-making, cigar and furniture manufactruring, stove mounting, dock building, railway and steamship transportation.

There was also considerable variety in the causes of the disputes in question. In six cases they arose through the refusal of employers to grant the demands of local unions either for a revision of the existing wages scales, or other terms of employment, or for non-compliance with demands of a different nature. In five cases in which the demands were made by local unions, and in one other case, an increase in the wage rate was a prominent feature of the difficulty. In another case the cause of the strike was partially, if not entirely, the refusal of a company to recognize the union by entering into an agreement with it, or by consenting to any other kind of recognition. In one case the cause was entirely a question of the reduction of hours of labour. While in one instance the cause was the dismissal of an employee against the wishes of his fellow-employees, in another it was the refusal of the employer to dismiss an employee who was objectionable to his fellow-employees. In two cases misunderstandings as to the nature of a change in the wage scale, or of an existing agreement, was the source of dispute. In two instances sympathy with other strikers led either to an increase in the numbers of those originally on strike or was one of the main causes of the strike itself.

In six of the existing disputes a settlement was effected within two days after the arrival of the conciliator, representing the government, in the locality where the dispute prevailed. In three instances settlements were obtained on the very day on which settlement negotiations were entered upon. In one instance the strikers were unwilling to accept the agreement which the company, in the course of negotiations, was prepared to enter into as a result of the attempted settlement, and continued the strike for a few days longer, accepting, however, at the conclusion of that time, the terms originally presented to them by the conciliator. In four cases it appeared that the intervention of the department had been requested at too late a date to admit of any settlement being secured through its good offices. In all of these latter cases the employers claimed either to have replaced the strikers with other hands or to be no longer embarrassed by the

strike. The cases in question were the strike of the cigarmakers at Montreal, which commenced on April 19, 1901, and in which the intervention of the department was not requested until December 7, of the same year ; and the strike of the miners at the LeRoi, War Eagle and Centre Star mines at Rossland, B.C., which commenced on July 11, 1901, and in which the intervention of the department was not requested until October 31, of the same year. In both of these strikes the number of workmen originally affected was large, being about 600 and 1,100 respectively. There were also two minor strikes—one, the strike of the stove mounters at the Gurney foundry, Toronto, which commenced on January 21, and in which intervention was requested on the 4th of the folllowing month, the number directly affected being 22; and the other, the strike of machinists in the employ of the Canadian Northern Railway at Winnipeg, commenced on the 16th May, 1902, affecting 36 employees, and in connection with which the request for intervention was made on the 27th of the same month.

The manufacturing establishments in Montreal claimed to be no longer embarrassed by the strike of their employees which had commenced some nine months before the intervention of the Department of Labour had been requested. They stated that, had the intervention of the department been secured within three months, or possibly six months, after the initiation of the difficulty, they would have been glad to have availed themselves of its assistance in negotiating a settlement with their former employees, but that owing to the time which had elapsed since the commencement of the strike, they had been able to place themselves in a position independent of any of those who had not returned to work.

In the case of the strike at the Rossland mines the LeRoi Company claimed that, at the time the request for the intervention of the department had been made, its mines were in full operation, and that they were not affected by the strike. The War Eagle and Centre Star mining companies also claimed to be able to operate their mines should they desire to do so, but they explained that it might be some time before they would resume operations.

The Gurney Foundry Company, and the Canadian Northern Railway Company, claimed to have reduced their working staffs at the time of being confronted with the embarrassment of a strike, and to have filled, before the time at which the intervention of the department was requested such vacancies as were necessary for the successful carrying on of their business.

The number of workmen involved in each of the several strikes, successfully settled through the intervention of the department, ranged from 30 persons engaged as wharf builders at Port Burwell, Ont., to 1,200 longshoremen and sympathetic strikers at Halifax, N.S. The total number affected by all of the settlements was 2,130, and adding to this number 230 others, the settlement of whose difficulty the intervention of the department helped to facilitate, though it did not actually complete, the total would be brought up to 2,360. It would be a mistake, however, to estimate the importance of the intervention of the department in the settlement of these disputes either by the particulars or incidents of the settlemnts, or by th numbers affected thereby. The numbers given includes only persons actually on strike. The extent to which other individuals and interests were immediately or remotely affected, is not even approximately estimated, nor is any estimate given of the period of time over which, but for its immediate settlement, a strike might have extended, or of the number of persons who, in the event of

its continuance, might subsequently have become either directly or indirectly involved. A more accurate conception of the significance of the intervention of the department in the several cases in which settlements were secured, will be gained from a brief review of the disputes themselves, and of the nature of the settlements accomplished.

Strike of Cotton Spinners at Valleyfield, Que.

The strike of the cotton spinners in the mills of the Montreal Cotton Company at Valleyfield, Que., which occurred on October 17, was occasioned by the dismissal by the company of a spinner who had left his work without permission, and who subsequently refused to give any explanation of his conduct to the foreman in charge. Both the dismissal and the strike were the results of a misunderstanding which a little mutual moderation might have avoided. The reinstatement of the dismissed employee, and the settlement of the strike, were effected by simply bringing together the contending parties and having the points of difference between them satisfactorily adjusted in the presence of the government conciliator. About forty spinners went on strike at the outset. Their action involved some ninety other hands, all of whom were laid off during the first day of the strike. The number was subsequently increased, and considerable apprehension was felt lest other departments in the mill might be obliged to close down owing to the enforced idleness of several looms, the number of which was daily increasing. Both the company and the men willingly concurred in the intervention of the department, though the formal request for intervention was made by the employees. This request was received on the 26th of the month, and on the same day the Deputy Minister left Ottawa for Valleyfield, and, on his arrival there, had interviews during the evening with the dismissed employee, the committee of strikers and the company. On the following day he had further interviews with the company, the foreman and the committee of the men, and, in the afternoon, was present at a meeting of the strikers held at the Town Hall for the purpose of deciding what action should be taken. As a result of this meeting the dismissed employee admitted that his action had given just cause for annoyance to the foreman, and he expressed a willingness to apologize. On his subsequently doing so the foreman requested his reinstatement. The strikers on their part admitted that they had acted hastily in going on strike without first giving an opportunity to the foreman, or manager, to consider fully the situation. A committee was appointed to wait upon the manager, and, in company with the Deputy Minister, made full explanations. The strikers and the dismissed employee were then reinstated without any discrimination, an understanding having been also reached that, in future, notification of any grievances should first be given to the foreman of the department in which they might arise, and, if no redress were made, that then there should be direct communication with the manager himself. In recognition of the action of the company in meeting its employees in this friendly manner, the latter volunteered to work overtime until the work in the weaving and other departments in the mill, which had been thrown behind in consequence of the strike, was fully overtaken.

The total number of employees in the mills of the Montreal Cotton Company at Valleyfield is about 3,000, and, but for the speedy termination of this dispute, it is difficult to say whether it might not have been necessary to shut down the mills entirely.

The weaving process is dependent upon the spinning, and the other processes upon the weaving. As already pointed out, the number of looms working in the weaving department was becoming less each day of the strike, and this reduction increased the embarrassment which was being experienced in other departments. Both the management and the men expressed their gratitude to the department for its intervention.

The Strike at the Alexandra Mines, South Wellington, B.C.

The strike at the Alexandra mines at South Wellington, Vancouver Island, B.C., was occasioned through a misunderstanding between the mining company and some of its miners who had contracted to mine coal in accordance with a special agreement. Nothing was said in this agreement as to the price to be paid for stringing timbers in the mine. The miners had commenced operations on the assumption that, no special stipulation having been made, the customary rate would continue to be paid. The company, however, offered a lower rate in the settlement with the men. This action on the part of the company was regarded as an attempt to reduce the rates of wages of its employees, and, although only 36 miners would have been immediately affected by the reduction, all of the employees, to the number of about 260, felt that their position might also become jeopardized, and a strike of all the miners was declared on November 25. The strike continued for the greater part of a week, and threatened to extend to other mines which were the property of the same company. In fact the miners to the number of about 800, at a mine in the immediate vicinity, gave notice that, if a settlement was not affected within a week, they also would quit work the week following.

The Deputy Minister of Labour was in British Columbia at the time, and was asked to intervene under the provisions of the Act. Upon interviews being had with both parties it was agreed that the original contracts should be abandoned, work resumed as it had been before any contracts had been entered into, and new contracts, if desired, framed with such specifications as might be agreed upon by both parties. The intervention of the conciliator took place on the morning of May 20, and, on the afternoon of the same day, all of the men returned to work. Not only were the difficulties at South Wellington thus speedily terminated, but the spread of the strike to other mines, and what might have been other serious industrial disturbances, on Vancouver Island, were also avoided.

Strike of Piano Makers at Toronto, Ont.

No less than five firms and 450 employees were affected by the strike of piano-makers at Toronto, which commenced on December 23, 1901, and was settled on the 30th of that month through the intervention of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, at the request of the employees presented two days previously. The strike was occasioned through the inability of the Committee of the Amalgamated Wood-workers' Council of Toronto, representing the employees, and the Piano Manufacturers' Association, representing the employers, to come to an agreement in reference to certain demands made by the former for a change in existing rates of wages and other conditions of employment.

On the 30th of the month a joint conference between representatives of each side was arranged by the Minister of Labour at the Board of Trade rooms in Toronto, the Minister himself being present at the request of both parties. The conference lasted for several hours, at the conclusion of which terms of settlement were reached, and these terms were submitted, on the following day, for ratification to the Manufacturers' Association and the Woodworkers' Council. At the meetings of these respective bodies the terms of the settlement, arranged at the conference, were approved of, and the strikers agreed to return to work, as they in fact did, on the second day of January. One of the terms of the agreement was that particulars of the settlement were not to be made public, but it was understood that there were mutual concessions, and that some of the demands of the men had been granted. By this intervention the continuance of what might have been a lengthy dispute, involving a large number of men, was averted, and that at a time when, in the interests of both employers and employees, an early settlement was exceedingly desirable.

Strike of Woodworkers at Berlin, Ont.

The intervention, under the Conciliation Act, in an industrial dispute between the employees of one of the large furniture manufacturing establishments at Berlin, Ont., and the company owners, which took place on the 18th of March, was made at the request of the employers, The strike had occurred on the 13th of the month, in consequence of the refusal of the company to dismiss an employee on the ground that he was objectionable to members of the local Finishers' Union from which he had been expelled, the other employees in the shop being members of this union. About forty men in all went on strike, but although these did not include the entire working staff, it was nevertheless found to be necessary to close the factory.

The services of the Deputy Minister as a conciliator were accepted by the men on strike. On the day following his arrival in Berlin several conferences were held with both parties, and a day later a basis of settlement was reached and agreed to by the employees. The proposed agreement was accepted by the company, and subsequently approved at a mass meeting of the local Woodworkers' Union, the Wood Carvers' Union and the Finishers' Union, at which about 300 men were present. Except that the employee against whom the protest had been made was to be retained, and that the other employees were to be reinstated without discrimination, no public statement was made of the terms of settlement. On the day following, after a ratification of the agreement by both parties, the factory resumed operations with all hands at work.

Strike of Longshoremen at Halifax, N.S.

The most important strike in the Dominion, during the year, was that of the longshoremen and their sympathizers at the city of Halifax, N.S. The strike commenced on the 2nd April, and involved directly nine of the steamship companies in that city, sixteen large mercantile establishments, and about 1,200 employees.* For a week the

*Full particulars of this dispute and its settlement will be found at page 667 of No. 2, Vol. 2, of the *Labour Gazette*.

harbour of Halifax had been virtually closed, so far as the loading or unloading of vessels was concerned. The Longshoremen's Association of Halifax had, during the month of March, submitted to the several steamship companies a series of demands comprising changes in the existing scale of wages and other conditions, which, it was requested, should take effect on and after the 2nd April. The negotiations between the parties being unsatisfactory, a strike was ordered for midnight of April 1st, and at that time all the members of the longshoremen's association quit work at the wharves. A number of steamships were being unloaded at the time, and, in consequence of the want of hands, the work of unloading had, in some cases, to be continued by the officers, crews, clerks in the employ of the companies, passengers and others, the union men refusing to handle cargo in any way. Between six and seven hundred men were affected by the strike. After it had continued for a week, and business at the port of Halifax had practically come to a standstill, three additional strikes were declared. On April 7th the coal heavers refused to load or discharge coal on any vessel on which the strikers should have been engaged, and, to the number of about 200, quit work. On the following day they were joined by the fish handlers, to the number of about 300, and a considerable number of coopers who were members of the coopers' union. The freight handlers and other organizations also threatened to join in sympathetic strikes, but this step was averted through the intervention of the department.

The request for intervention was made on April 8th by the president of the Longshoremen's Union, and, on the day on which it was received, the Deputy Minister left Ottawa for Halifax, arriving in that city during the following night. The companies and merchants interested at once expressed their willingness to avail themselves of the good offices of the department, and negotiations with the parties having been entered upon forthwith, a settlement was effected within 48 hours. The main feature of the settlement was the conclusion of a lengthy agreement containing provisions in regard to the rates of wages and hours of labour, Sunday and holiday labour, work performed on stranded vessels, work performed under other exceptional circumstances, as well as other conditions governing employment. The agreement also contained a clause designed to prevent a possible recurrence of a strike or lock-out, by requiring thirty days' notice in writing to be given before any change in the terms of the agreement should be made by either party, and that no strike or lock-out should be declared without thirty days' notice in writing. The agreement was signed by the agents of all the steamship companies affected, and by the president and secretary of the Longshoremen's Union. It was ratified at a mass meeting of the strikers, held in a public hall, at which over one thousand of the men were present. At the same meeting the sympathetic strikes of the coal heavers, fish handlers and coopers were declared at an end, and, on the following day, work was resumed at the wharves as it had been before the strike commenced.

There is no doubt that the prompt settlement effected in this case was of the very greatest importance to the commercial and business interests of the port of Halifax, and that it prevented much suffering among the strikers and their families. There is also good reason to believe that, unless a settlement had been brought about when it was, the strike movement would have rapidly spread. Railway companies had already been threatened with serious difficulties and embarrassment, both in the matter of neces-

sary coal supplies and in the handling of freight. The mere mention of these circumstances is sufficient to indicate to what extent business in other quarters, and, indeed, in many parts of Canada as well as elsewhere, might have been affected. The settlement, it is gratifying to state, appeared to give every satisfaction to both employers and employees, as was evident by the resolutions of thanks tendered to the department in consequence of its intervention.

The Rossland Strike.

Although, as has been pointed out, nearly four months had elapsed between the day on which the strike of miners at the LeRoi, War Eagle and Centre Star mines in Rossland, B.C., was commenced, and the time when the intervention of the Department of Labour was requested, and although the companies in consequence felt justified in claiming that the services of a conciliator were not required, they being in a position to operate, or actually engaged in operating, their mines successfully when intervention was actually asked for, there can be no doubt that an important service was rendered to the mining interests of British Columbia, and to the workingmen of that province, by the investigation which was subsequently conducted by the department. This investigation embraced the causes which led to the strike at the outset, and the situation as it existed in Rossland at the time the Deputy Minister arrived in that city, which he did in response to the request of the officers of the local union that some kind of intervention should be had under the Act. On every side there appeared to be a misunderstanding as to the exact state of affairs. Not only was it impossible for the general public to arrive at a proper or just conclusion, in consequence of the many conflicting reports which had been circulated since the initiation of the strike, but even among some of the strikers themselves there appeared to be a good deal of misapprehension as to the real situation. The report of the Deputy Minister was submitted on the 18th November, and was published in the number of the *Gazette* of the month following. A formal declaration of the termination of the strike was made by the Rossland union a month or so later.

The Significance of the Results.

The brief accounts here given of some of the settlements under the Conciliation Act, during the past year, are sufficient to indicate that, in this branch of its work alone, the department has rendered the country most important and valuable service. Not only in their immediate effect were these and other similar settlements the means of preventing a continued loss of wages to mployees with the serious consequences attendant thereon, and of preventing also an enormous financial loss to employers, but trade and industry generally were spared losses and economic disturbances of one kind or another not the less certain and great because impossible to be estimated. The incalculable and far-reaching benefits secured by the averting of industrial strife and the restoration of peaceful and harmonious relations between employers and employed, is something no less entitled to consideration, although admitting of only a passing comment in the pages of this report. It is worthy of notice also, that, in all cases where satisfactory settlements were reached, no difficulties amounting to disturbances of industrial peace have since arisen, and, as was seen in the case at Halifax, definite pro-

vision has been made, in some cases, whereby no violation of the existing agreement can arise in future without due notice being given by both sides, and recourse being first had to settlement by conciliation, arbitration, or some other peaceful means.

Comparing the work of the department under the Conciliation Act, during the fiscal year 1901-02, with what was achieved during the ten months of the previous fiscal year, it will be seen that, whereas there were five applications for the intervention of the department during the first year of its existence, the number was increased to eleven, or more than double, during the last fiscal year. As in the former year, the trade or commercial establishments affected were among the largest and most important in the country, and were pretty well distributed over the Dominion. As during the previous year, also, settlements satisfactory to both parties were effected in all cases almost immediately after the intervention of the department, where its services were requested before such time as employers had been able to fill the places of those on strike, or to carry on their businesses successfully with reduced staffs. There is also every reason to believe that what has been accomplished in this way has been helpful in causing the practical workings of conciliation and arbitration to be better understood, and of encouraging their adoption as a means of preventing industrial war, and of securing and preserving industrial peace.

The following table shows the number and nature of the disputes in regard to which the friendly intervention of the department has been sought under the Conciliation Act, and the result of the settlement effected in each case:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, H. A. R.—No. 1.

TABLE showing intervention of Department of Labour in the Settlement of Industrial Disputes, under Conciliation Act, 1900, during the year ending June 30, 1902.

Locality.	Establishments affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date at which intervention of department requested.	Date of settlement effected under Conciliation Act.	Nature of Settlement.
Valleyfield, Que....	Cotton mills, Montreal Cotton Co.	Dismissal of employee.....	150	Oct. 17, 1901	Oct. 26, 1901	Oct. 27, 1901	Dismissed employee and strikers reinstated after apology of former and agreement by latter to make efforts at conciliation before striking in future.
Rossland, B.C.....	LeRoi, War Eagle and Centre Star mines (gold and copper).	Refusal of company to concede increase in wages and to recognize union, also sympathy with strikers at Northport, U.S.	1,000	July 11, 1901	Oct. 31, 1901	....	LeRoi Company claimed mines to be in full operation and therefore no need of settlement. Manager of War Eagle and Centre Star mines stated companies able to operate mines when desired—no settlement necessary.
South Wellington, B.C.	Alexandria mines (coal).	Alleged breach of agreement between miners and company on prices paid for stringing timbers	260	Nov. 25, 1901	Nov. 28, 1901	Nov. 29, 1901	Original contracts cancelled and agreement satisfactory to both parties substituted.
Montreal, Que.....	Cigar manufacture, 10 local cigar manufactories.	Refusal of employers to concede to union's demand for a revision of the wage scale.	600	Apl. 19, 1901	Dec. 7, 1901	.....	Employers claimed to have filled places of strikers and not to be affected any longer by strike.
Toronto, Ont.....	Piano-makers (five firms).	Refusal of Piano Manufacturers' Association to grant demand of Woodworkers Council to change wage scale, abolish contract system and recognize union.	450	Dec. 23, 1901	Dec. 28, 1901	Dec. 30, 1901	Terms not made public but included increase in wages and reduction of hours, but not recognition of union.
Toronto, Ont.....	Stove Mounters, Gurney Foundry Co.	Refusal of company to promote two apprentices to the rank of journeymen and recognize them as members of union.	22	Jan. 21, 1902	Feb. 4, 1902	.....	Company claim to have reduced its working staff and filled vacancies caused by strike with outside men.
Berlin, Ont	Furniture manufacturers, Lippert & Co.	Refusal of company to dismiss employee objectionable to union.	40	Mch. 13, 1902	Mch. 17, 1902	Mch. 22, 1902	Terms not made public but employee in question retained and other strikers reinstated.

TABLE showing intervention of Department of Labour in the Settlement of Industrial Disputes, &c.—*Concluded.*

Locality.	Establishments affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date at which intervention of department requested.	Date of settlement effected under Conciliation Act.	Nature of Settlement.
Halifax, N.S.....	Nine steamship companies and 16 merchants.	Refusal of employers to concede demands of longshoremen for increased wages and other conditions, and sympathy of coopers, fish handlers and coal heavers.	1,200	Apl. 2, 1902	Apl. 8, 1902	Apl. 11, 1902	Agreement governing conditions of employment including increase in rates of wages, also provision for prevention of future strikes or lock-outs, signed by both parties.
Port Burwell, Ont...	Wharf builders, Public Works Dept. of Dominion Govt.	Misunderstanding as to increase of wages.	30	May 31, 1902	June 2, 1902	June 3, 1902	Employees returned to work on explanation being made of exact nature of increased wages granted.
Winnipeg, Man.....	Canadian Northern Railway Company.	Alleged refusal of company to receive a committee of union and to grant conditions of schedule submitted.	36	May 16, 1902	May 27, 1902	.....	Company claimed to be unaffected by strike and therefore had nothing to settle.
Louiseville, Que...	Saw mills, Tourville Lumber Co.	Refusal of company to reduce hours of labour and to abolish conditions in contracts with their employees.	230	June 16, 1902	June 19, 1902	.....	Company agreed with conciliator to abolish objectionable conditions in contracts but would not reduce hours. Strikers refused to accept these terms at time of intervention, June 22, but finally accepted them on June 26.

III. FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

The work of the Fair Wages Branch, as carried on during the year, is divisible into three parts :—

1. The preparation of schedules of current rates of wages for insertion in contracts awarded by the several departments of the government, and of other conditions to be inserted in the same for the protection of the employees of contractors on public contract work.

2. The investigation of complaints concerning the non-payment by contractors of the rates of wages current in the localities where work is being performed or a minimum wage equal to that fixed in the schedules inserted in their contracts, or the non-performance by them of other conditions in regard to sub-letting, hours of labour, &c.

3. Correspondence in respect to all inquiries concerning the nature of the conditions under which work is being performed in different localities, inquiries as to current rates in these localities, &c.

The Preparation of Fair Wages Schedules.

The practice adopted by the department, during the fiscal year 1900-1, in the preparation of fair wage schedules has been continued through the past year. The department of the government about to invite tenders for a contract, in which it was intended to insert a fair wages schedule, has forwarded a request to the Department of Labour to have such schedule prepared. One of the fair wages officers has thereupon been sent to the locality in which the work was to be performed to ascertain the rates of wages and hours current in the locality for workingmen belonging to the several classes likely to be engaged in the construction of the work in question. The officer has then prepared a schedule on the facts ascertained by investigation in the locality, setting forth what might be considered a fair basis of minimum wage payment to be made to the several classes of labour. The schedule has subsequently been transmitted by the Department of Labour to the department requesting it for incorporation among the terms and conditions of the proposed contract. In this way tenderers have been acquainted in advance with the minimum rates of wages which they were expected to pay to their workmen. On the execution of the contracts, copies of the schedules have in many instances been published in the *Labour Gazette.*

It will be seen from a comparison of the lists of contracts containing fair wages schedules with the list published in the first annual report of the department, that the number of departments of the government for which schedules have been prepared during the past year has increased.

In some cases a more effective and convenient means of carrying out the purpose of the fair wages resolution passed by the House* has been for the department seeking tenders to require of persons tendering a statement of the rates of wages which they were actually paying to the several classes of labour in their employ, and a statement of the rates which they would guarantee to pay to all persons who might be engaged upon the contract work in the event of their tenders being accepted. Where this practice has been followed the rates certified to by persons tendering have been submitted to the Department of Labour for investigation and approval. Where they have been found to constitute a fair minimum wage for the classes of labour specified, regard being had to the locality in which the work has to be performed, the Department of Labour has certified its approval of the rates and the tender has then been considered and approved or rejected on other grounds, by the department which had called for it. Where the rates were regarded as unfair the Department of Labour has itself specified a minimum rate and the tenderer has been informed that until an agreement was made securing payment to the workmen in accordance with the rates specified by the Department of Labour, the tender would not receive consideration. In one instance a firm tendering for a contract in the Post Office Department lost the contract because of a refusal to enter into an agreement to pay its employees in accordance with the rates specified as fair.

Contracts Containing Fair Wages and Other Conditions.

The following is a complete list of the contracts awarded by the several departments of the government, during the fiscal year 1901-2, which contained clauses framed with a view to carrying out the resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900, together with the conditions inserted.

Department of Public Works.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Public Works :—

1. The contractor shall not assign or sub-let this contract, or any part or parts therof, for the execution of all or any portion of the work included in said contract, and no pretended assignment or sub-contract will be recognized or in any way affect any of the following conditions or other provisions of said contract.

2. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that emergencies or other special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to public interest to

*On March 17, 1900, the following resolution was passed by the House of Commons :—That it be resolved, that all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all works aided by grants of Dominion public funds.

enforce the foregoing condition in respect of the employment of resident Canadian workmen.

3. No workmen employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the fair wages schedule following :

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.*

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. Not less than the following rate per
(Here set forth a complete list of different classes of workmen to be employed on the work.—)	

4. The foregoing schedule is intended to include all the classes of labour required for the performance of the work, but if any labour is required which is not provided for by any of the items in the above schedule, the Minister, or any officer authorized by him, whenever and as often as the occasion shall arise, shall have the power to fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect of any such labour, which minimum rate shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current in each trade or class of labour for competent workmen in the district where the work is being carried out.

5. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of said contract, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement showing the names, rate of wages, amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foreman, workman, labourer or team, employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, and the contractor shall from time to time furnish to the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

6. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, workman or labourer, employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

7. No portion of the work shall be done by piecework.

8. The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work,

9. The workmen employed in the performance of the said contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

10. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

11. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any of the money which otherwise would be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of any goods or materials supplied, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister, in support of his claim for payment, a statement showing the prices and quantities of all the goods and materials supplied for

*See current numbers of the *Labour Gazette* for particulars as to fair wages schedules inserted.

the performance of the work and the amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for such goods and materials, the names and addresses of the vendors, and such other detailed information and evidence attested by a statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, or may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained have been complied with and that the goods and materials supplied for the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid for in full.

12. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of goods and materials supplied for the work in the execution of the said contract, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proofs of such claim satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may, out of the moneys at any time payable by Her Majesty under said contract, pay, or cause to be paid, such claim, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A.R.—No. 2.

CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Public Works during the Year ending June 30, 1902, containing fair wage schedules and above cited conditions for the protection of labour.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount of Contract.
1901.			$ cts.
June 18	New London, P.E.I.	Repairs to portion of breakwater, &c.	5,493 00
" 25	Deseronto, Ont.	Construction of a post office, &c., building	25,678 00
" 25	Sorel, P.Q.	High level dock and dredging	255,632 43
" 29	Grand Vallée, P.Q.	Landing pier	53,900 00
July 2	St. John, N.B.	Immigration building	20,685 00
" 9	Sussex, N.B.	Armoury	4,537 97
" 10	Rapides des Joachims, P.Q.	Stone piers and abutments	8,950 00
" 11	Kamloops, B.C.	Heating apparatus, public building	1,711 00
" 12	Coles Point, N.B.	Public wharf	27,007 00
" 13	Rapides des Joachims, P.Q.	Iron superstructure of highway bridge	9,967 50
Aug. 3	Grande Anse, N.B.	Extension of breakwater	10,900 00
Oct. 22	Ottawa, Ont.	Military store heating apparatus	2,950 00
" 31	Granby, P.Q.	Post office, &c., building	14,987 00
1902.			
April 16	Halifax, N.S.	Custom House	250,000 00
May 14	Depot Harbour, Ont.	Rip-rap foundation and addition	190,000 00
" 21	Toronto, Ont.	Postal station "C"	23,925 00
" 27	Quebec, Que.	Artillery workshop	26,981 00
June 10	Three Rivers, P.Q.	Dock, icebreaker and dredging	250,500 00

Department of Railways and Canals.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals during the year ending June 30, 1902 :—

No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens or residents of Canada, but the Minister may in writing waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient so to do.

The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the contractor for the labour of any foreman or workman, or the minimum rate of hire for any team, in or about

the said works, shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour, or for the hire of teams, respectively, in the district where the work is being carried on,—to be determined in case of dispute by the Minister or other officer authorized by him.

The number of working hours for foreman or workmen in the day or week shall be in accordance with the custom for the same or similar classes of work or service in the district where the work is being carried on,—to be determined in case of dispute by the Minister or other officer authorized by him.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A.R.—No. 3.

CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Railways and Canals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, containing above-cited fair-wages and other conditions for protection of labour.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
1901.			$ cts.
July 11..	Intercolonial Railway.....	Erect passenger station at Lévis, Que..	37,000 00
" 2..	" "	Deliver 2 turntables	Schedule rates.
" 27..	" "	Erect freight shed at St. François, Que.	500 00
" 27..	" "	Remodel station and erect freight shed at St. Pierre, Que	725 00
" 2..	" "	Dredging and rock excavation at Pt. Tupper and Mulgrave, N.S.....	Schedule rates.
Aug. 20..	" "	Construct coal shed and trestle at Stellarton, N.S.....	7,439 00
" 31..	" "	Paint freight shed at St. John, N.B....	6c. per sq. yd.
" 24..	" "	Erect addition to freight shed at Campbellton, N.B..	695 00
" 24..	" "	Construct 12 additional stalls at Sydney, C.B..	38,337 00
Oct. 1..	" "	Erect bridges at Nash's Creek, Millstream, Westchester, Bathurst, Eel River, Campbellton, Metapedia and St. Eloi	Schedule rates.
" 1..	" "	Construct 6 through Pratt trusses for Miramichi bridge, and remove old span.....	"
Sept. 11..	" "	Excavating and pipe laying at Pt. Tupper, C.B.....	"
Oct. 9..	" "	Remodel and enlarge present station at Denmark, N.S.....	762 00
" 1..	" "	Erect bridges at Bathurst, Nash's Creek, Sayabec, Petite Roche, New Mills, Assametquaghan and St. Fabien.....	Schedule rates.
" 21..	" "	Erect station and freight shed at Trois Pistoles, Que..	3,900 00
Nov. 11..	" "	Erect station and freight shed at Chaudière Junction...	10,000 00
" 15..	" "	Erect station and dwelling at St. Octave, Que.....	4,000 00
" 12..	" "	Erect section house at Millstream, Que.	1,200 00
" 12..	" "	Supply 6 steel roof trusses for Moncton power house....	3·48c. per lb.
Dec. 11..	" "	Extend wharf and freight shed at Pictou, N.S	Schedule rates.
Nov. 30..	" "	Erect section house at Rivière du Chêne, Qué	1,495 00
1902.			
Feb. 4..	" "	Remodel station at Halifax, N.S.....	50,000 00
Mar. 8..	" "	Lay water pipes at Chaudière Junction	Schedule rates.
Apr. 14..	" "	Move freight shed at St. André and construct addition thereto..... ...	475 00

CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Railways and Canals—*Concluded.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
			$ cts.
1901.			
Aug. 15..	Prince Edward Island Railway...	Change in location to shorten main line between Charlottetown and Summerside, near Blueshanks.....	Schedule rates.
1902.			
May 12..	" "	Extending a former contract to cover same class of work upon balance of Murray Harbour Branch.....	"
1901.			
Nov. 18..	Chambly Canal.....	Construct pipe sewer in St. Johns, Que.	"
1902.			
Feb. 10..	"	Construct Syphon Culvert in Parish of St. Johns, Que.....	"
1901.			
Nov. 6..	Cornwall Canal.....	Construct switch houses.....	200.00 each.
1902.			
Feb. 8..	"	Widen north bank of Canal E. of Pitt St., Cornwall, Ont	Schedule rates.
May 20..	"	Mechanism for operating locks, &c., of canal	42,466 00
Feb. 3..	Galops Canal..	Erect toll house at upper entrance.....	1,200 00
1901.			
Aug. 15..	Lachine Canal.....	Paving of Mill St., Montreal.....	Schedule rates.
Oct. 26..	"	Supply and install electric plant for new power house at Côte St. Paul...	"
" 8..	Rideau Canal..... ..	Erect bridge across canal near Village of Manotick, Ont.....	3,840 00
Nov. 30..	"	Construct boiler for dredge 'Rideau'..	800 00
July 8..	Soulanges Canal	Construct protection dock at Cascades Point, Que.	Schedule rates.
Sept. 30..	"	Work at Bissonnette Gully (Sec. No. 3)	"
Nov. 5..	"	Repairs to public road (Sec. No. 3).....	"
Sept. 23..	"	Erect a cabin on each of the 5 bridges over canal..	223.00 each.
Nov. 8..	Trent Canal	Construct dam on Otonabee River.....	Schedule rates.
1902.			
Feb. 19..	"	Erect 5 bridges over canal.....	2),3'0 00
1901.			
Sept. 12..	Welland Canal....	Dredging portion of summit level between Thorold and Port Colborne....	65c. per cu. yd.
Oct. 26..	"	Deepen rock cut on summit level between Port Colborne and Humberstone	2.75 per cu. yd.
Nov. 5..	"	Rebuild dam and bridge at Dunnville, Ont.....	Schedule rates.
1902.			
Jan. 31..	"	Erect bridge on Marlatt's site, Old Canal	8,000 00
Apl. 18..	"	Build 4 steel valves for regulating weir at Pt. Colborne...	Schedule rates.
" 30..	"	Construct substructure of Bridge at Marlatt's Crossing, Old Canal.....	"

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The following clauses, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during the year ending June 30, 1902:—

> That the party of the first part shall not in any way dispose of, sub-let or relet any portion of the work embraced in this contract, except the procuring of materials.
>
> If the part of the first part fail at any time in paying the salaries or wages of any person employed by him, upon or in respect of the said works or any of them, and any part of such salary be twelve days in arrears, or if there be due to any such person twelve days' wages or salary, the party of the second part or any person appointed by him to inspect the work, may notify the part of the first part to pay such salary or wages, and if two days elapse and the same be not paid in full up to the date of payment, or to such other date as may be in accordance with the terms of employment of such person, then His Majesty may pay to such person salary or wages from any date to any date and to any amount which may be payable, and may charge the same to the part of the first part, and the part of the first part covenants with His Majesty to repay at once any and every sum so paid.
>
> The wages to be paid in the execution of this Contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated the said party of the second part may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder No workman employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate af wages set forth in the fair wages schedule attached, provided the schedule fairly represents the current rate of wages in the locality where the work is being carried on.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A R.—No. 4.

CONTRACTS awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during the year ending June 30, 1902, containing fair wages clauses above cited, and fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount of Contract.
1901.			$ cts.
Oct. 15...	Wolfville, N.S.....	Construction of a wooden lighthouse tower on the East Pier.....	450 00
" 17...	Brocton Point, Vancouver, B.C.....	Construction of wooden lighthouse and keeper's dwelling.....	1,820 00
" 18...	Long Point, Ont.....	Construction of life-boat house, kitchen and platform	1,290 00
1902.			
Jan. 15...	Port Hood, N.S.....	Construction of a wooden lighthouse tower, keeper's dwelling and outbuildings.....	3,489 00
Feb. 1....	Cape Croker, Ont.....	Construction of wooden lighthouse and fog-alarm building, keeper's dwelling and outbuildings	3,559 00
March 17..	St. Roch, Que.....	Construction of a pier foundation for a lighthouse at lower end of Traverse in St. Lawrence River.....	80,500 00
April 15..	Buctouche, N.B.....	Construction of wooden lighthouse tower and keeper's dwelling, with outbuildings on Southern Extremity of Buctouche sand bar	1,289 00
" 25..	Little Gros Cap, Michipicoten, Ont.....	Construction of wooden lighthouse tower and outbuildings	2,570

CONTRACTS awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries—*Concluded.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount of Contract.
1902.			$ cts.
May 15...	Boularderie, N.S.	Construction of two wooden range light towers on Duffus Point, at entrance to Great Bras-d'Or, C.B.	1,500 00
June 6...	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Construction of two wooden range light buildings on Stribling Point, St. Joseph Island, below Sault Ste. Marie	995 00
" 10...	Lower Caraquet, N.B.	Construction of two wooden range light towers	725 00
" 25...	Sydney, C.B.	Construction of a wooden wing as an addition to Marine Hospital at Sydney	5,997 00

Post Office Department.

The Post Office Department was the first department of the government to insert in its contracts clauses for the suppression of the sweating system. Such clauses were in fact inserted by that department before the passing of the fair wages resolution by the House of Commons in March, 1900. During the fiscal year 1901-2, articles have been supplied to the Post Office Department under contracts executed before the beginning of the fiscal year 1900-1. All of these contracts have been subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and the securing of the payment to working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

After the return of the Honourable the Postmaster General from Australia in October, 1901, he directed that not only in work performed under contract for the Post Office Department, but in the matter of all supplies furnished the department, care should be taken to ensure that the persons furnishing these supplies paid their employees fair wages, and had their work performed under fair conditions. As a consequence, the list of supplies furnished to the department during the fiscal year 1901-2, subject to the conditions for the suppression of the sweating system, contains not only such as were obtained under contract, but such also as were obtained by direct purchase.

During the year the department had occasion to call for tenders for the making up of official uniforms for letter carriers, mail transfer agents and mail porters. The methods adopted to ensure the carrying out of the fair wages policy in regard to this work serve to indicate the practice of the Post Office Department with respect to its contracts generally. The conditions and specifications for the making up of official uniforms contained the following clauses, which appear as part of a communication sent by the Controller of Postal Stores to the parties tendering:—

> 7. The classes of labour to be employed in the work of making up of the garments mentioned in this contract, the minimum rate of wages to be paid to persons included in these classes and the maximum number of hours constituting the work day of such persons, shall be set forth in the blank form for this purpose appearing in the 'Tender for making up official uniforms for the Post office Department' herewith. The conditions as to wages and hours therein set forth to be subject to the approval of the Department of Labour as fair rates for the classes of labour mentioned in your locality.

8. The account of the Contractor or Contractors, when rendered, is to be accompanied by a statement, duly attested by a Statutory Declaration, made out as required by the 'Regulations regarding the Sweating System,' a copy of each of which is hereto attached.

The blank form referred to as appearing in the tender, and of which it is stated that the conditions therein are to be subject to the approval of the Department of Labour, is the following:—

The schedule below contains a list of all the classes of labour to be employed in the work of making up the garments mentioned above, and (I or We) agree to pay to all persons included in the classes of labour named a rate of wages not less than the rate set forth opposite the name of the class to which they belong, and that a day's work of such employees shall not extend beyond the number of hours given in said schedule as the rate governing the class to which they belong :—

Classes of Labour to be Employed on the work of this Contract.	Male or Female.	Minimum rate of Wages to be paid per day.		Maximum Hours of Work per Day.
		$	cts.	
....	....	....	.....	....
....	....	....	.....	....
....	....	....	.....	....

The following is the form of statutory declaration referred to as required to be submitted with the account of the contractor or contractors when rendered :

Dominion of Canada,

Province of............................
County of..............................

To Wit :

(To be filled in as required and forwarded with all accounts rendered for work performed for the Post Office Department.)

In the matter of the Contract for.. .. ..
entered into between the Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster General of Canada, and.. .. ..
(I or We) of.. .. ..
occupation.. .. ..
do solemnly declare that :

(I or We) have complied with the regulations for the suppression of the Sweating System, the payment of fair wages, the working fair hours, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions in regard to all workmen employed by me (or us) in the execution of this Contract.

The classes of labour employed and the minimum rates of wages paid to and hours worked by persons belonging to and of the respective classes by (Me or Us) are as follows :

Classes of Labour.	Male or Female.	Minimum Rate of Wages per day.	Maximum Hours per day.	Amount (if any) unpaid for Wages.
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....

And (I or We) make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the 'Canada Evidence Act, 1893.'

.. ..

Declared before me at.. .. ..
in the County of.. .. ..
this.. .. .. day of.. .. ..
A.D., 1901.

Justice of the Peace,
Commissioner for taking oaths,
or Notary Public.
(As the case may be.)

....

Signature of Contractor (or Contractors).

.. ..

The following is a copy of the general 'Regulations regarding the Sweating System,' a copy of which is sent to each individual or firm making a tender:

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE 'SWEATING' SYSTEM.

With a view to suppressing the 'Sweating' System and securing payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, the contracts for.. .. .. shall be subject to the following regulations and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained will be required.. .. ..

Clause 1.—All.. .. .. included in the said contract shall be made up in the Contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such.. .. .. shall be done at the houses of the workpeople. The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof, be transferred without the written permission of the Postmaster General, and sub-letting of the Contract or of any of the work to be performed under the Contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the Contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to.. .. ..under the Contract, and if the amount earned by the Contractor.. .. ..under the Contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the Contractor in any action,

suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the Contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

Clause 2.—If the Contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting.....shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the Contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Postmaster General may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Clause 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of this Contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent working men and working women in the district where the work is carried out. If this condition is violated, the Postmaster General may cancel said Contract, and refuse to accept any work thereunder.

Clause 4.—All working men and working women employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said Contract shall be residents of Canada.

Clause 5.—The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the Contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution thereof, unless and until..... shall have filed in the office of the Postmaster General in support of..... claim for payment a statement showing the names, rates of wages, amounts paid, and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foreman, working men or working women employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said Contractor or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, and the Contractor shall from time to time furnish to the Postmaster General such further detailed information and evidence as the Postmaster General may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the working men or working women so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

Clause 6.—In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, working men or working women employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Postmaster General and proof thereof satisfactory to the Postmaster General is furnished, the said Postmaster General may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said Contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

Clause 7.—No portion of the work shall be done by piece work.

Clause 8.—The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work.

Clause 9.—The working men and working women employed in the performance of the said Contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trades in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

Post Office Department, Canada.
Ottawa.

A perusal of the above conditions will suggest that in some cases there might be, owing to the custom of the trade, a necessity of waiving certain of the provisions made. Where, however, a party tendering was unable to subscribe to all the terms set out in the regulations, his objection was made a matter of special reference to the Department of Labour for investigation by its fair wage officers, and, upon their report, permission was given for the carrying on of the work under conditions specially approved, by way of exception, regard being had to the custom of the trade and the locality in which the work was being performed.

Wherever possible the Department of Labour has prepared in advance schedules which were inserted as part of the conditions governing the tenders for any supplies of the Post Office Department, and where it was not possible to have the schedule prepared in advance, the rates, as set forth by the tenderers themselves, were submitted to the department for its approval. In case of supplies furnished by contract, purchase or agreement, and for which tenders had not been asked, the parties furnishing the same were required to submit with their account a statement of the rates of wages, hours and other conditions governing those in their employ who had been engaged upon the work of manufacturing any of the articles supplied, and this statement was made subject to the approval of the Department of Labour before payment was made by the Post Office Department of the accounts rendered.

The following is a list of supplies furnished to the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1901-02, either under contract containing the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system above cited, or supplies in regard to which the parties rendering their accounts were obliged to submit a schedule of wages, hours, &c., for the approval of the Department of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A.R.—No. 5.

LIST of supplies furnished to the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1901-02, under contract, agreement, or by purchase, all of which were made subject to the conditions for the suppression of the sweating system :—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Orders.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps ; also type and brass crown seals.	$ 6,998 11
Making and repairing ruber dating and other hand stamps and types	158 17
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads ; also wooden boxes and stamping ink	6,755 93
Supplying and repairing post office scales	946 75
Supplying mail bags	13,158 94
Repairing mail bags	9,047 01
Repairing mail locks and keys ; also other mail bag fastenings and fittings	5,081 20
Supplying and repairing letter and newspaper and parcel boxes ; also mail clerks' boxes	2,760 08
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	222 60
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	12,735 12

Department of Militia and Defence.

The contracts under which all military clothing has been supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence since December, 1898, were entered into on the 8th December, 1898, and 10th January, 1899, respectively. These contracts have since been continued from year to year upon the same terms and conditions for the suppression of the sweating system as were inserted in the contracts and agreed to by the contractors at the time of their execution. The supplies furnished to the Department of Militia and Defence under these contracts during the year ending June 30, 1902, amounted to $119,814.51 and $82,497.73, respectively, or a total of $202,312.24.

The following is a copy of the conditions framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution and incorporated in and made part of the contracts above referred to, under which military clothing supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence during the past fiscal year has been made.

With a view to the suppression of the sweating system and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, this contract shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained is required.

Sec. 1.—All articles included in the contract shall be made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such articles shall be done at the houses of the work-people The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof, be transferred without the written permission of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and sub-letting of the contract or of any of the work to be performed under the contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provision of this clause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him under the contract, and if the amount earned by the contractor under this contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

Sec. 2.—If the contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting he shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Minister of Militia and Defence may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Sec. 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of the contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated, the Minister of Militia and Defence may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder, and the contractor will thereafter not be allowed to undertake any work for the Department of Militia and Defence.

Sec. 4.—The factory, and the work there being performed under the contract, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by persons thereto authorized in writing by the Minister of Militia and Defence.

5.—Before being entitled to payment of any moneys which the contractor may from time to time claim to be due him under the contract, he shall file with the Minister of Militia and Defence, in support of such claim, a solemn statutory declaration of himself and of such others as the Minister of Militia and Defence may indicate, testifying to the rates of wages paid in execution of this contract, and to the manner in all other respects in which the provisions of the contract have been observed and the work performed, and generally setting forth such information as the Minister of Militia and Defence may require, and as will enable him to determine whether, and if so in what respects, any of the provisions of this contract may have been violated. In the case of the contractor's absence from the country, his extreme illness, or death, but under no other circumstances, may such statutory declaration by the contractor personally be dispensed with ; but, nevertheless, such other statutory declarations as aforesaid as the Minister of Militia and Defence may call for, shall be so filed.

Investigation of Complaints as to Non-Payment of Current Rates of Wages or Non-Performance of Other Conditions in Government Contracts.

During the fiscal year 1901-2, seventeen complaints as to the non-payment of current rates of wages, or the non-performance by contractors of other conditions mentioned in their contracts, were made the subject of special investigation by the department. The practice adopted in regard to these complaints has been as follows: Where a complaint has first been received by the Department of Labour, the department of the government affected has been informed of the nature of the complaint, and if it has been found to be of a kind that could be settled forthwith by that department, or demanded a special investigation, the Department of Labour, at the request of the department affected, has caused a special investigation to be made. One of the fair wages officers has been sent, if necessary, to the locality from which the complaint came, and has there conducted a special investigation. His report has then been submitted to the Minister of Labour, and subsequently transferred along with the recommendation of the department to the department of the government which awarded the contract, or had charge of the work. The latter department has then taken such action as has been deemed expedient.

The following table will show the nature of the more important investigations which have been made by the fair wages officers of the Department of Labour during the year ending June 30, 1902, the nature of the claims presented, the departments of the government affected, and the disposition made of these claims.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, H.A.R., No. 6.

TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by Fair Wages Officers during the year ending June 30, 1902.

Date received	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of investigation.	Result of investigation.	Disposition.
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, BUT NOT DISPOSED OF UNTIL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.					
1900.					
Oct. 7	Hull, Que. (Post Office).	Public Works.	Claim for wages due as foreman.....	Report containing affidavits on both sides submitted to Department of Public Works. Claim reported well founded.	Amount of claim recovered from contractor on legal proceedings being threatened.
April 23	" " "	" " ..	Claim of joiner for $25.87, on the ground of being employed as joiner and not as labourer.	Claim reported to be just and payment recommended.	Paid by contractor.
" 23	" " "	" " ..	Claim of joiner for $22.86, on the ground of being employed as joiner and not as labourer.	" " " "	" "
May 16	" " "	" " ..	Claim of joiner for $102.28, on the ground of being employed as joiner and not as labourer.	Report made to Department of Public Works.	Claim not allowed by Department of Public Works.
1901.					
Feb. 23	Rivière-à-Pierre, Q. (Quebec Br.)	Railways and Canals.	Government interference asked because of lock-out due to wages dispute on work subsidized by government.	Lock-out terminated during investigation.	No action necessary.
April 30	Hull, Que. (Wharf)	Public Works.	Claim of a workman on wharf at Hull for difference due on wages received and wages according to schedule inserted in contract.	Claim reported to be just and payment recommended	April 23, 1902. Amount of claim, $8.38, paid in full by contractor to Deputy Minister of Labour and by him to complainant.
" —	" " "	" " ..	Claim for wages due on work performed at Hull wharf.	" " " "	April 23, 1902. Contractor paid amount $4.85 to Deputy Minister of Labour and by him paid over to claimant.
" —	" " "	" " ..	Claim for wages due on work performed at Hull wharf.	" " " "	* Not disposed of at end of fiscal year.
July 8	Quebec, Que. (Citadel).	Militia and Defence.	Alleged sub-contracting of work on city walls and requirement to work more than current number of hours.	Investigation made by Fair Wages Officer.	Sept. 3. On recommendation of Department of Labour the Department of Militia and Defence instructed superintendent of works to obtain stone from contractor direct.
Aug. 23	" "	" "	Alleged non-payment by contractor of current wages to carpenters and joiners.	" " " "	Sept. 30. Department of Militia and Defence notified by Minister of Labour and asked to adjust.

* August 25, 1902. Contractor paid amount $13.02 to Deputy Minister of Labour, who forwarded it to complainant on the same day.

TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by Fair Wages Officer during the year ending June 30, 1902—*Continued.*

Date received	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of investigation.	Result of investigation.	Disposition.
			COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.		
1901.					
July 25	Nelson, B.C. (Post Office).	Public Works.	Alleged non payment according to scheduled rates, labourers receiving only $2.50 per day of 8 hours. Current rates alleged to be $3.00.	Report made to Department of Public Works.	Aug. 6, 1901. Contractor notified by Department of Public Works on recommendation of Department of Labour to pay builders labourers at rate of $3 per day of 8 hours.
Aug. 16	Hochelaga, Que. (Post Office).	" " ..	Alleged non payment by contractor of rates of wages specified in schedule.	Claim reported to be just and payment recommended.	Sept. 19, 1901. Contractor paid amount due to men $21.50 and agreed to pay schedule rates in future.
Sept. 27	London, Ont. (Customs Building).	" " ..	Alleged non payment of wages according to schedule.	Investigation showed no schedule included in contract.	Oct. 14, 1901. Department of Public Works requested by Department of Labour to see that current rates were paid.
Oct. 29	Nelson, B.C. (Post Office).	" " ..	" " " "	Investigation showed claim well founded and payment recommended.	Nov. 22. Amount paid to complainant by contractor.
" 30	Hull, Que. (Wharf)	" " ..	Non payment of wages due for services as foreman.	" " " "	† Not disposed of at end of fiscal year.
1902.					
Feb. 11	Quebec, Que. (Cartridge Factory).	Militia and Defence.	Alleged sub-contracting of part of contract...	Report made to Department of Militia and Defence.	March 4. Contractor required by Department of Militia and Defence on report of Department of Labour to perform work directly and end sub-contracting.
Feb. 27	Kingston, Ont. (Govern. dredge).	Public Works.	Request that union conditions be complied with.	.....	March 4. Investigation made by Department of Public Works. No action necessary.
Mar. 8	Ottawa, Ont. (Militia Stores Building).	" " ..	Claim for $5.85 difference between rates paid and schedule rates.	Report made to Department of Public Works.	‡ Not disposed of at end of fiscal year.
" 22	Sorel, Que. (Shipyard).	" " ..	Alleged difference between caulkers and carpenters wages.	Investigation showed difference due to difference in current rates at different items.	April 7. No action necessary.
" 25	Ottawa, Ont. (Militia Stores).	" " ..	Claim for wages alleged to be due for services rendered as foreman.	Investigation showed claim unfounded.	April 8. Claim disallowed.

April 7	Toronto, Ont.....	Militia and Defence.	Alleged excessive charges of plumbers and labourers at Toronto.	Investigation showed charges to be excessive.	April. 11. Current rates supplied Department of Militia and Defence.
April 20	Montreal, Que. (Lachine Canal).	Railways and Canals.	Non-recognition of union by contractor and non-payment of union wages.	Complaint referred April 23rd to Department of Railways and Canals.	No action necessary.
May 9	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	" " ..	Non payment of current rates of wages.	Necessary particulars not furnished by complainant.	" "
June 2	Nelson, B.C. (Armoury).	" " ..	Alleged employment of alien workmen.....	Report made to Department of Public Works.	June 17. Contractor required to comply with requirements of Alien Labour Act.
" 12	Nelson, B.C. (Post Office).	" " ..	Claim for $213.08 alleged to be due in accordance with rates specified in schedule for stone cutters.	....	Not disposed of at end of fiscal year.
" 12	" " "	" " ..	Claim for $211.60 alleged to be due in accordance with rates specified in schedule for stone cutters.	.....	" " "
" 19	" " "	" " ..	Claim for amount alleged to be due in accordance with rates specified in schedule for blacksmiths.	....	" " "

† Balance $44.20 paid complainant on 15th July, 1902, by clerk of Department of Public Works, and amount subsequently deducted from contractor.
‡ Amount due paid complainant by Department of Public Works on 15th July, 1902.

From the preceding table it will be seen that, at the commencement of the fiscal year, there were in all seven complaints, the investigation of which had been made or begun during the preceding fiscal year, but of which a final disposition was not made until the past year. All of these complaints were concerning wages alleged to be due for work performed, and in every instance the complaint on investigation was shown to be well-founded, and the contractor obliged, in consequence of the recommendation of the Department of Labour, to make a settlement with the workmen of the outstanding amounts. In three cases the amount of the claim was paid over by the contractor to the Deputy Minister of Labour, and by him forwarded to the complainants. In three other cases the amounts claimed were deducted by the Deputy Minister of the department, which had the awarding of the contract, from funds due the contractor, and were subsequently paid by the Deputy Minister of that department to the persons whose complaints were shown to be well founded in the report of the officers of the Department of Labour. In one case, the contractor, upon the direction of both the Department of Labour and the department which awarded the contract, paid over the amount in full to the complainant.

Of the complaints which were received during the past year, six had reference to work being carried on in Nelson, B.C., and two to work that was being carried on in Ottawa, Ont. Of the remaining complaints, nine were in the province of Quebec, in the following cities: St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Hull, Montreal, Quebec and Rivière à Pierre; and three in the province of Ontario, in the cities of London, Kingston and Toronto, respectively. Of the total number, eleven were in reference to the alleged non-payment of wages, either according to schedule or current rates; two had reference to claims for wages alleged to be due for services rendered as foreman; one was a complaint as to the alleged employment of alien workmen; one to an alleged difference between the wages of men engaged in similar classes of employment; two as to non-compliance with union conditions, and two to alleged sub-contracting. In five cases the claims having reference to non-payment of schedule or current rates of wages were shown to have been well-founded, and the contractor was thereupon required to pay the schedule rates, and to make good the amounts due on services already performed, but not paid, in accordance with the special rates. In three cases it was shown that the claims were not well founded, and they were disallowed, either on the recommendation of the Department of Labour, or by the Minister of the department which had awarded the contract. In five cases the investigation showed that no action was necessary. There was only one claim outstanding at the close of the fiscal year.

Comparing the fiscal year, 1901-02, with the fiscal year, 1900-01, as to the number of complaints received by the department of alleged non-compliance by contractors with conditions for the protection of workmen inserted in their schedules, it will be seen that the number was considerably less during the past year, there being little more than about one-third as many as during the previous year. It is to be observed, however, that over one-half of the complaints received during the fiscal year, 1900-1, were made against one contractor, who was complained of only once during the past year. On the other hand, of the eleven complaints received during the past year, four were against one contractor. The small number of complaints would appear to indicate that the action of th government in enforcing the carrying out of the conditions inserted in

its contracts in respect of fair wages, &c., has had a tendency to lead contractors to respect their contractual obligations to the government.

Inquiries and Correspondence.

As was the case during the previous year, the department has continued to receive inquiries from individuals and public bodies in regard to conditions governing public work which was being performed in different localities. In many cases it has been possible to answer these inquiries from the schedules or other information given in the columns of the *Labour Gazette,* but many inquiries have had to be made the subject of special investigation, or of considerable correspondence between the Department of Labour and other departments of the government, before the information asked for could be obtained.

IV. THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

During the year the department has made special efforts to increase its collection of reports and other documents having to do with industrial and labour conditions in Canada and other countries, and to improve in various ways its library of labour literature. An important work in this connection has been the classification of the reports and other documents gathered by the department during the past and previous fiscal year, and the preparation of a reference catalogue.

There are three main divisions in the library, one containing publications of labour departments and bureaus of labour statistics; a second, other publications relating to labour (excepting trade and labour journals), and the third, trade and labour journals. Among the publications of labour departments and bureaus of labour statistics is included an all but complete file of the publications of the Labour Department of the United Kingdom and of the Department of Labour of the United States; a large number of annual and special reports published by the state bureaus of labour statistics of the several states of the American Union ; publications of the Austrian government in regard to labour; publications of the *Office du travail,* Belgium, and the *Ministère de l'Industrie et du travail,* France, and many of the most important publications of the labour departments of the governments of New Zealand, New South Wales and Western Australia; also the publications of the Labour Department, Canada, and of the Bureau of Labour of Ontario. In constituting this part of the library, the department has made special efforts to secure as complete a set as possible of all official documents published by all existing labour departments and bureaus. In some cases it has been impossible to secure old reports, but on the whole, a very satisfactory collection has been secured. Arrangements, moreover, have been made with the several bureaus and departments which have already supplied certain of their publications, for copies of all future publications as issued. Such as were received in accordance with this arrangement during the year have been noticed or reviewed in the current numbers of the *Labour Gazette,* so that their existence and the nature of their contents could thereby be made known to the interested public in this country.

In its library collection of other publications relating to labour, the department has sought to obtain as many reports and other original documents having a bearing on labour and industrial conditions in the Dominion as possible. The collection includes publications of the Dominion government, of the several provincial governments, boards of trade reports, publications of trade unions and other labour organizations and other than official publications containing statistical and descriptive information concerning the resources of and industrial, commercial and labour conditions in the Dominion. Among the publications of the Dominion government are contained reports of several commissions affecting labour. There are also included similar publications of the governments of the United Kingdom and of the United States, and other publications in those countries, and France and Switzerland in regard to the conditions of labour and kindred topics.

The collection of trade and labour journals includes an almost complete set of the current publications issued as the official journals of labour organizations publishing such, the more important trade journals of the Dominion, and other periodicals.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance to the Dominion of having a collection of documents of this kind available for purposes of immediate reference, and constituting a store of useful literature for purposes of historical or other research.

Published herewith is a catalogue of the reports and other documents contained in the library of the department.

CATALOGUE OF REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

PART I.—PUBLICATIONS OF LABOUR DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF TRADE.

(a) Monthly Journal.

The 'Labour Gazette'—the Journal of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, published monthly :

	Year.
Volume 1, May to December	1893
" 2, for year	1894
" 3 "	1895
" 4 "	1896
" 5 "	1897
" 6 "	1898
" 7 "	1899
" 8 "	1900
" 9 "	1901
" 10, January to June	1902

(b) Annual and Special Reports.

Annual Reports of Labour Department Board of Trade :

First annual	(With abstract of labour statistics).	1893-1894
Second annual	" "	1894-1895
Third annual	" "	1895-1896
Fourth annual	" "	1896-1897
Fifth annual		1898
Sixth annual		1899
Seventh annual		1900

Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom :

First annual	1893-1894
Second annual	1894-1895
Third annual	1895-1896
Fourth annual	1896-1897
Fifth annual	1897-1898
Sixth annual	1898-1899
Seventh annual	1899-1900
Eighth annual	1900-1901

Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics :

First annual	1898-1899
Second annual	1901

Alien Immigration :

Alien immigration into United States	1893
Recent alien immigration from Eastern Europe, Reports on the volume and effects of	1894

Conciliation and Trades Disputes Act, 1896 :

First report of proceedings under	1897
Second " "	1899
Third " "	1901

Cost of Production :

Report on relation of wages in certain industries to the cost of production	1891

Domestic Servants :

Reports on money wages of domestic servants	1898

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom :

First report on	1893
Second "	1894
Third "	1895
Fourth "	1896
Fifth "	1897
Sixth "	1898
Seventh "	1899
Eighth "	1900

Standard Piece Rates :

Report on	1893
" (and sliding scale)	1900

Standard Time Rates :

Report on	1893
"	1900

Rates of Wages Paid in United Kingdom in 1886 :

Principal Textile Trades. 1886
Minor Textile Trades. 1886
Mines and quarries. 1886
By local authorities and private companies to police and to work people employed on roads, &c., and at gas and water works. 1886
General Report on wages paid in several of the principal trades in 1886 and 1891. 1891
Wages and earnings of agricultural labourers in the United Kingdom in 1898. 1900

Hours of Labour :

House of Commons Return of 11th August, 1890, showing weekly hours of labour in 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, in certain industries. .

Co-operative Contracts :

Report on contracts given out by public authorities to associations of workmen. 1896

Co-operation :

Report on workmen's co-operative societies. 1901

Gain Sharing :

Report on gain sharing and certain other systems of bonuses on production. 1895

Profit Sharing :

Report on profit sharing. 1894

Provision for Old Age :

Provision for old age by Government action in certain European countries. 1899

Industrial Associations :

Directory of industrial associations in United Kingdom. 1900
" " " 1901

Strikes and Lock-outs :

First report on. 1888
Fourth " 1891
Fifth " 1892
Sixth " 1893
Seventh " 1894
Eighth " 1895
Ninth " 1896
Tenth " 1897
Eleventh " 1898
Twelfth " 1899
Thirteenth " 1900

Trade Unions :

First report on	1887
Second "	1888
Third "	1889
Fourth "	1889-1890
Fifth "	1891
Sixth "	1892
Seventh "	1893
Eighth "	1894-1895
Ninth "	1896
Tenth "	1897
Eleventh "	1898
Twelfth "	1899
Thirteenth "	1900

Unemployed :

Report on agencies and methods for dealing with the unemployed	1893

Women, Girls and Children, Employment of :

Statistics on employment of women and girls	1894
Changes in employment of women and girls in industrial centres (part 1)	1898
Employment of children leaving school (Upper standards), Return of House of Commons of April 28, 1898	1898
Money wages of indoor domestic servants	1899

THE UNITED STATES.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

(a) Bi-Monthly Journal.

Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Washington :

Volume 1, November, 1895, to November	1896
" 2	1897
" 3	1898
" 4	1899
" 5	1900
" 6	1901
" 7, January to July	1902

(b) Annual and Special Reports.

Annual Reports :

First annual, Industrial depressions	1885-1886
Third annual, Convict labour	1886
Third annual, Strikes and Lock-outs, (January 1, 1886, to December 31, 1886)	1887
Fourth annual, Working women in large cities	1888

Annual Reports—*Concluded.*

Fifth annual, Railroad labour	1889
Sixth annual, Cost of production, iron, steel, coal, &c.	1890
Seventh annual, Cost of production, Textiles and glass, (2 vols.)	1891
Eighth annual, Industrial Education	1892
Ninth annual, Building and Loan Associations	1893
Tenth annual, Strikes and Lock-outs, (January 1, 1887, to June 30, 1894; 2 vols.)	1894
Eleventh annual Work and Wages of Men, Women and children.	1895-1896
Twelfth annual, Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem	1897-1898
Thirteenth annual, Hand and Machine Labour, (2 vols.)	1898
Fourteenth annual, Water, Gas and Electric Light Plants, under private and municipal ownership	1899
Fifteenth annual, Wages in Commercial Countries from official sources, (2 vols.)	1900
Sixteenth annual, Strikes and Lock-outs, (July 1, 1894, to December 31, 1900)	1901

Special Reports :

First special, Marriage and Divorce	1889
Second special, Labour Laws	1892
Fourth special, Compulsory Insurance	1893
Fifth special, Gothenburg System of Liquor Traffic	1893
Sixth special, Phosphate Industry	1893
Seventh special, The Slums of Great Cities	1894
Eighth special, The Housing of the Working People	1895
Ninth special, The Italians in Chicago	1897

THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

California—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Seventh Biennial Report	1895-1896
Ninth Biennial Report	1899-1900

Connecticut—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Annual Reports.

First annual, for five months ending November 30	1885
Second annual	1886
Third annual	1887
Fourth annual	1888
Fifth annual	1889
Sixth annual	1890
Seventh annual (Vol. I. and II).	1891
Eighth annual	1892-1893
Tenth annual	1894
Eleventh annual	1895
Twelfth annual	1896
Thirteenth annual	1897
Fourteenth annual	1898
Fifteenth annual	1899
Sixteenth annual	1900
Seventeenth annual	1901

Illinois—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Ninth Biennial Report (Franchises and taxation) 1896
Tenth Biennial Report 1898
Eleventh Biennial Report 1900

Annual Coal Reports.

Statistics of coal in Illinois, (a supplemental report of the State Bureau of Labour Statistics, containing annual reports of the State Inspector of Mines) 1889
Seventeenth annual report, concerning coal in Illinois, (containing fifteenth annual report of the State Inspector of Mines) 1898
Eighteenth annual coal report, (containing first annual report of Illinois Free Employment Offices) 1899
Nineteenth annual coal report, (with second annual report of Illinois Free Employment Offices) 1900
Twentieth annual coal report, (with third annual report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices) 1901

Free Employment Offices.

First annual report, (with eighteenth coal report) 1899
Second annual report, (with nineteenth coal report) 1900
Third annual report, (with twentieth coal report) 1901

Labour Laws of the State of Illinois.

As amended and in force on and after July 1, 1899 1899

Iowa—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Third Biennial Report 1888-1889
Fifth Biennial Report 1892-1893
Sixth Biennial Report 1894-1895
Seventh Biennial Report 1895-1896
Eighth Biennial Report 1897-1898
Ninth Biennial Report 1900

Indiana—Bureau of Statistics :

Bulletin No. 11—Organized labour in 1899, March 1900

Kansas—Bureau of Labour and Industry :

Annual Reports.

Fourteenth annual report 1898
Fifteenth annual report 1899
Sixteenth annual report 1900

Louisiana—Bureau of Statistics of Labour :

Annual Reports.

First annual report 1901

Maine—Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Fifteenth annual report 1901

Maryland—Bureau of Industrial Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Second Biennial Report. 1886-1887

Annual Reports.

First annual report. 1893
Second annual report. 1894
Fifth annual report. 1896
Sixth annual report. 1897
Seventh annual report. 1898
Eighth annual report. 1899
Ninth annual report. 1900
Tenth annual report. 1901

Massachusetts—Bureau of Statistics for Labour :

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

Labour Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

(From No. 10, April, 1899, to No. 22, May, 1902.)

(*b*) *Annual and Special Report.*

Annual Reports.

Seventeenth annual report. 1886
Eighteenth annual report. 1887
Nineteenth annual report. 1888
Twentieth annual report. 1889
Twenty-second annual report. 1891
Twenty-third annual report. 1892
Twenty-fourth annual report. 1893
Twenty-fifth annual report. 1894
Twenty-sixth annual report. 1895
Twenty-seventh annual report. 1896
Twenty-eighth annual report. 1897
Twenty-ninth annual report. 1898
Thirtieth annual report. 1899
Thirty-first annual report. 1900
Index to reports twenty years, 1870 to 1889.

Massachusetts Census for 1895 :

Population and Social Statistics. . . . . Vols. I., II., III., IV.
Manufactures. . . . . Vol. V.
The Fisheries, Commerce and Agriculture. . . . . Vol. VI.
Social Statistics and general summaries. . . . . Vol. VII.

Prices :

Graded prices, (from 31st annual report). 1900
Prices and cost of living, 1872, 1881, 1897 and 1902, (from 32nd annual report). . . . . .
Insurance of Workingmen, (from 31st annual report). 1901
A manual of distributive co-operation prepared by Carroll D. Wright. . 1885

Massachusetts—Report of Statistics for Labour—*Concluded.*

Manufactures :

Statistics of Manufactures, Massachusetts	1888
" " "	1889
" " "	1890
" " "	1891
" " "	1892
" " "	1893
" " "	1894
" " "	1895
" " "	1896
" " "	1897
" " "	1898
" " "	1899
" " "	1900
" comparison between 1895 and 1900	
Reports *re* Industrial Chronology, (from annual reports)	1899
" " "	1900
" " "	1901

Michigan—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Twelfth annual report	1895
Thirteenth annual report	1896
Fourteenth annual report	1897
Fifteenth annual report	1898
Sixteenth annual report	1899
Seventeenth annual report	1900
Eighteenth annual report, (with eighth Report on Factory Inspection)	1901
Nineteenth annual report, (with ninth Report on Factory Inspection)	1902

Reports on Inspection of Factories.

First annual report	1894
Second annual report	1895
Third annual report	1896
Fourth annual report	1897
Fifth annual report	1898
Sixth annual report	1899
Seventh annual report	1900
Eighth annual report, (as Appendix and 18th An. Rep. of Bureau)	1901
Ninth annual report, (as Appendix and 19th An. Rep. of Bureau)	1902

Minnesota—Bureau of Labour :

Biennial Reports.

Fourth biennial report, (Part II., Factory Inspection)	1893-1894
Fifth biennial report	1895-1896
Labour laws of Minnesota as amended by laws of 1899	1899

ssouri—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Twenty-first annual report	1899
Twenty-third annual report	1901

Montana—Bureau of Agriculture, Labour and Industry :

Annual Reports.

First annual report.. 1893
Second annual report.. 1894
Third annual report.. 1895
Fourth annual report.. 1896
Fifth annual report.. 1897
Sixth annual report.. 1898
Seventh annual report.. 1900

Nebraska—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Second biennial report.. 1889-1890
Third biennial report.. 1891-1892
Sixth biennial report.. 1897-1898
Seventh biennial report.. 1899-1900

New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries :

Annual Reports.

Twenty-second annual report.. 1899
Twenty-third annual report.. 1900
Twenty-fourth annual report.. 1901

New York—Bureau of Statistics of Labour :

Bi-quarterly Journal.

Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, (bi-quarterly) Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive,—June, 1899 to March, 1902.

Annual Reports.

Eighth annual report, (Part I., General).. 1890
(Part II., Strikes and Boycotts).. 1890
Ninth annual report (Part I., Rates of Wages).. 1891
(Part II., Strikes and Boycotts).. 1891
Tenth annual report (Vol. I., Economic Development for 10 years). 1892
(Vol. II., Strikes and Boycotts).. 1892
Eleventh annual report (Vol. I., Industrial Census, partial compilation).. 1893
(Vol. II., Effects of the recent and present hard times on manufacturers and their working forces).. 1893
Thirteenth annual report (Vol. I., Progress of organized labour).... 1895
(Vol. II., Investigation of Bakeshops).... 1895
Fourteenth annual report (Progress of business in the productive industries of the State of New York for 5 years).. 1896
Fifteenth annual report, (Economic conditions of organized labour). 1897
Sixteenth annual report.. 1898
Seventeenth annual report.. 1899

New Hampshire—Bureau of Labour :

Biennial Reports.

Third biennial report.. 1900

North Dakota—Department of Agriculture and Labour :

Biennial Reports.

Sixth biennial report. 1900

North Carolina—Bureau of Labour Statistics (and Printing since 1898) :

Annual Reports.

First annual report. 1887
Second annual report. 1888
Third annual report. 1889
Seventh annual report. 1893
Eighth annual report. 1894
Ninth annual report. 1895
Tenth annual report. 1896
Eleventh annual report, (with first annual report Inspector of Mines). 1897
Twelfth annual report. 1898
Thirteenth annual report. 1899
Fifteenth annual report. 1901

Ohio—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Twenty-third annual report. 1899
Twenty-fourth annual report. 1900
Twenty-fifth annual report. 1901

Pennsylvania—Bureau of Industrial Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Twenty-third annual report, Secy. of Internal Affairs.—Part III., Industrial Statistics. 1895
Twenty-fourth annual report, Secy. of Internal Affairs.—Part III., Industrial Statistics. 1896
Twenty-fifth annual report, Secy. of Internal Affairs.—Part III., Industrial Statistics. 1897
Twenty-sixth annual report, Secy. of Internal Affairs.—Part III., Industrial Statistics. 1898
Twenty-eighth annual report, Secy. of Internal Affairs.—Part III., Industrial Statistics. 1900
Legal relations between the employed and their employers in Pennsylvania compared with the relations between them in other States. (Supplement to 28th annual report). 1901

Rhode Island—Bureau of Industrial Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Third annual report. 1889
Fourth annual report. 1890
Fifth annual report. 1891
Sixth annual report. 1892
Seventh annual report. 1893
Eighth annual report. 1894
Ninth annual report. 1895
Tenth annual report. 1896
Eleventh annual report. 1897
Twelfth annual report. 1898
Thirteenth annual report. 1899
Fourteenth annual report. 1900

Washington :

Second biennial report of Labour Commissioner.. 1899-1900

Wisconsin—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Second biennial report.. 1885-1886
Third biennial report (Wages).. 1887-1888
Fourth biennial report (Building Trades).. 1888-1889
Fifth biennial report.. 1891-1892
Sixth biennial report.. 1893-1894
Seventh biennial report.. 1895-1896
Eighth biennial report.. 1897-1898
Labour Laws of Wisconsin, (from 9th biennial report).. 1900
Synopsis of reports of Bureau of Labour.. 1900
Child labour.. 1900

AUSTRIA.

Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich, Wien, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900
Der Arbeiterschutz, bei vergebung Offentlicher Arbeiten und Leiferungen, Wien.. 1900
Bericht ober die thatigeit, K.K. Arbeitsstistischen Amten im Handelsministerium seit seiner errichtung Bis ende.. 1900
Bericht ober die thatigeit, K.K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amten im Handelsministerium seit seiner errichtung Bis ende Wahrend des jahres.. 1901
Ergebnisse der in Oesterreich vergenommenen, Gewerbegahlung nach dem stande vom. 1 Juni, 1897, Wien.. 1899
Mittheilungen des K.K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amtes, im Handelsministerium, Wien, 1 heft.. 1900
2 " 1902
Protokoll der sechsten sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, July.. 1900
" siebenten sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, December.. . . . 1900
" achten sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, February.. 1901
" neunten sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, July.. 1901
" zehnten sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, December.. 1901
" elften sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, March.. 1902
Sitzungs protokolle des standingen Arbeitsbeirathes, Wien, 1898, 1899, [1900, 1901, 1902
Protokolle über die conferenz letreffend die Ausgestaltung der arbeitsvermittslungs statistics, Wien.. 1901
Sociale Rundschau, 1 Jahrgang.. 1900
" 2 " 1901
" 3 " No. 1 to 7.. 1902
Die Wohlfahrts—Einrishtungen der arbeitgeber zu Gunsten ihrer Angestellten und Arbeiter in Oesterreich, Wien.. 1902
Arbeitszeit verlangerungen (uberstunden) im Jahre 1901 in Fabriksmassigen Betrieben, Wien.. 1902

BELGIUM.

PUBLICATIONS OF L' 'OFFICE DU TRAVAIL.'

(a) Monthly Journal.

Revue du Travail, publiée par l'Office du Travail de la Belgique.... 1897
" " " " 1898
" " " " 1899
" " " " 1900
" " " " 1901
" " " (January to July).... 1902

(b) Annual and Special Reports.

Annuaire de la législation du travail.... 1898
" " 1899
" " 1900
Rapports annuels de l'Inspection du Travail.... 1896
" " 1897
" " 1898
" " 1899
" " 1900
" " 1901
Assurance contre l'invalidité et la vieillesse en Allemagne.... 1895
L'enseignement professionnel en Allemagne, rapport sur.... 1897
Ecoles techniques en Allemagne, les.... 1898
Industries à domicile, en Belgique, 2 vols, part. I.... 1899
" " 2 vols. each of parts II., and III. 1900
Travail du dimanche, rapport sur le, vol. I.... 1896
" " vol. II.... 1897
" " vol. III.... 1898
" " vol. IV.... 1898
" " vol. V.... 1896
Travail de nuit.... 1898
Economie sociale.... 1901
Etude sur l'organisation pédagogique des écoles techniques anglaises. 1900
Filatures de lin.... 1902
Moteurs électriques dans les industries à domicile.... 1902
Réparation des dommages résultant des accidents du travail, projet de loi sur.... 1901
Salaires dans l'industrie gantoise, rapport.... 1901
Statistique des salaires dans les mines de houille.... 1901
Recensement général des industries et des métiers, du 31 octobre 1896, vol. 1.... 1900
Recensement général des industries et des métiers, du 31 octobre
Vol. 2 " " " 1900
Vol. 3 " " " 1900
Vol. 4 " " " 1901
Vol. 5 " " " 1901
Vol. 6 " " " 1901
Vol. 7 " " " 1901
Vol. 8 " " " 1901
Vol. 9 " " " 1901
Vol. 10 " " " 1901
Vol. 11 " " " 1901
Vol. 12 " " " 1901

(b) *Annual and Special Reports*—Concluded.

Recensement général des industries et des métiers, du 31 octobre
Vol. 13 " " " 1901
Vol. 14 " " " 1901
Vol. 15 " " " 1901
Vol. 16 " " " 1901
Vol. 17 " " " 1901
Vol. 18 " " " 1902

FRANCE.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MINISTERE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

Bulletin de l'*Office du Travail*..... 1900
" " 1901
" " (Nos. 1 to 6)..... 1902

(b) *Special Reports.*

Associations ouvrières de production, rapport..... 1897
Associations professionnelles ouvrières, rapport..... 1898
Assurances contre les accidents, bases statistiques de..... 1900
Saisie-arrêt sur les salaires, rapport..... 1899
Statistique des grèves et des recours à la conciliation..... 1900
Conciliation et arbitrage dans les conflits collectifs..... 1893
Forces motrices à vapeur et hydrauliques, répartition des..... 1900

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

An Act to place certain restrictions on immigration and to provide for the removal from the Commonwealth of prohibited immigrants, No. 17, 1 Edw. VII..... 1901

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

The *Labour Bulletin,* published monthly by the Labour Commissioners, New South Wales, Nos. 1-5, (March, April, May, June, July).. 1902

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Government Labour Bureau :

Annual report for year ending October..... 1897
" " June..... 1898
" " June..... 1899
Annual report of Labour Commissioners..... 1901

Reports on working of Factories and Shops Act :

First annual report.. 1897
Second annual report.. 1898
Third annual report and Conciliation and Arbitration Act.. 1899
Fourth annual report and Conciliation and Arbitration Act and Early Closing Act.. 1900
Fifth annual report and Early Closing Act.. 1901
Second progress report of the Unemployed Advisory Board.. 1899
Report of Royal Commission of inquiry into compulsory Conciliation and Industrial Arbitration Act.. 1901
The Industrial Arbitration Act, No. 59, 1 Edw. VII.. 1901
Report of Labour Bills Committee *re* Progress of Compensation for Accidents Bill, Legislative Council.. 1898

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Annual Reports.

Report of Inspector of Charitable Institutions, &c. (Jas. Longmore).. 1898
" " " .. 1899
Report by Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau. (Jas. Longmore).. 1900
Report by Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau. (Jas. Longmore).. 1901

NEW ZEALAND.

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

Journal of the Department of Labour, vol. 1.. 1893
" " vol. 2.. 1894
" " vol. 3.. 1895
" " vol. 4.. 1896
" " vol. 5.. 1897
" " vol. 6.. 1898
" " vol. 7.. 1899
" " vol. 8.. 1900
" " vol. 9 1901
" " vol. 10, (from Jan. to Aug.).. 1902

(*b*) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Department of Labour.

First annual report from June, 1891 to March, 1892.. 1892
Second annual report from April, 1892, to March, 1893.. 1893
Third annual report from April, 1893, to March, 1894.. 1894
Fourth annual report from April, 1894, to March, 1895.. 1895
Fifth annual report from April, 1895, to March, 1896.. 1896
Sixth annual report from April, 1896, to March, 1897.. 1897
Seventh annual report from April, 1897, to March, 1898.. 1898
Eighth annual report from April, 1898, to March, 1899.. 1899
Ninth annual report from April, 1899, to March, 1900.. 1900
Return to Order of House of Representatives of August, 1893, showing particulars of certain work done by the Labour Department.. . . 1893

New Zealand—*Concluded.*

Department of Labour—Concluded.

Return showing detail of expenditure of above work. 1893
Conciliation and Arbitration Industrial Conciliation Act, amendments and consolidation. 1894-1900
Awards, &c., under Conciliation Act, Dept. Labour, August, 1894, to June 30, 1900. 1901
Awards, &c., under Conciliation Act, Dept. Labour, August, 1894, to June, 1901. 1902
Amounts paid in during 1898, 1899—Return to Order of House of Representatives, July. 1899
Expenses in connection with disputes tried by Conciliation Act—Return to Order of House of Representatives, July. 1899
Particulars relative to—Return to Order of House of Representatives, September 19. 1900
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894, disputes filed in each year and other details since commencement—Return to Legislative Council. 1900

State Farms.

Report of Joint Committee upon, together with the minutes of proceedings and appendix. 1898
Levin State Farm—Return showing income and expenditure for year ending May 31. 1896
Levin State Farm—Return showing income and expenditure for year ending May 31. 1897
Levin State Farm—Return showing income and expenditure for year ending May 31. 1898
Levin State Farm—Return showing income and expenditure for year ending May 31. 1899
Industrial disputes—Return from April, 1900, to June 30, 1901, (Legislative Council). 1901
Despatches from Governor of New Zealand to Secretary of State. . . . 1892

Acts passed by Legislature affecting labour.

Shops and Shop-assistants Act. 1894
" " 1895
" " Amendment Act. 1896
" " " 1901
Shops and Offices Act. 1900
Factories Act. 1894
" Amendment Act. 1896
" 1900
" 1901
Servants Registry Offices Act. 1895
The Shearers Accommodation Act. 1898
Accidents Compensation Act. 1901
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act. 1901
(Blank forms, schedules, &c., used in carrying out the purposes of the Shops and Factories Acts). . . . . .

DOMINION OF CANADA.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

The 'Labour Gazette'—the Official Journal of the Department of Labour, published monthly :

Vol. I, from September, 1900, to June, 1901.. 1900-1901

Vol. II, from July, 1901, to June, 1902.. 1901-1902

(b) *Annual Reports.*

The first Annual Report of the Department of Labour.. 1901

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF LABOUR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Annual Reports.

The first annual report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ending December, 1900.. 1901

Second annual report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ending December, 1901.. 1902

PART II.—OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR

(EXCEPTING TRADE AND LABOUR JOURNALS).

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of the Dominion Government.

Reports of Commissions affecting Labour :

Report of Royal Commission on the relations of labour and capital in Canada, with evidence, 6 vols. 1889

Report upon the Sweating System in Canada. Alexander Wright, Commissioner. 1896

Report of Commissioner (R. C. Clute, Esq., K.C.) appointed to inquire into the death of Messrs. McDonald and Fraser, on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, 2074 pages (type written). 1898

Report of W. L. Mackenzie King, M.A., LL.B., on the methods adopted in Canada in the carrying out of Government clothing contracts. 1898

Report of Royal Commission to inquire into the conditions affecting the mining industry in British Columbia (type written. First report). 1900

Part I.—Full report with quotations from evidence and other data relative to metalliferous mines and mining, pages 1 to 154.

Part II.—Abstracts from evidence of mine managers, miners and others having an important bearing on the situation, pages 155 to 302.

Part III.—Coal mines, pages 303 to 308.

Part IV.—Summary.

Part V.—Appendix.

Second report of Mining Commission, relating to mines in British Columbia and labour troubles at Rossland and Nelson, and Alien Labour Law. 1900

Report of Royal Commission *re* alleged combination among paper manufacturers and dealers. (Commissioner Sir H. T. Taschereau). 1901

Report of Royal Commission on Chinese and Japanese Immigration. (R. C. Clute, Esq., K.C., Commissioner). 1902

Reports of Royal Commissions on railway rate grievances and regulative legislation by professor S. J. McLean, Ph.D., M.A.. 1902

The Canadian Census :

The third Census of Canada, 4 vols.. 1890-1891

The fourth Census of Canada, Bulletins 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. 1901

Publications dealing with Resources and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada :

Statistical Year Book of Canada—from. . . . . 1896 to 1901
Official handbook of the Dominion of Canada, published by authority of Minister of the Interior. 1897
The Dominion of Canada—A catalogue of the Canadian Section of the Paris International Exposition, prepared by W. B. Scott, Esq., introduction by G. Johnson, Esq., under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture. 1900
The Women of Canada, their life and work (prepared by the National Council of Women of Canada, at the request of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, for distribution at the Paris International Exposition). 1900
Canada, its History, Resources and Natural Products (prepared by George Johnson, F.S.S., under the direction of the Hon. the Minister of Labour). 1900
Canadian Atlas for use in Schools, Historical and Physical Features of Provinces, Districts and the Territories of the Dominion, issued under direction of the Hon. the Minister of the Interior. 1900
Atlas of Western Canada, issued by direction of the Minister of the Interior. 1900
Delegates' reports on Western Canada, issued by authority of the Hon. the Minister of the Interior. 1900
Settlers' Experiences in Western Canada—(prosperity follows settlement), printed by authority of the Hon. the Minister of the Interior. 1900
British settlers in Western Canada. 1900

The following publications preceded by the sign (*) were printed by direction of the Canadian Commission for the Paris International Exposition of 1900.

(*) Forest Life of Canada, by James M. Macoun. 1900
(*) Agriculture in Canada, by Wm. Saunders, LL.D. 1900
(*) Horticulture in Canada, by Wm. Saunders, LL.D., and Auguste Dupuis. 1900
(*) Descriptive Catalogue of Collection of the Economic Minerals of Canada. 1900
(*) Economic Minerals of Canada, by G. M. Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S. 1900
(*) Pulp Wood of Canada, by Geo. Johnson, F.S.S. 1900
(*) Food Products of Canada. 1900
(*) Fish and Fur-bearing animals of Canada, by A. Buies. 1900

Canadian Forestry Association :

Report of first annual meeting, Ottawa, March, 1900, (King's Printer). 1900
Report of second annual meeting, Ottawa, March 7. 1901

Geological Survey Department :

Annual report, Section of Mineral Statistics and Mines. 1898
" " " 1899
" " " 1900
Summary of Mineral Products of Canada. 1900

Department of the Interior :

Report on Irrigation and Canadian Irrigation Surveys. 1894
" " " 1895
" " " 1896
Special report on the aim and method of Fishery legislation, by Prof. E. E. Prince, Department of Marine and Fisheries. 1901

Other Miscellaneous Government Publications :

British North America Acts from 1867 to 1886 (King's Printer). . . . 1893
Supply Acts and Estimates of Session 1901, sundry Acts and Orders in Council (prepared in the Audit Office). 1901
Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. 1902
Debate of April 29, 1902, in the House of Commons on introduction of Bill for the settlement of Railway disputes, together with copy of Bill. 1902
Annual Reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce. . . . 1893 to 1901
Reports and other blue-book publications of the several Departments of the Dominion Government for the year ending 1900. 1901
Reports and other blue-book publications of the several Departments of the Dominion Government for the year ending 1901. 1902

(b) Publications of Provincial Governments.

Nova Scotia :

Law relating to Mines and Minerals. 1897
Regulation of Mines in Nova Scotia. 1897
Report of Department of Mines. 1899
" " 1900
" " 1901
Annual Report of the Secretary for Agriculture. 1900
Report of Public Charities. 1900

New Brunswick :

Thirtieth Annual Report, Crown Lands Department. 1890
Thirty-first Annual Report, Crown Lands Department. 1891
Thirty-third Annual Report, Crown Lands Department. 1893
Thirty-sixth Annual Report, Crown Lands Department (year ending October). 1896
Thirty-seventh Annual Report, Crown Lands Department (year ending October). 1897
Thirty-eighth Annual Report, Crown Lands Department (year ending October). 1898
Thirty-ninth Annual Report, Crown Lands Department (year ending October). 1899
Report on Agriculture. 1899
" " 1900

Quebec :

General Report of Commissioner of Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments. 1898
General Report of Commissioner of Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments. 1899
General Report of Commissioner of Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments. 1900
General Report of Commissioner of Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments. 1901

Quebec—*Concluded.*

Laws, Regulations and Reports concerning industrial establishments and public buildings.. 1896
Législation de la province de Québec concernant les établissements industriels et les édifices publics.. 1901
Report on Mines of the province of Quebec.. 1898
" " 1899
Mines and Minerals of the province of Québec, J. Obalski.. 1889
" " " 1890
Report of the Commissioner on Colonization and Mines.. 1899
Gold in Quebec, J. Obalski.. 1898
Chromic iron in Quebec, J. Obalski.. 1898
Mining Law of 1892, Table of Contents and Alphabetical Index.. . . 1899
Industries minérales de la province de Québec, (Paris Exposition).... 1900
Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.. 1885
" " 1886
" " 1887
" " 1888
" " 1889
" " 1890
" " 1891
" " 1892
" " 1893
" " 1894
" " 1895
" " 1896
Report of the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries.. 1897
" " " 1898
" " " 1899
" " " 1900
" " " 1901
Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.. 1899
" " 1900

Department of Agriculture :

Bulletin on Dairying, by Gabriel Henry, B.E.S.. 1897
Dairy cows, Bulletin No. 1.
Milk, Bulletin No. 2.
Construction et aménagement des beurreries, Bulletin No. 4.
Cheese making, Bulletin No. 5.
Curing Rooms and Cheese Factories (premiums offered by Quebec to encourage their improvement).. 1899
Bulletin sur l'état des récoltes.. 1900
La colonisation dans les comtés de Témiscouata, etc., par Eugène Rouillard, publié sous la direction du Ministre de la Colonisation et des Mines.. 1899
La province de Québec—publié par le Département de l'Agriculture.. 1900

Ontario :

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Factories.. 1900
Fourteenth " " 1901
Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries.. 1898
Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries.. 1899
Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries.. 1900
Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, 2 vols.. 1899

Ontario—*Continued.*

Vol. 1 contains the following among other reports :

Report of Cheese and Butter Association of Eastern Ontario.
Report of Cheese and Butter Association of Western Ontario.
Report of Fruit Growers' Association.
Report of Bee Keepers' Association.

Vol. 2 includes :

Report of Bureau of Industries (Agricultural Statistics).
Reports of several Breeders' Associations.
Report of Poultry Association.
Report of Farmers' Institute.
Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, 2 vols..... 1900

Vol. 1 includes :

Report of the Dairymen's Association, Eastern Ontario.
Report of the Dairymen's Association, Western Ontario.
Report of the Fruit Growers' Association.

Vol. 2 includes:

Report of Bureau of Industries (Agricultural Statistics).
" several Breeders' Associations.
" Sugar Beet Investigation.
" Farmers' Institutes.
Annual Reports of Live Stock Associations..... 1900-1901
" Poultry Association..... 1901
" Dairymen's Associations..... 1900-1901
" Fruit Growers' Associations..... 1900-1901
" Fruit Experiment Stations..... 1900
Twenty-second Annual Report on Agricultural and Experimental Union..... 1900
Twenty-third Annual Report on Agricultural and Experimental Union..... 1901
Report of Registrar of Live Stock..... 1900
" Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes..... 1900
" " " 1901
Farmers' Institutes, meetings, speakers and subjects for..... 1900
" " " 1901
Report on Sugar Beet investigation..... 1900
" " experiment in Ontario..... 1901
Second Annual Report of Department of Fisheries..... 1900
Third " " 1901
Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands..... 1900
" Bureau of Mines..... 1901
" Ontario Game and Fish Commissioners..... 1899-1900
" Royal Commission on Forestry Protection..... 1899
" Clerk of Forestry..... 1899
" Director of Forestry..... 1901
Report of the Minister of Education (with statistics of 1898).... 1899
" " 1900
" " 1901
Report of Ontario Assessment Commission..... 1901-1902
Thirty-first Annual Report on Hospitals, Refuges, &c..... 1900
Thirty-third Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons, &c..... 1900

Ontario—*Concluded.*

Vol. 2—Concluded.

Ninth Report on Neglected and Dependent Children..... 1901
Report on Births, Marriages and Deaths..... 1899-1900
Report of the Director of Colonization..... 1900
The newer districts of Ontario : information for prospective settlers, by D. Anderson, (Department of Agriculture).

Manitoba :

Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration..... 1901

North-west Territories :

Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture..... 1898
" " 1899
" " 1900
" " 1901
Annual Report of the Department of Public Works..... 1898

British Columbia :

Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, containing an account of mining operations for gold, coal, &c..... 1898
Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, containing an account of mining operations for gold, coal, &c..... 1899
Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, containing an account of mining operations for gold, coal, &c..... 1900
Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, containing an account of mining operations for gold, coal, &c..... 1901
Estimated amount and value of mineral products of British Columbia..... 1901
Crown Land Surveys..... 1895
Fifth Annual Report, Department of Agriculture..... 1895-1896
First Report on Farmers' Institute..... 1897
Report on Dairymen's Associations..... 1896-1897
Sugar Beet, Bulletin No. 5..... 1898

(c) The Statutes of the Dominion of Canada and of the several Provinces.
Revised Statutes of Canada : 2 vols., 1886.
Statutes of Canada : 1887, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

Prince Edward Island :

Prince Edward Island Statutes : Vol. 1, 1773—1852.
" " Vol. 2, 1853—1862.
" " Vol. 3, 1863—1868.
Prince Edward Island Statutes for following years : 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1886, 1887, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

Nova Scotia :

Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia : 2 vols., 1900.
Statutes of Nova Scotia : 1900, 1901.

New Brunswick :

Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick : 1 vol., 1876.
Statutes of New Brunswick : 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

Quebec :

Revised Statutes of Quebec : 2 vols., 1888.
Supplement to the Revised Statutes : 1 vol.
Statutes of Quebec : 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

Ontario :

Revised Statutes of Ontario : 2 vols., 1897.
Statutes of Ontario : 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

Manitoba :

Revised Statutes of Manitoba : 2 vols., 1891.
Statutes of Manitoba : 1891, 1892, 1893, 1900, 1901, 1902.

North-west Territories :

Consolidated Ordinances of the North-west Territories : 1 vol. 1898.
Ordinances of North-west Territories : 1899, 1900, 1901.

British Columbia :

Revised Statutes of British Columbia : 2 vols., 1897.
Statutes of British Columbia, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.
Journals of House of Assembly of Nova Scotia : 1900, 1901.

II.—OTHER CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS.

Publications containing Statistical and Descriptive Information concerning Resources, and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada :

Canada: a memorial volume, (general reference book) by E. B. Biggar. 1899
Canadian Almanac. 1900
" 1901
" 1902
Morang's National Register of Canadian Affairs. 1901
Canadian Mining Manual, Vol. X. 1900
" Vol. XI. 1901
" Vol. XII. 1902
The Journal of the Canadian Mining Institute, vol. 3. 1900
Bunker coal, (The Dominion Coal Co., Limited). 1898
St. John as a Canadian winter port. (Corporation and Board of Trade of St. John). 1898
East Algoma : Facts about a wonderfully rich country that is open to the home-seekers of the world, (Published by the Sault Ste. Marie Express), Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. 1900
New Ontario : Power and resources, two addresses delivered at a meeting of the Board of Trade, Toronto, April 5, 1900. 1900

Publications—Statistical, Descriptive, Industrial and Commercial—*Concluded.*

Ottawa Picturesque, (published under auspices of Allied Trades and Labour Association)... 1901
Progressive Ottawa, (published under auspices of Allied Trades and Labour Association)... 1902
Busy Berlin, Twentieth Century Souvenir of... 1901
Illustrated Souvenir of Brandon, Man... 1901
Western Canada's Industrial Fair, (Winnipeg Industrial Association). 1901
Constitution of the Settler's Association of British Columbia... 1900
British Columbia : its position, advantages, resources and other information for prospective miners and settlers, (C.P.R. Co.)... 1900
The Slocan District of British Columbia: its resources and opportunities for investment, by C. Cliffe... 1900
The Coal industry of Vancouver Island, B.C. (Extract from B.C. Mining Record of February, 1898)... 1898
The Year-Book of British Columbia, (R. E. Gosnell), from 1897 to.. 1901
Estimation of disability and disease due to injury, by Wyatt Johnstone, M.D... 1900
Fourth Canadian conference of Charities, Toronto, Sept... 1901
Miscellaneous reports on charities, &c...
Manuel d'economie domestique, by Testard de Montigny... 1896
Traite d'agriculture a l'usage des écoles et des practiciens, par J. C. Langelier... 1890
Emparons-nous de l'industrie, par Errol Bouchette... 1901
An instance of industrial evolution in Northern Ontario, Dominion of Canada : Address by F. H. Clergue, Esq., delivered before the Board of Trade, Toronto, April... 1900
Memorandum and articles of association of the Victoria Sealing Co., Victoria, B.C... 1900

Board of Trade Reports :

Fifty-seventh Annual Report, Montreal, Que... 1899
Annual Report, City of Brantford, Ont... 1899
Nineteenth Annual Report, Winnipeg, Man... 1898
Twentieth Annual Report, Winnipeg, Man... 1899
Twenty-first Annual Report, Winnipeg, Man... 1900
The Winnipeg district; the city and farming lands adjacent (issued by a committee of the City Council, Board of Trade and Retailers' Association)... 1900
Twentieth Annual Report of the Winnipeg Corn and Produce Exchange... 1900
By-laws of the Winnipeg Corn and Produce Exchange... 1900
Thirteenth Annual Report of the Vancouver, B.C., Board of Trade. 1899-1900
Twentieth Annual Report of British Columbia Board of Trade... 1899
Twenty-first Annual Report of British Columbia Board of Trade... 1900

Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations :

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada :

Proceedings of fifteenth annual session held, Montreal, Sept... 1899
Proceedings of sixteenth annual session held, Ottawa... 1900
Proceedings of seventeenth annual session held, Brantford... 1901
Report of the officers of the seventeenth annual session... 1901
Report of the officers of the eighteenth annual session, Berlin, Sept... 1902

Publications of Trades Unions and other Labour Organizations—*Concluded.*

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—Concluded.

Resolutions and suggested amendments to the Alien Labour Act and Conciliation Act (submitted to the Dominion Government by the Provincial Executive Committees of the Trade and Labour Congress of Canada on March 17. 1902
Official book—Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, (Convention souvenir). 1901
Historical Labour souvenir by the Trades Council, Toronto. 1898
Labour Day souvenir, Quebec, (Central Trades and Labour Council). 1900
Picturesque Ottawa, under auspices of Allied Trades and Labour Association. 1901
Progressive Ottawa, under auspices of Allied Trades and Labour Association. 1902
Report of the Legislative Committee of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council in its efforts towards securing legislation legalizing trade union labels at the Session of. 1901
Constitution, by-laws, &c., of the Provincial Workmen's Association of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. 1898
Constitution, by-laws, &c., of the Provincial Workmen's Association of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. 1900
Special rules for persons acting in the management of the Joggins Colliery and of persons employed in and about same. 1900
Constitution and by-laws of the Western Federation of Miners, adopted at Butte City, Montana, in. 1893
Constitution and by-laws of Rossland Miner's Union No. 30, Western Federation of Miners. 1901
Constitution and by-laws of District Association No. 6, Western Federation of Miners. 1901
Constitution of the Grand Lodge and subordinate lodges of International Association of Machinists. 1899
Trade union pocket directory, Winnipeg. 1901
" " Montreal. 1900
" " " 1901

Other Miscellaneous Publications :

Catalogue of Canadian Publications (The Carsley Co.). 1900
Cardinal Facts of Canadian History, Taylor. 1899
Legislative Power in Canada, A. H. F. Lefroy. 1897-1898
Canadian Commercial Cases, annotated by L. M. Lyon, vol. I., part 1. 1901
Labour Laws of Ontario, compiled by P. M. Dymond. 1899
Dominion Law Index, 1867 to 1897. 1898
Index of Dominion and Provincial Statutes, by A. McNaughton Stewart, B.C.L. 1901

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of the Home Office :

Mines and Quarries : General report and statistics, for. 1900
Part 1.—District statistics. Statistics of the persons employed, output and accidents at mines and quarries in the United Kingdom. (Home Office).

The United Kingdom—Publications of the Home Office—*Concluded.*

Mines and Quarries—*Concluded.*

Part 4.—Colonial and foreign statistics. Persons employed, output and accidents at mines and quarries in British Colonies and foreign countries.

Factories and Work-shops : Report of Chief Inspector. (Home Office). 1894

Publications of the House of Commons :

Sweating System.

First report from Select Committee of House of Lords *re*..... 1888
Second " " " 1888
Third " " " 1889
Fourth " " " 1889
Fifth " " " 1890
Index to parts 1, 2 and 3 of above..... 1889

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Official report of the fourth Congress of Chambers of Commerce, held at London Bridge, E.C., June 26 to 29..... 1900
Whitaker's Almanac, London..... 1901
" " 1902
The Statesman's Year Book..... 1901
Reformer's Year Book..... 1901
" " 1902
Dictionary of Political Economy, R. H. I. Palgrave, 2 vols.
Vol. I., A to E..... 1901
Vol. II., F to M..... 1901
Growth of English Industry and Commerce, W. Cunningham, D.D... 1896
History of Trade Unionism, Sydney and Beatrice Webb..... 1896
Handy book of Labour Laws, by G. Howell, M.P..... 1895
Relation of labour to the law of to-day, by Prof. Lugo Brentano.... 1898
Social Peace—Dr. G. Von Schulze-Geavernitz..... 1900
The State in relation to labour, by W. S. Jevons..... 1894
Industrial remuneration, by D. S. Schloss..... 1898
Press notices *re* National Industrial Association to promote and maintain between employers and employees a feeling of mutual interest. 1902
National Industrial Association, report of meeting at Swansea, Eng., September 5, 1901..... 1902
Monthly Journal of Engineers, April..... 1902
Rules revised at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, held at Manchester, Eng..... 1902

Publications of the Christian Social Union, Oxford University Branch.

Annual report..... 1901
The following pamphlets :
Preferential dealing, by Rev. A. Carter, M.A..... 1900
Expenditure, by the Right Rev. B. F. Westcott..... 1902
The following leaflets :
British Industry.
Investigation of retail prices.
Social Reformers.
Local Trades.
Social Problems.

THE UNITED STATES.

I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Industrial Commission :

Vols. I. and II. Report on trusts and industrial combinations, statutes and decisions of Federal, State and Territorial laws, together with a digest of corporation laws, Washington, D.C.. 1900
Preliminary report of Trusts and industrial combinations, together with testimony, review of evidence, charts showing effects on prices and topical digest. 1900
Vol. III. Report on Prices of Labour, Washington, D.C.. 1900
Vol. IV. Report on Transportation, Washington, D.C.. 1900
Vol. V. Report on Labour Legislation, Washington, D.C.. 1900
Vol. VI. Distribution of farm products, Washington, D.C.. 1900
Vol. VII. Relations and conditions of capital and labour employed in manufactures and general business, Washington, D.C.. 1900

Other Publications :

Report of testimony taken before a special committee of the New York Assembly appointed to investigate the conditions of female labour in the city of New York, vols. I. and II., New York. 1896
Immigration Laws and Regulations, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.. 1900
Laws of Ohio. 1900

II.—OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Proceedings of Annual Conventions of Officers of Bureaus of Labour Statistics :

Second convention, St. Louis, Mo., held in June, 1884.
Third convention, Boston, Mass., held in June, 1885.
Fourth convention, Trenton, N.J., held in June, 1886.
Fifth convention, Madison, Wis., held in June, 1887.
Sixth convention, Indianapolis, Ind., held in May, 1888.
Seventh convention, Hartford, Conn., held in June, 1889.
Eighth convention, Philadelphia, Pa., held in May, 1891.
Ninth convention, Denver, Col., held in May, 1892.
Tenth convention, Washington, D.C., held in May, 1894.
Eleventh convention, Minneapolis, Minn., held in Sept., 1895.
Twelfth convention, Albany, N.Y., held in June, 1896.
Thirteenth convention, Nashville, Tenn., held in May, 1897.
Fourteenth convention, Detroit, Mich., held in June, 1898.
Fifteenth convention, Richmond, Va., held in July, 1899.
Sixteenth convention, Milwaukee, Wis., held in July, 1900.
Seventeenth convention, St. Louis, Mo., held in May, 1901.
Eighteenth convention, New Orleans, La., held in April, 1902.

Other Publications :

National conference on industrial conciliation under the auspices of the Civic Federation held at New York, December 16, 17, 1901. New York.. 1902
A miscellaneous collection of United States Department of Agriculture Publications—Collection of bulletins.

United States—Proceedings of Conventions of Labour Bureau Officers—*Concluded.*

Annual Statistical Report of American Iron and Steel Association. (Statistics of the American and foreign iron trades for 1899). Philadelphia, Pa. 1900
Work of the United States Department of Labour, by Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D.C. 1901
Value and Influence of Labour Statistics, by Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D.C. 1901
Industrial evolution of the United States, Carroll D. Wright. 1896
American newspaper directory. 1897
Bugle Calls, by Benjamin Wood, New York. 1901

Trade Union Literature :

Report of proceedings of Sixteenth Annual Convention of American Federation of Labour, held at Cincinnati, O. 1896
Report of proceedings of Twentieth Annual Convention A.F. of L., held at Louisville, Ky. 1900
Address of Samuel Gompers, President A.F. of L., before an arbitration conference held at Chicago, Dec. 17, 1900, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. 1901
Laws and organizations affiliated with the A.F. of L. 1900
Proceedings of the Ninth Joint Convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and International Alliance of Bartenders International League of America, held at Louis, Mo., May. 1901
Report of the proceedings of the International Typographical Union at its 46th Session, Milwaukee, Wis., August. 1900
Fourteenth Annual Convention of International Association of Factory Inspectors of America, Indianapolis, Ind., October. 1900

FRANCE.

Caisse d'épargnes et de prévoyance des Bouches du Rhone, par P. Brière. 1900
Caisse d'épargnes et de prévoyance des Bouches du Rhone, par Eug. Rostand. 1900
Caisse d'épargnes et de prévoyance des Bouches du Rhone, par Eug. Rostand. 1902

Publication of the Musée Social :

Congrès international pour la protection légale des travailleurs, août. 1900
La grève des tullistes de Calais, avril. 1901
La dentelle aux fuseaux en Normandie, mai. 1901
Les retraites ouvrières en Belgique, juin. 1901
La grève des dockers de Marseille, juillet. 1901
Les revendications des mineurs et le congrès international de Londres, août. 1901
L'arbitrage et la conciliation aux Etats-Unis, sept. 1901
L'ingénieur social aux établissements Van Marken a Delft, Pays-Bas, octobre. 1901
L'enseignement ménager en Suisse, novembre. 1901
Les crises dentellières en Belgique, décembre. 1901
Annales, Revues mensuelle, Nos 1 à 7. 1902
Mémoires et documents, supplément aux annales, Nos 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 8. 1902

SWITZERLAND.

Rapport du bureau fédéral des assurances sur les entreprises privées en matière d'assurance, en séance en 1900. 1902

Publications of the International Labour Office, Basle :

Association Internationale pour la protection légale des travailleurs, procès-verbal de l'Assemblée Constitutive. (Bâle). 1901

Bulletin de l'Office International du travail Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 1902

V. CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

During the year the department has been called upon to make a number of special investigations in answer to inquiries for information. These inquiries have been received from a variety of sources, and have had to do with many different subjects. Among the former were the governments of the United Kingdom, of the United States, of some of the countries of Europe, and of Australia and New Zealand, important scientific and voluntary societies concerned with industrial questions, associations of employers and employees, municipalities, universities, embassies, consulates, as well as many public officials and individuals. The subjects on which information was sought embraced a variety of topics, including inquiries concerning such matters as industrial conditions in the Dominion or publications containing information on the same; labour legislation in force in the Dominion and the provinces; opportunties for employment; condition of particular industries; rates of wages and hours of employment in particular trades; condition of child and female labour; trade unions; co-operation; conciliation and arbitration; workmen's compensation; mutual benefit societies, and the like.

Among some of the more important inquiries received and replied to by the department, were the following:—Information as to the laws of Canada relating to labour, reports and parliamentary returns and other documents bearing upon immigration, assistance to the unemployed, child labour, hours of labour, compulsory education, &c., supplied to the Industrial Commission of the United States, information regarding labour conditions in Canada, and labour reports and other publications containing industrial information supplied to the International Labour Office, Basle, Switzerland; information on labour-saving machines, organization of labour, piece work, profit sharing, &c., in Canada, supplied to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; information regarding factory and other labour legislation in Canada to the offices of the High Commissioner in England, for transmission to Sweden, to be used in connection with an official inquiry being conducted in that country, having in view the establishment of state boards of conciliation and arbitration; also replies to other important inquiries from the office of the High Commissioner in London *re* industrial conditions in Canada; information on labour legislation in Canada to the Department of Labour, Washington, the Women's Industrial Council of London, England, the International Labour Offices at Basle, Switzerland, the departments of provincial governments in Canada, the Miners' Association of Kradstock, England, and a number of private organizations and individuals in this country and elsewhere. Information concerning the industries of Canada to the Imperial University of Russia, to manufactures in the United States, and to immigration agents in Great Britain. Information on rates of wages and hours of employment and cost of living in Canada to the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, England, to provincial government departments, insurance companies, the British legation at Pekin, China, the Imperial War Department, Halifax, one or two municipalities in Canada, and several local unions and individuals. Information regarding employment in particular trades and localities to several individuals and societies. Statistical information concerning the

employment of females in Canada and in regard to child labour to the British Association for the advancement of science, the Women's Industrial Council, London, England, and the International Council of Women, Canada. Information concerning conciliation and arbitration in Canada, to idividuals in France and the United States, Sweden, Great Britain and Australia. Also information to persons in this and other countries on the subjects of workmen's compensation, employers' liability, mutual benefit societies, trade unionism, co-operation, &c. Replies were also made to individual requests for information regarding Labour Day, local strikes, railway accidents in the Dominion, railway construction, existing arrangements between coal trimmers and coal companies in Great Britain and the United States, and other topics.

In regard to a number of these inquiries it was possible to supply the information from past or current numbers of the *Labour Gazette,* but in regard to many the department was obliged to make special investigations of its own, and frequently to carry on considerable correspondence with parties resident in Canada and elsewhere, to secure the desired information.

In addition to the special correspondence of the department in reference to the subjects named, there has been continuous correspondence in regard to labour matters with the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, England, the United States Labour Department at Washington, the labour bureaus of many of the states in the American Union, and the labour departments of several of the countries of Europe, and of Australia and New Zealand. From all parts of Canada almost daily, and at intervals from places abroad, communications have been received in which the writers have made inquiries in regard to points arising out of the adminstration of existing laws enacted, the exact nature of conditions surrounding labour in particular localities and trades, or on other matters not included among those already specified, but on which the department might be expected to have information, to all of which the department has sent replies.

Taking account of this correspondence and of the correspondence carried on by the department with its special correspondents, with individuals in regard to statistical and other information concerning rates of wages, industrial conditions, strikes and lockouts, the industries of the Dominion, trade unions and other subjects mentioned in Part I. of this report, as being among the topics dealt with in the *Labour Gazette,* also the correspondence in connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette,* the exchanges for the library, the work of the Fair Wages branch, and other administrative work, it may be fairly estimated that the number of separate communications mailed from the department varies from 2,000 to 5,000 per month, this is, of course, exclusive of the printed copies of the *Labour Gazette* which are also mailed from the offices of the department.

Printing and Circulation of Labour Gazette.

An account has already been given of the method of gathering and preparing for publication the material which appears in the *Labour Gazette.* The department has, however, in addition to this work, all of the work of a business and mailing office. All of the proof of copy for the *Labour Gazette* sent to the printer is read twice at the department, and the *Gazette,* when published, is mailed from its offices. The work of pre-

paration of the mailing lists and the wrapping and addressing of the copies mailed is done by members of the staff.

The circulation of the *Gazette* has increased considerably during the past year, with the result that the work in connection with the mailing, the entering of subscriptions, receipts, &c., has very considerably increased. The *Gazette,* moreover, is published in both French and English, which involves the keeping of separate records, separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and the reading of all proof in both languages. The subscription rate and price of the *Gazette* being small in no way diminishes the amount of work connected with the making of entries, acknowledging receipts, the sending of renewal blanks, &c., &c., all of which work has very materially increased during the year. A large number of sample copies are also mailed from the office of the department from time to time.

The total average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* during the fiscal year 1900-1, exclusive of all sample copies, was 6,912, of which 4,394 were on account of annual subscriptions. During the past fiscal year the total average monthly circulation of the *Gazette* increased to 8,370 copies, of which 5,648 were on account of annual subscriptions, indicating a total increase in the average circulation of the *Gazette* during the year of 1,458 copies per month, of which 1,254 were accounted for by new subscribers. Under the head of copies of the *Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Gazettes* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, to the proprietors of trade papers and other labour journals in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations supplying from time to time information requested by the department.

The following table will show the extent of the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* as it stood on the last day of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, exclusive of copies mailed to individual members from month to month as sample copies or in return for information received, or for services rendered the department:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A.R No. 7.

TABLE showing extent of regular monthly circulation of *Labour Gazette* on June 30, 1902, exclusive of sample and other copies mailed from month to month.

1. Annual subscriptions (English copies)	4,201	
2. Annual subscriptions (French copies)	1,447	
		5,648
3. Exchange list	243	
4. Free list	2,479	
		2,722
		8,370

VI. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the department is derived solely from the sale of the *Labour Gazette,* the subscription rate of which is 20 cents per annum. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. During the year the department had bound a limited number of copies of Vol. I. of the *Gazette,* which volume includes all of the numbers of the previous fiscal year. These bound volumes have been sold at the rate of 50 cents per copy.

Revenue.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions and the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1901-2, shows that the net revenue derived by the government from this source has amounted to $1,061.13.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A.R. No. 8.

STATEMENT of the revenue of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Amount received from subscriptions to *Labour Gazette*..		$1,113 99
From the sale of single and bound copies....		30 58
		$1,144 57
LESS.		
Commission on subscriptions....	$81 90	
Fees paid for postal notes, transmitting amounts due as commission on subscriptions.....	1 54	
		83 44
Net revenue		$1,061 13

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the department for the year ending June 30, 1902, was $31,963.62. This amount includes salaries of resident members of the staff, salaries of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette,* the printing, binding and mailing of the *Gazette,* and other expenditure on account of printing incurred by the department, all expenses on stationery account, travelling expenses of fair wages officers in the preparation of schedules of wages for insertion in government contracts and in the investigation of complaints as to alleged violation of conditions, travelling and other expenses in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, and all other expenses of the department.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CANADA

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1903

ROYAL LABOUR COMMISSION

COMMISSIONERS :

The Honourable GORDON HUNTER,
Chief Justice of British Columbia,
Chairman.

Rev. ELLIOTT S. ROWE.

SECRETARY :

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

STENOGRAPHER :

FRANCIS W. GIDDENS,
Department of Labour.

CONTENTS

PAGE.

Commission.... vii

Letter transmitting Report of Commissioners.... ix

Chapter 1—Introductory..... 1

2—Strike of United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Sympathetic Strikes.... 2

3—Disputes in the coal mines of British Columbia during 1903.. .. 35

4—Strike of coal miners at Ladysmith.... 37

5—Strike of coal miners at Union.. 49

6—General Conclusions.. 63

COMMISSION

APPOINTING THE HONOURABLE GORDON HUNTER AND THE REV. ELLIOTT S. ROWE COMMISSIONERS TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON NUMEROUS DISPUTES BETWEEN OWNERS OF COAL AND METALLIFEROUS MINES AND THEIR EMPLOYEES, AND BETWEEN TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES AND THEIR EMPLOYEES IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA; DATED APRIL 18, 1903; RECORDED, APRIL 22, 1903. (SGD.) P. PELLETIER, ACTING DEPUTY REGISTRAR GENERAL OF CANADA.

MINTO (L.S.) CANADA.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

To all to whom these Presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GREETING:

WHEREAS it appears from a report from our Minister of Labour that numerous disputes frequently resulting in strikes and lockouts between (amongst others), owners of coal and metalliferous mines and their employees, and between transportation companies and their employees, have prevailed throughout the Province of British Columbia for a considerable length of time, occasioning serious industrial depression and great public injury:

AND WHEREAS we deem it expedient that inquiry under oath should be made into and concerning such disputes and the nature and causes thereof:

NOW KNOW YE that We, by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada do by these presents nominate, constitute and appoint The Honourable Gordon Hunter, Chief Justice of the said Province of British Columbia, and the Reverend Elliott S. Rowe, of the City of Victoria, in said Province of British Columbia, to be Our Commissioners, to inquire into and concerning the said disputes hereintofore referred to, and the nature and causes thereof.

AND WE DO HEREBY, under the authority of the Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 144, intituled 'An Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters'; confer upon you, Our said Commissioners, the power of summoning before you any witnesses and requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and to produce such docu-

ments and things as you, Our said Commissioners, shall deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which you are hereby appointed to examine, inquire into and investigate, to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office, place and trust unto you the said The Honourable Gordon Hunter, and you the Revered Elliott S. Rowe, together with the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments unto the said office, place and trust of right and by law appertaining during pleasure. And we do hereby require and direct you to report to Our Minister of Labour of Canada the result of your investigation, together with the evidence taken before you, and any opinion you may see fit to express thereon.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed :—

WITNESS : *Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor, the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County or Forfar in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &., Governor General of Canada.*

At our Government House in Our City of Ottawa, this Eighteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and three, and in the Third year of Our Reign.

By command,

(Signed) P. PELLETIER,
Acting Under Secretary of State.

(Signed) E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada.

LETTER TRANSMITTING REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

VICTORIA, July 10, 1903.

To the Honourable
Sir WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G., M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to transmit to you the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into numerous disputes between the owners of coal and metalliferous mines and their employees, and between transportation companies and their employees in the Province of British Columbia.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) GORDON HUNTER,
ELLIOTT S. ROWE,
Commissioners.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

To the Honourable
Sir WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G., M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit herewith the results of our investigations into the nature and causes of recent industrial disputes in the province of British Columbia, between owners of coal and metalliferous mines and their employees and between transportation companies and their employees, together with the evidence taken before us, and the opinions which we have deemed it fit to express, pursuant to the directions of the commission issued to us by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada.

CHAP. I—INTRODUCTORY.

THE Commission entered upon its duties at the end of April, and the taking of evidence was commenced on May 4, at Ladysmith, and was concluded at Vancouver on June 15. Evidence was taken in the cities of Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo, and in the mining towns of Ladysmith, Extension and Cumberland (Union). The sittings of the Commission were continuous and uninterrupted, and during the time over one hundred witnesses were examined. The Commission made every effort to hear as many parties as possible who were or might be immediately interested in the matters under investigation. In the case of the existing disputes, the employers and employees concerned, or their representatives, were examined at considerable length, and opportunity given to any persons who desired to appear before the Commission. The opinions of representative employers and workmen other than those who were parties to existing disputes were also obtained in regard to general questions affecting their relations and the settlement of labour disputes, and on matters on which the Commissioners felt it desirable to have independent testimony. Owing, however, to the limited time at its disposal, it was necessary to restrict the taking of evidence both as to the places which the Commissioners had, at the outset, hoped to visit, and the number of witnesses examined in those localities where sittings were held. We believe, however, in regard to the disputes which were made the subject of special inquiry, the evidence obtained, and the documents and correspondence submitted to the Commission, have made us fully acquainted with all the material facts and circumstances relevant to the purposes of the inquiry, and that such additional evidence as might have been obtained by fuller investigation would have been merely corroborative of the facts disclosed.

The Commissioners have much pleasure in stating that the parties to the various controversies under investigation were represented by able counsel, who much facilitated the work of the Commission, and only regret that they were unable to hear extended argument from them as to what legislation ought to be suggested. They also desire to record their appreciation of the invaluable assistance rendered by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, secretary to the Commission, to whose unceasing efforts and interest in the work of the Commission is due much of any value that may be found in this report. They also feel it due to Mr. F. W. Giddens, the stenographer attached to the Commission, to acknowledge the accuracy and rapidity of his work in reporting and transcribing the evidence, owing to which the report was completed at as early a date as was possible.

CHAP. II—THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' AND SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

THE strike at Vancouver of certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who were members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and which commenced on February 27, had, at the time the Commission began its investigation, been on foot for a longer time than any of the strikes in the province during the present year. This strike was investigated during the sittings of the Commission at the city of Vancouver, which were held after the Commission had concluded its sittings at different places on Vancouver Island. The Commission having originally intended to visit the boundary and Kootenay districts, it was deemed advisable to conclude the taking of evidence on Vancouver Island before proceeding to the mainland, and for this reason, and the additional fact that there appeared to be greater urgency for an immediate investigation of the mining disputes, the strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, although occurring earlier than the strikes on Vancouver Island, was not taken up until the taking of evidence in regard to the latter was concluded. But its relation to, and bearing upon the other disputes, make it desirable that it should be the first to be taken up in this report.

Sources of information.

Preliminary to the taking of evidence at Vancouver the Commission required each party to the dispute to file an affidavit of documents which would cover all correspondence relating in any way to the strike. An immense mass of material was produced in response to this direction of the Commission by both the company and the strikers. Privilege was claimed by both sides for the greater part of the correspondence produced. On examining the correspondence the Commissioners found that it contained practically all the information which was necessary to give a complete understanding of the entire situation, and of the purposes and methods of both parties to the dispute. To have formally brought out in open court even the most important of the facts established by these documents would have occupied the time of the Commission for several weeks. The parties themselves were unwilling to have much of the information publicly disclosed, but expressed their willingness to leave all of the documents in the hands of the Commission, and joint admissions were very properly made that all the documents and correspondence were what they purported to be, and it was agreed by the parties that the Commissioners might refer to such of them as they might think necessary or proper and draw inferences of fact therefrom. The agents of the telegraph companies at Vancouver and other points, were required by the Commission to produce all telegrams which had been sent or received by their offices by any parties concerned in the dispute, and which related in any way to the matters before the Commission.

Settlement of Strike before Commission.

The Commission having in its possession all the material evidence bearing on the situation, the parties requested its assistance in effecting a settlement of the dispute, and after one or two days' negotiations a settlement was arrived at, the terms of which, having been accepted by the representatives of both parties, were filed with the Commission, to be retained as a sealed document in the Department of Labour at Ottawa. This course led to the immediate termination of the original strike, and the several strikes which had taken place at

other points on the company's system, as well as the sympathetic strikes in other trades.

It was felt by the Commissioners that to have pursued the taking of evidence to other than a limited extent, while negotiations were pending, would have precluded the possibility of a settlement, and that after the settlement was effected, it was not in the public interest that the trouble should be publicly ventilated any more than was necessary. The Commission, however, satisfied itself in the first instance that the documents in its possession were sufficient to satisfactorily demonstrate the nature and causes of the strike. Our report on this strike is, therefore, based primarily on documentary evidence, but only such documents have been made use of as the Commission feel satisfied are authorative and in the public interest to disclose.

The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

As has been mentioned, the strike of the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver who were members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, commenced on February 27, 1903. Immediately after, it was followed by strikes among members of the Brotherhood at other points on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and by sympathetic strikes in other callings at Vancouver and elsewhere. The nature and causes of the strike itself, and the strikes which followed in consequence of it, cannot be rightly understood without explaining in some detail the nature of the organization known as the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the relations which existed between this organization and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for some time previous.

Oath Administered to Members.

The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees was constituted in January, 1901. It is a secret society, bound together by the folllowing oath :

I do most solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm), freely and voluntarily, upon the Holy Bible and my sacred honour, that I will never reveal any of the secrets of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which have been heretofore, shall be at this time, or may at any future time, be imparted to me as such, to any person whomsoever, unless under lawful authority of the Brotherhood ; that I will never write, indite or print, or allow to be written, indited or printed, if in my power to prevent it, any of the unwritten work of the Brotherhood ; that I will uphold and support its constitution and by-laws, and will obey and abide by all regulations and mandates issued through its various official channels, and will respect and comply with all decisions of its tribunals, when in acordance with its constitution and laws ; that I will not knowingly wrong, cheat, nor defraud any member of this Brotherhood, or speak ill or sllghtingly of any member thereof ; that I will assist all destitute worthy members of the Brotherhood who may apply to me for relief, so far as lies within my power ; that, other things being equal, I will give employment to a member of this Brotherhood in preference to a stranger ; that I will give members due and timely notice of any danger that I may know of, threatening them or their families ; that I will recognize all signs, passwords, grips or signals which may be given me by members of the Brotherhood ; that I will endeavour at all times to uphold and maintain the dignity of the Brotherhood ; that I will not recommend any candidate for membership therein, whom I have reason to believe would prove unworthy. All this I most sincerely and faithfully swear (or affirm), and will steadfastly keep and perform without the least equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever, and will consider this obligation binding, whether I remain a member of the Brotherhood or not.

Nature of Organization.

This oath is administered during a lengthy and impressive ceremony.

The headquarters of the organization are at San Francisco, and its purpose is to embrace in one organization all classes of railway employees. The management of the affairs of the Brotherhood is in the hands of its president and board of directors, who are clothed with exceptional powers in the direction of the affairs of the entire Brotherhood. As an illustration of the nature of this power, and also of the main purposes of the Brotherhood in endeavoring to effect an organization that may embrace all classes of employees upon railways, the following, which is section 25 of Article 5 of the constitution of the Brotherhood (the Article which defines the power of the president) may be quoted :—

Whenever a reasonable satisfactory adjustment of grievances of a member or members of the Brotherhood, or of the Brotherhood, or

any division or departments thereof, is refused by the management of any railway, notice of refusal to adjust grievance may be given by the joint order of the president and board of directors, and upon the same being made, and until the same is revoked, no member of the Brotherhood shall perform any labour or service in or upon any such railway, or upon freight or passengers thereof, either while actually upon said railway or upon premises owned by the corporation owning the same, or under the control or direction of such corporation or its management, or that may be destined for or to be carried upon any such railway or any part thereof, or that may be coming from or to be transported from the same, or from any part thereof, and while such notice is in effect and until the same is lawfully revoked by the authority issuing the same, no member of the Brotherhood shall in any wise handle, transport or be in any way connected with the handling, transmission or transportation of any of the freight, or passengers, or property of said railway, or of the railways affected by and specified in said order under penalty of expulsion. Nothing herein shall ever be construed as authorizing any act of violence or the destruction of any property, or any other unlawful act, or to secure or effect the hindrance of any person or persons not connected with the Brotherhood in the preformance of any service, which it or its members hereunder fail or refuse to perform, but is in all cases to be limited to a lawful and peaceful refusal to render further service in connection with the transportation of passengers, or of freight, or of property of the railway or railways affected by such notice of refusal to adjust grievance.

From this Article it will be seen that unlike the provisions usually found in the constitutions of trade unions, relating to strikes, the constitution of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees leaves no option under certain circumstances, to the members to determine in their local lodges whether or not they will become involved in a sympathetic strike, but subjects one and all, under penalty of expulsion, to the order of the president and a board of directors. Those, therefore, who are accustomed to trades union methods of proceeding, will be at a loss to understand the action of the men involved in this strike at different points on the Canadian Pacific Railway, or some of the sympathetic strikes referred to, unless the nature of this organization is kept in mind.

Nature and Extent of Organization on C.P.R.

In June, 1902, the clerks in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver were organized as a branch (called a 'division') of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Divisions were formed during the fall of the same year at Revelstoke, Nelson and Calgary. In November George Estes, the president of the Brotherhood, visited Vancouver to work up the membership of the order, and one of the results of his visit was the addition to the order of the Vancouver freight handlers and checkers, who were already members of a local organization which had an agreement with the company, including a schedule of wages which was to be in force until June 21, 1903. From that time on, the relations between Estes and executive officers of the Canadian divisions were of an intimate nature, Estes apparently directing much of his time and energy to furthering organization of the Brotherhood in Canada.

From reports furnished by secret service detectives the company learned :—

(1). That the purpose of the organization was to include all classes of employees, whether members of other orders or not. For example, men were being taken into the Brotherhood from the shops at the several divisional points on the Canadian Pacific Railway, although the mechanical departments to which these men belonged had organizations which had agreements with the company ; one or two train baggage men, members of the Order of Railway Trainmen, with which the company had an agreement, also joined the Brotherhood. In December instructions were given by Estes to one P———, the organizer of the Brotherhood in Canada, to endeavour to organize the bridge and trackmen in the Kootenay country as members of the Brotherhood, although they belonged to a union of the maintenance-of-way men, with whom the company had made an agreement following upon a strike which lasted a good part of the summer of 1901.

(2). That sailors on the Pacific and local boats of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company were being taken into the order.

(3). That the general foreman of the freight sheds at Vancouver, who had charge

of 95 men, and had the power of engaging and dismissing men, had joined the organization.

(4). That preparations were being made to organize the Brotherhood along the entire line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that it was contemplated to make a demand for recognition of the Brotherhood and schedules at Montreal on July 1 of the present year.

(5). That an employee who had been dismissed for cause at Nelson and afterwards given work in the sheds at Vancouver and again dismissed, had placed his case in the hands of the Vancouver division, and that that division had asked support from Revelstoke, Nelson and Calgary, but had received a promise of it only from the last named. It was decided to wait on the general superintendent of the Pacific division, Mr. Marpole, and demand the reinstatement of this employee, and before doing so, to publish their intention in the papers, in order, as Estes stated when advising the course named, that they might 'work a bluff,' and get glory for the order as well as indicate strength, the idea being that the general superintendent, in order to prevent trouble, might pretend ignorance of the case and do as requested.

(6). That the private business of the company was being given out and discussed in the divisions of the Brotherhood. Matters were mentioned by officers of the Brotherhood, that could not have come to them except by the treachery of some employees having confidential positions. One of the telegraph operators was seen to hand Estes a number of copies of dispatches. Upon investigation it was discovered that this man had given to Estes, at the latter's request, private information that came to him in the course of his work as operator. He signed a confession to this effect.

Private Business of Company discussed.

The fact that the confidential clerk of the general superintendent was being sent to San Francisco and other coast towns was discussed in the division. The advance voucher for his expenses was perused and reported on, and the conclusion reached that he was being sent to the points named to find out the strength of the Brotherhood, and to report on the probability of getting men to take the places of those employed in the event of a strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway. This supposed discovery was communicated to Estes, who is, by the secret service detectives, reported to have replied to the following effect from Seattle on January 2 : 'I am proud to think that the union is so well organized as to put us in a position to get such information, and congratulate you on your promptitude in giving me the information. I will make it impossible for him here in Seattle to get any clerks, as they get about $60 a month here, and are nearly all solid for the U.B.R.E. However, I will put them on their guard, and have wired Massey (the vice-president of the U.B.R.E.) in San Francisco. I will go at once to Tacoma and make that place my headquarters and try to keep them from scabbing and organize there as quickly as possible. Keep me posted.' This letter was directed to F. J. Halton, the agent (secretary) of the local lodge at Vancouver, who decided that it was best to have an interview with Estes, and with the connivance of his immediate superior, left his work on sick leave and went to Seattle.

Suspension of Member of Brotherhood in January.

These disclosures resulted in the suspension of Halton and the transfer of a young woman, who was a member of the Brotherhood, from the office of the assistant to the general superintendent, to another department, in pursuance of a decision that no member of the Brotherhood should remain in the private office of the superintendent. The cases of Halton and this young woman were taken up by the Vancouver division. A grievance committee was formed to present a request for the reinstatement of Halton, and the employment of the young woman in a permanent position at no less wages than she had

been receiving. This committee waited upon the general superintendent on January 5 (the general superintendent's confidential clerk had left on December 29, Halton on the 30th, and the latter suspended on January 2) who refused to deal with them as representing the Brotherhood. He agreed to meet the committee of general office clerks and explain the reasons for Halton's suspension, and the transfer of the other clerk. He explained that they had been wrong as to the supposed purpose of the mission of his confidential clerk to the States, and read them correspondence relative to that between himself and Mr. McNicoll, the general manager at Montreal, and Mr. Tait. This correspondence, inasmuch as it has a direct bearing on the whole situation, it may be well to reproduce.

Correspondence *re* Wages of Clerks on C.P.R.

In a letter to Mr. Marpole on December 15, Tait says :—

In reference to the organization of clerical labour in Vancouver and elsewhere on your division under the auspices of U.B.R.E., I do not know what we can do to stop this and prevent trouble, except to pay our men as well as they are paid elsewhere under the same conditions. In order that we may know where we stand in this respect, will you kindly select some one in whom you have confidence, to go to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and San Francisco, and ascertain just what salaries are paid to clerks in various positions at each of these points, and send me a statement showing this, with the corresponding salaries paid at Vancouver, and your recommendation as to what, if any, increase should be granted.

In a letter of Mr. Marpole to Mr. McNicoll, dated January 26, to which was attached a statement containing the recommendations of the former as to the increases growing out of the inquiries of his confidential clerk, and a statement covering present and proposed wages and the rates of pay at Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Spokane, Mr. Marpole says :—

I have already discussed pretty fully with you the subject of the action we proposed now to take, and desire to repeat now my earnest appeal to you to let me make these effective from the first of February, so as to put us on a proper and fair footing before we force the issue of pending trouble.

We must be just and reasonable in dealing with this class of employees, and give them the satisfaction of knowing that this company is willing to pay as much as other transcontinental lines immediately south of us for exactly similar work done.

I am especially anxious to retain the services and respect of those employees whose loyalty has already been demonstrated, and can only do so by being absolutely just in the matter of remuneration, and make this equivalent to what they can get readily from other companies. I am asking only what I consider the responsible and loyal element are entitled to, and the total increase in this connection does not cut much of a figure when we look at the faithful services rendered at all hours and places.

Please wire me you decision, as I desire to announce the increase immediately for a reason you are aware of.

Having read the preceding correspondence to the members of the committee who waited upon him on January 5, and had some discussion with them, Mr. Marpole remained firm in his determination not to recognize the committee as a committee of the Brotherhood. Halton thereupon wired to Estes : 'Will not deal with committee as union, but as employees ; will try to satisfy *re* request as such, but not as union.' To this telegram Estes replied : 'Must deal with union ; it is vital and only solution ; will be with you at noon to-morrow.' The committee then withdrew, as it felt it could not accept anything less than recognition without the consent of the local division.

Threatened Strike in January.

At the meeting of the division that night the committee was instructed to inform the general superintendent at 10 o'clock on the following day that a reply in writing would be required before noon, and that if it were not satisfactory the committee would have power to act at its discretion and call out such employees belonging to the order as it saw fit. A strike committee was formed and a meeting called for the following day at noon to receive the report. The general committee was given power to appoint pickets to interview those not aware of the strike who were to be called on with a view of inducing them to quit work. Suspected men were followed home from the meeting, and a picket placed near the residence of the general superintendent to see if any

one gave him information before the proper time. In short, every preparation was made for an immediate strike. The freight handlers who were working under the schedule which had been agreed to by them and the company, were in some doubt as to what should be done in view of this obligation. It was decided, however, that the position should be taken that their agreement provided that the company was not to discriminate against any of their members, which condition would be broken in case Halton was not reinstated, as, all being members of the Brotherhood, he was now one of them.

The committee met at the time appointed on the following morning, but no settlement was reached. Mr. Marpole was told that Estes was in town and asked if he would meet him. He replied to the effect that he would be glad to meet any one, but could not meet Estes as representing them. He would, however, meet him privately in order to convince him that the recognition of the Brotherhood was impossible. In the afternoon Estes accompanied a small committee as their attorney, and as a result of this meeting an understanding was reached which was embodied in the following letter, signed by T. G. Townley, the assistant of the general superintendent, and addressed to Mr. Foulds, for a committee of the employees :—

Re interview between committee of employees and myself this afternoon : My understanding is that Clerk Halton is to be suspended one week for absenting himself without leave and deceiving you as to the reason for his absence on Wednesday last ; this decision being arrived at after the explanation given by Halton and yourself as to the reason of his absence, which should have been forthcoming before, and that any similar breach of discipline will mean immediate dismissal. As to Miss C———, there appears to be some misapprehension as to her case, as she is still employed, and no intimation was given her that her services were not required.

False representations by Estes, President U.B.R.E.

On the evening of the same day (January 6) there was a mass meeting of the members of the Brotherhood at Vancouver, at which Estes gave an account of the proceedings of the day. After reading the above letter to the meeting Estes is reported to have said :—

This is practical recognition. If we had not gone to Marpole, Halton would not have got his position back, and I, as attorney for this union, carried out the negotiations with Mr. Marpole. I told him what to say in that letter, and he wrote it. I did not think of getting a statement in writing from him that he would not discriminate against members of the union, but feel sure if I had asked it that he would have put that down also. However, he stated in the morning, before 15 witnesses, that he would not do so, and that is good enough for us also ; at least a dozen times he hinted to us to put in our schedule. This is quite a victory for us, as at the interview in the morning he had no idea of reinstating Halton—he said 'it would play the devil if I reinstated him.' It will play the devil all right, as our organizer will take this news all along the line, and if that does not organize the Canadian Pacific Railway, nothing would. If I were you I would rest on my laurels for a short while now, until we get solid. I have set down June 30 to have the Canadian Pacific Railway organized solid ; then I will go to Montreal with your representatives, and if we cannot get recognition then and a fine schedule, I am a long way out of my reckoning.

Regarding the letter to Foulds, Mr. Marpole's version is that the committee withdrew and Townley prepared the letter. He says : 'I told them I could not recognize the union, having no power to do so, and could only deal with them as a committee of employees.' And in regard to the meeting at which Estes was present : 'After a few words Estes admitted to us that recognition could not be gained througt me.'

The use subsequently made by Estes of this understanding and interview in connection with the strike of the Brotherhood, commenced in February, may serve to indicate the deliberate manner in which he attempted to mislead the members of the United Brotherhood in his endeavours to further the strike and gain for it the financial and moral support of other organizations. In a circular letter dated March 4, he says :—

This strike was brought about by the persistent discrimination and intimidation of our members, which was in deliberate violation of an agreement between the U.B.R.E. and the management of the C.P.R., which was signed by General Superintendent Marpole early in January as an outcome of the efforts of the company at that time to destroy the organization, but which resulted in a complete backdown on its part when it saw the completeness of our organization and the extent of our power at Vancouver, and its utter inability to defeat us. It was believed at that time the

management would respect this agreement, but they seem to have had no regard whatever for their word or the sacredness of a contract, and from that time to this they have evidently been making preparations for another test of strength.

It is to be noted in connection with the above statements that there had never at any time been an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and that the former had refused absolutely to recognize the Brotherhood in any way whatever, and that no wage schedule was given to the employees collectively who had concerned themselves with Halton's suspension.

Estes' plan for Organizing the Brotherhood in Canada.

Besides the division formed at Vancouver, the United Brotherhood had, as already mentioned, organized divisions at Revelstoke, Nelson and Calgary during the fall of 1902. These, together with the division at Winnipeg, seem to have constituted all the lodges established on the Canadian Pacific Railway up to the end of last year. But it was the purpose of the order to push forward the work of organization over the entire line, and for the execution of this work one P———, was appointed general organizer for Canada. Estes' plans for the order may be gathered from his several letters to P———, who subsequently sold them for valuable consideration to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

It will be well to reproduce at length parts of some of these communications, as they serve to illustrate the manner in which Estes intended to organize and use Canadian workmen to further ends and purposes of his own. They are also important as helping to explain, in part, the attitude of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company towards this organization in refusing to grant it recognition.

Under date of December 25, Estes writes from Seattle to P———, at Winnipeg, as follows :—

I have to-day written the Railway Employees' Journal to honour your personal requests upon the Journal for papers to the extent of 25 of each issue of the Journal for organizing purposes. (No free copies of the Journal can be issued except on the president's personal order).

Therefore please advise the Journal from time to time where you want the Journals sent to, giving as much advance notice as possible. I have also said to the editor that I expected you to contribute to the Journal weekly, giving favourable information of your work in your steady march across the continent, and that I wanted these articles given preference (as our space is always overcrowded) because I desire every possible attention given to the Canadian portion of the U. B. work.

I desire you to be especially charged with the work of getting all Canadian divisions properly into the Directory, and the editor in chief has received instructions to the effect that you will supply this information to him just as rapidly as you reach each division.

As you work your way eastward please send in good, vigorous articles about your reception (whenever favourable) and the spirit and enthusiasm of the members. Let them be signed articles, using your official title—General Organizer for Canada. This title will appear in the Directory of the Journal, as I have sent it to San Francisco to-day. In these articles have your work even showing details where interesting, giving names of places and of persons where safe to do so.

In all your writings carefully word your articles so as to develop a public sentiment for the U.B.R.E.—the Industrial Union plan—the A. L. U. and against the reactionary and capitalistic party now temporarily in control of the A. F. of L., but not against the masses of members comprising the A. F. of L. Continually separate the administration of the A. F of L. from the A. F. of L. itself, and give all possible praise to the masses of the A. F. of L., but without being personal or vindicative condemn the temporary capitalistic administration of the A. F. of L. in the strongest terms you can possibly employ.

In this way you will constantly stimulate and augment a great public sentiment for the U. B. R. E.—for Industrial Unions, for the A. L. U. and for Socialism (but don't use the word) and against capitalism and the Gompers faction which is working in harmony with Marcus A. Hanna and the infamous civic federation to keep down the masses of the people.

Let your articles be serial or continued in character, as it is my desire for our whole membership, through the paper, to carefully trace your movements across the continent. By the time you reach the Atlantic seaboard, if you handle this matter as I desire you to, you will be in the minds of twenty-five thousand railroad men and women of North America. Not only that, but it will make you the strongest man in Canada in the labour movement provided you show yourself to be a natural leader in the work you perform and the reports you make of it through the Journal.

This will all have its effect in building the U. B. R. E. throughout the Dominion, besides that, our Canadian divisions will watch your march across Canada with the most boundless interest, provided you portray it for them properly in the Journal, and this will give you a prestige among them which you cannot otherwise acquire. This will also be the cheapest and best way whereby you can keep all Canada advised of your movements. In order to preserve the continuity of your articles it would be best not to miss a single issue of the Journal,

without something from you to keep up the interest.

It would be well, as soon as you get this, to send in a preliminary article to open up the case, so to speak, and then follow it weekly thereafter.

Massey advises me that there is a movement on foot for the Bridge and Trackmen in the Kootenay country to go into our division there. If you can put this through do so, and I will back any reasonable action you take to accomplish that end.

As before stated, I give you large authority within the Dominion, and, of course, as I wrote Gault, I expect results. I wish you to send your photograph (bust) to the Railway Employees' Journal, and when you have made some good stroke at some point I will personally write an article and have the picture appear in the paper.

Under date of January 28, Estes writes to P———, as follows, concerning the conclusion of the strike of the Canadian Northern Railway at Winnipeg :—

It is a wonderful victory, and we can now say we are an organization which has never lost a strike, as we won the great strike at Houston, Texas, comprising 688 men, and the brush at Vancouver on January 6, and the great strike on the C. N. R. which has lasted seven months.

We should now sweep Canada from Ocean to Ocean, Vancouver to Halifax, and should be ready to get our committees into Montreal early in the coming summer.

In another letter of the same day, in reply to a letter from P———, complaining that he is being shadowed by a Canadian Pacific Railway detective, he, in an effort to encourage P———, (who had sold out to the Canadian Pacific Railway four days before the date of the letter) speaks of the plan he had for the conquest of the Canadian Pacific Railway :—

The whole division of Vancouver is now exerting its combined strength to build up the U. B. R. E. I have requested that division to open Divisions at Victoria, North Bend and Kamloops, also a division of the Express Auxiliary at Vancouver, which it will proceed to do as rapidly as possible. I have requested the division at Revelstoke to open divisions at Field and Laggan. Gault, now that he has the strike off his hands, has gone solidly to work building up at Winnipeg and in that vicinity. Besides this, after Massey finishes organizing at Tacoma, Seattle, Everett, Spokane Falls and Victoria, I will send him to join you about May 1, and I expect you will be about Winnipeg or Port Arthur by that time, and by the time the work has progressed well toward Montreal, I will myself begin at Victoria and traverse the whole Canadian Pacific Railway into Montreal, leading the committees in their last great stand at that point.

Purchasability of Leaders disclosed.

In publishing these letters as part of this report, the Commissioners feel that it is in the interests of the workingmen, as well as of the public, that there should be no concealment as to the method by which they came into possession of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. We feel that they should be published, if only to show that there is a possibility of labour leaders being bought to serve the interests of a corporation in view of the power or influence which they may have among their fellow workmen. It has often been asserted that many of the strikes of recent occurrence in this province were fomented by agitators who were in the pay of some rival corporation in the United States. When such allegations have been made they have always been strongly resented by workingmen everywhere. If, however, it might occur, as it in fact did, that the chief organizer for Canada of an international order such as the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, was made, for a small gratuity, to reveal in their entirety the secret workings and plans of an organization of which he was, within the Dominion, the head and trusted representative, there can be little doubt that men in a less responsible position and for larger inducements, might be found who would undertake the less traitorous task of fomenting strife among the employees of a particular corporation in order to further the business of a rival corporation elsewhere.

The C. P. R. Secret Service.

It appears from the correspondence that with few exceptions there were present at the meetings of the several lodges of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees in Canada, paid secret service officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who reported in full the proceedings of the meetings to the company. As only members of the Brotherhood were admitted to these meetings, these men must have gained admission through the order. In fact it would appear from the written report of one of these secret service men to the company that he was not only present at the meetings, but that he, on occasions, addressed the meetings at considerable length,

and at one time went so far as to initiate four new members into the organization, administering to them the oath by which he himself was bound. The purpose to be gained could make but little difference to a man who would lend his services to work of this kind, while the fact that such services were performed successfully would clearly indicate that, while zealously guarding their own rights in the matter of their relations to their employers, a body of men might quite unconsciously be led to adopt a course of action detrimental to themselves and their employers alike, and which might only help to further the purposes of some rival interest.

Canadian Organizer of U B. R. E. enters Company's Secret Service.

P———, who was selected by Estes as his chief representative to do the work of organizing in Canada, and who was looked up to as a leader by the members of the Brotherhood in this country, appears to have been a weak man with a doubtful record, and at the time of his appointment to the post of organizer of the Brotherhood, in financial difficulties, and apparently in poor health. At Nelson he was threatened with exposure by the Canadian Pacific Railway detective, who had discovered some facts regarding his career elsewhere. Under the influence of fear, and under the stress of having to make provision for his family, he yielded to the pressure applied by the detective and subsequently signed the following written statement :—

I, P———, Organizer General of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees for Canada, do hereby offer my service to the special service department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and shall be pleased to accept a position under them. This offer is made of my own free will and without conditions.

This proposal is dated and witnessed at Nelson, January 24, 1903. P——— was then evidently hurried on to Winnipeg, where, on the 27th of the month, he gave a receipt to the Chief Inspector of the company's special service department at Winnipeg, for 'the sum of $25 for expenses, the same to be accounted for. Also transportation, Winnipeg to Calgary and return.' In a report by the Chief Inspector at Winnipeg on January 29, the following statements are made :—

After discussing the matter thoroughly and also after the proposal, P——— had made to me, he having offered to work for my department by continuing to organize from place to place, but to confine himself to speaking on Socialism and Labour Unions,' and keep out the U. B. R. E. from all his meetings, I then went up to the hotel and made arrangements for P——— to return to Calgary and to keep me posted every day as to his progress in the work, and also give me the names of all the men joining the U. B. R. E. and on his agreeing to those conditions, I gave him transportation to Calgary and return to Winnipeg in the shape of a first-class ticket, and also gave him $25 for expenses as he would not be able to collect any fees from the men joining the Union. I took his receipt for this amount and we left to take No. 1 at 18.05 K.

I omitted to say in the above that he had given me several letters of introduction and considerable correspondence between himself and Estes which has been going on since the 18th of December last in regard to the progress of organizing the U. B. R. E.

P——— wrote from Calgary on February 1 to Winnipeg, concerning his work in that place, and sent in other reports, in one of which he gives an estimate of the relative influence of different members whom he named. Later he returned to Winnipeg, and a letter from him to the 'Voice' in favour of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees appeared on February 13. Shortly afterwards he fell sick in Winnipeg and was taken to the hospital, where he was cared for by the Brotherhood until his death, which took place during the month of April.

C. P. R. takes steps to Suppress U. B. R. E.

During January, Mr. Marpole went east, and, with the knowledge he had of the intentions and methods of the United Brotherhood, decided after, consultation with other officials, on a certain course of action. It was determined that men on steamships and men who already had agreements with the company should not be allowed to join the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees. That in view of Estes' evident intention to tie up the road, and the certainty that upon any attempt being made by the company to reorganize its staff, or to discipline a member of the order, there would be trouble, provision was

to be made to secure substitutes in the event of a strike being declared. That the general foreman of the wharfs and local shed, who had practically control of all the time and employment of about 95 men, including their engagement and discharge, should be required to retire from the order in any event, as he had proved himself to be an aggressive member of the order, and had acted as a member of the committee which had interviewed Mr. Marpole in regard to the Halton affair. It was, moreover, decided that the wages of the clerks and foremen should be readjusted.

From this time until the strike was declared on February 27, a kind of secret warfare was kept up between the company and its employees, who were members of the Brotherhood, both parties having knowledge of each other's movements through spies and traitors; the Brotherhood getting information from disloyal employees of the company, and the company learning the secrets of the organization through faithless members, the latter violating their oath in order to serve the corporation.

Events immediately preceding Strike.

On January 23 four men on the 'Empress of Japan' joined the Brotherhood, and on February 13, fourteen men on different vessel of the company, including the first officer of the 'Empress of Japan.' On January 30 the allied mechanics in the company's workshops at Revelstoke, who were already organized as an independent lodge of the International Association of Machinists, and who had an agreement with the company, joined the Brotherhood. On February 12 the freight handlers at Vancouver handed over their funds to the Brotherhood. On February 19 two train baggage men, members of the Order of Railway Trainmen, joined the Brotherhood. On February 20, the Vancouver division appointed an emergency executive. On the following days three or four of the prominent officials of the Brotherhood were sent to Montreal by the company, two at the direct request of the accounting department in Montreal, to confer in regard to the changes in the form of accounting on divisions, and two that they might be segregated from the influence of the United Brotherhood at Vancouver. On February 24 a freight checker at Revelstoke, who was a member of the Brotherhood, was discharged for general inattention to duty, resulting in numerous claims for missing and damaged freight. On the same day an employee named Forrest, of the local freight staff at Vancouver, was suspended pending investigation by Superintendent Beasley, on the charge that he had in collusion with another member of the United Brotherhood at Winnipeg, underbilled some freight for a third party from Winnipeg to Vancouver. Forrest asked to be brought before Mr. Marpole, the general superintendent, who, after hearing his defence, warned him that if he found that he was not telling the truth, Beasley's decision would be confirmed. Within an hour afterwards, Mr. Marpole believed that he had evidence that Forrest had not told him the truth, and sent word to Beasley to continue the suspension pending further investigation. On February 26, the general foreman of the wharfs and local shed, whom the company had decided should be retired from the order, was offered a position as assistant agent—a new office created to permit of the agent having more time for general supervision and less for purely office duties. This position was offered the foreman with an increase of wages on the condition that he should withdraw from the order, but he declined.

Notice of Strike served by U. B. R. E.

At 9.30 in the morning of February 27, Mr. Marpole received the following letter from a committee of employees who were members of the Vancouver division :—

Vancouver, February 26, 1903.

R. Marpole, Esq.,
General Superintendent,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
Vancouver.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned committee of Employees, have been instructed to write you requesting the immediate withdrawal of the suspension of H. P. Forrest of the local freight staff, issued subsequent to your cancellation of his suspension by Mr. Beasley.

We further request a cessation of the policy of intimidation lately pursued against the employees of various departments by your various officials because of their membership in the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

A satisfactory reply hereto is requested by 11.30 o'clock a.m. to-morrow, 27th instant, otherwise the employees represented by this committee will cease work at 12 o'clock noon.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) ROBT. BROOKE,
F. J. WALKER,
DAVID LAVEROCK,
P. G. DENISON,
S. GARNHAM,
Acting Agent.

Strike of Clerks, Baggagemen and others at Vancouver, February 27.

Mr. Marpole met this committee at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and at 11.40 the committee retired. In addition to the suspension of Forrest mentioned in this communication, the case of the freight checker at Revelstoke, who had been discharged on the 24th, was also taken up at the interview. Mr. Marpole understood that the committee were to come back in the afternon, but they did not, and a strike was declared at noon, twenty minutes after they had left his office. Thereupon the clerks, office men, station baggage men and men at the stores who were members of the Brotherhood at Vancouver went out.

Immediately after the strike had been declared a circular letter was issued to other unions in the city, in which an appeal was made for their aid and sympathy. A direct appeal was made to the city trades, such as the teamsters, the building trades and the iron trades, to make an effective boycott of all materials which they might be expected to handle which in any way might have come over the C.P.R. Carried out in accordance with the wishes of the strikers, compliance with this request on the part of those appealed to might have produced a complete paralysis of industry and business throughout the city.

Forrest was suspended on Tuesday, February 24. The letter sent by the committee demanding his reinstatement was dated February 26. On the 25th Estes wired from Portland, Oregon, to Garnham, at Vancouver :

Will arrive Vancouver 'Mainlander' Friday morning or train Friday evening.

The Strike directed by Estes.

The strike was declared on Friday, the day of Estes' arrival, and he at once took supreme command of the striking forces. The correspondence indicates that no important step was taken without his initiative or authority. In fact, both letters and telegrams reveal very clearly that the order is governed by an autocracy, and that executive officers, not only in Winnipeg, but at different places along the line where the Brotherhood has established divisions, were in many cases not so much as consulted as to what course it would be advisable to pursue, but were entirely subject to the dictates and directions of the president of the order.

As examples of the manner in which Estes exercised his authority, and as illustrating the means taken to extend the strike over different parts of the company's system, the following may be quoted from the originals of telegrams produced. The telegrams here quoted are such only as were sent to executive officers of the Brotherhood at different points.

On the day on which the strike was declared, Garnham, of the strikers' executive, at Vancouver, had wired to Gault, of the local executive at Winnipeg :

We quit work noon ; wire Calgary immediately.

Gault was acting at this time as organizer for the Brotherhood, P——— being in the hospital, and he evidently communicated at once to the headquarters of the Brotherhood, at San Francisco, as on the day following a wire was received by Estes at Vancouver from C. M. Hurlburt, one of the executive at San Francisco, stating :

Gault says Vancouver wires quit work ; wants him call out Calgary ; keep us posted.

On receipt of this telegram from Hurlburt, Estes wired to Gault at Winnipeg :

Trouble confined to Pacific division only ; Revelstoke goes out next.

On March 2, Estes wired Gault that fifteen clerks left Montreal Saturday for Vancouver, and instructed him to watch westbound trains. The next day he advised Gault by wire as follows :—

Publish in 'Voice' (a Winnipeg labour paper) and other papers for all men keep away from British Columbia ; 100 machinists, clerks, freight handlers struck (at) Revelstoke to-day.

On March 4, Estes wired Clarence Smith, secretary of the American Labour Union, Butte, Montana, as follows :—

Strike spreading ; Revelstoke out ; longshoremen struck here to-day. Please have Western Federation Miners refuse to allow coal loaded on cars, steamboats, ships or hulks at Ladysmith, Union or other points on Vancouver Island for Vancouver. This to prevent Canadian Pacific getting coal. Rush orders by wire—Don't fail—Fight for life—Answer.

On March 5, Estes wired Gault at Winnipeg, addressing the latter by his official title of vice-president, and subscribing his title as president to his own signature :

Call out all Canadian Pacific Railway members at Winnipeg and Calgary on strike to-day. File written statement with superintendent that men will return to work when settlement made here, and advise when out.

Later in the day he wired Gault, temporarily rescinding this order, as follows :—

Negotiations for settlement opened ; call strike off Winnipeg and Calgary until further advised.

The same day he wired to George Horsted at Nelson, B.C., at 11.22 in the forenoon :

Call out all members of 92 on strike to-day. File written statement with superintendent that men will return to work when settlement made here. Advise number out.

At 1.10 p.m. Horsted, having received Estes' message, wires in reply :

Please say quick if any objection to members carrying on work for Great Northern ; this is a union depot.

Estes answered this telegram at 7.55 p.m. as follows :—

Yes, go ahead and carry on Great Northern work.

In the meantime, however, other telegrams passed between Estes and Horsted, in regard to the men working for the C.P.R. At 2.55 Horsted informed Estes that 26 members at Nelson, 3 at Rossland and 3 at Eholt, had quit work at 1 p.m. At 5.30 Horsted wired Estes as follows :—

Superintendent Downie requests Division ninety-eight to resume work until he communicates with his superiors at Vancouver. Wire instructions quick.

At six o'clock Estes replied to this telegram :

Hold all members out until strike settled. Negotiations now progressing.

The negotiations here referred to, and which were the occasion for the holding off of the strike at Winnipeg and Calgary were those carried on by the Vancouver Board of Trade, and other parties, to bring about a settlement of the dispute. These efforts not having been successful, Estes commenced to re-extend the strike. On March 9, he wired to Gault at Winnipeg, as follows :—

Board of Trade endorsed proposed Canadian Pacific Railway agreement ; Montreal declined it this morning. Call out all Canadian Pacific Railway members Winnipeg and Calgary immediately. Notify Leonard in writing strike on this division is for recognition (at) Montreal. Get endorsement Labour Council. Labour Council here has endorsed ; fight to finish.

This telegram was sent from Vancouver at noon. At 3.20 p.m. (Vancouver time) Estes received from E. B. Smith, Winnipeg, executive officer, the following wire :

All out four o'clock ; Calgary called on ; will stand to finish.

At 1.30 p.m. Estates wired to Halton, who at this time was in Montreal :

Yourself, Foulds, Dick, Wilson, prepare, sign as committee and deliver letter to-day to McNicholl, requesting recognition of U. B. R. E., stating strike will be settled when recognition granted. Calgary now out.

To this telegram Estes received the following reply the next day (March 10) :

Letter delivered ; refuse to treat except through departmental head ; claims customary procedure.

On the same day Estes wired from Vancouver to Halton again at Montreal :

Press reports say four hundred clerks Montreal striking. Organize them on any terms.

J. W. Stanley, at Calgary, wired Estes on the same day :

Teamsters in sympathy ; won't haul baggage ; is this right ? Answer

To which Estes replied :

That is right ; no freight or baggage handled by teamsters here.

He also wired Stanley :

Will go to Calgary personally soon. Stand firm ; will report daily.

Horsted at Nelson wired Estes to know if any arrangement had been made towards immediate settlement ; also as to whether there was any possibility of him or other speakers being there shortly in order to hold a mass meeting. Estes replied on the 10th of March, that no immediate settlement was in sight, but that the provincial government had proposed arbitration, and that the Premier was coming on Friday, and on March 11 that he himself would visit Nelson or send some one shortly, that the teamsters at Calgary were with them, and to stand firm. On the 12th of March he wired Horsted at Nelson :

Have instructed Forrest, now (at) Revelstoke ; to go (to) Nelson immediately to assist you.

and sent the following wire to H. P. Forrest at Revelstoke :

Please go (to) Nelson and assist there ; Greenwood Smelter Junction have struck.

He wired Gault at Winnipeg :

All teamsters, 200 struck here to-day ; refuse haul scab freight. Premier Prior arrives here to-morrow.

The same telegram was sent to Horsted at Nelson. On the 13th Estes wired Horsted at Nelson :

Mass meeting, 1,000 men here last night. Steamship men say will tie up all vessels to-morrow ; Premier not yet arrived ; 150 out Winnipeg.

To Gault at Winnipeg he wired :

Employ counsel protect your men ; Premier not arrived yet ; mass meeting 1,000 men last night : steamshipmen say will tie up all vessels to-morrow.

The reference to employing counsel in this telegram is to a telegram received from Smith, at Winnipeg, on the morning of the same day, informing Estes that four office clerks had been summoned for breaking contracts and deserting employment, but that all was well.

On the 15th of March, Estes wired Gault at Winnipeg :

Railroad men, longshoremen, steamshipmen, teamsters, formed immense mass meeting last night. Waterfront tied up ; Skagway boat left without cargo. 'Empress' crew struck. Calgary, Revelstoke, Nelson still out and increasing membership.

To A. J. Jamieson, 260½ Fourteenth Street, Portland, Oregon, he sent the following:—

Railroad men, longshoremen, steamshipmen, teamsters, formed immense mass meeting last night ; waterfront tied up. Skagway boat left without cargo last night. Help us financially all possible.

On March 16, he wired J. F. Massey, Seattle :

Situation better to-day than heretofore ; men standing firm ; waterfront completely tied up ; I go Victoria to-night.

To Horsted, at Nelson, he wired :

Advise all members stand absolutely firm, no matter if all places are filled ; will win just same. Everything tied up here ; all men standing firm ; steamshipmen come out to-morrow.

To E. B. Smith at Winnipeg, Thornton at Revelstoke and Cardell at Calgary, he wired :

Montreal 'Star' publishes report that men back to work ; deny it ; we are all firm ; steamshipmen come out to-morrow.

As mentioned in his telegram to Massey at Seattle, Estes arrived at Victoria on the evening of March 16. On the following morning he wired to Garnham at Vancouver :

All steamshipmen struck here last night. Engineers and officers of other boats scabbing as firemen and deckhands on 'Charmer' to-day.

On the 19th he wired from Victoria to Garnham :

Strike getting stronger here ; have requested Massey come Vancouver.

Other Leaders brought in from United States.

About this time Estes was arrested in Victoria on the charge of conspiracy in attempting to stop the government mail on the steamboats. His trial occupied some days, during which time he arranged to have several members of the executive board in the United States come to Canada to direct the movement of the strikers at

different points. Among these were J. F. Massey, referred to in Estes' telegram to Garnham on the 19th. Massey having arrived, and taking command, wired on March 24th to C. M. Hurlburt at San Francisco :

> Have French come here ; Canadian Pacific Railway summoning all our prominent members to Victoria. Want assistance to prevent disorganizing our forces. All firm. Can win with some one to assist.

On the 9th of April another executive officer from the United States was brought in to direct the forces of the strikers, as is shown by the following telegram sent by Estes to W. J. Bradley, St. Paul, Minn.:

> Please go Winnipeg soon as possible. Assist Gault with work.

Estes having been discharged on the charges preferred against him at Victoria, proceeded to tour over the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, personally visiting committees and addressing mass meetings of the strikers and others at Nelson, Revelstoke, Calgary and Winnipeg. It was the latter part of April when he arrived in Winnipeg, and he remained in Canada until some time in May, when he left to attend the annual convention of the American Labour Union at Denver, and has not since returned. During the entire time of his stay in this country he continued to exercise the same absolute control, even in regard to matters of detail, as the telegrams here quoted disclose. As free a use of the wires appears to have been made by him, during the months of April and May, as was made during March. The telegrams sent during April and May, however, are for the most part in cipher, and the Commission, owing to his absence from the country at the time of its sittings in Vancouver, and also to the limited time at its disposal there, were unable to obtain their translation. Other telegrams appear to have passed in cipher from the commencement of the strike, between Estes and officers in the United States. We have reason to think from the reference made to these telegrams in the correspondence before us that, were their contents disclosed, the part played by Estes in the direction and manipulation of matters pertaining to the strike, and of movements auxiliary thereto, would be shown to have been much more extensive and daring than even the messages already quoted might suggest.

Strike in Violation of Constitution of U. B. R. E.

The strike of the Vancouver clerks and office men having been declared practically without notice to the company or other members of the Brotherhood, and in violation of the constitution, which provides that no strike is to be declared till the membership of the order reaches 100,000, the strikers found themselves in an isolated position. They had been preparing for a struggle, but the strike came when it did, only because local members felt that to allow the company additional time might have meant a disruption of the order. The constitution of the Brotherhood, however, is framed with a view to provide for emergencies of this kind. Unlike the locals of regular unions, lodges of the Brotherhood are not left to determine for themselves whether or not sympathetic support is to be given to branches of the order elsewhere, or to employees who follow a different calling. The plan is to bring all classes of employees connected in any way with railways into one organization, and to subject all lodges, wherever situate, to the order and direction of the executive head. While, therefore, the strike was prematurely forced, once it had taken place, full rein was given by Estes to the powers conferred upon him by the constitution ; and methods which it was evidently intended were not to be adopted until a more perfect organization had been effected, were utilized on every side to gain a victory at any cost. A brief review of these methods and of their results will serve to bring out the more important developments of the strike, while at the same time they disclose the latent possibilities of evil to be found in this organization.

Methods adopted to force Recognition.

The methods adopted by Estes and local strikers at Vancouver to force the Canadian Pacific Railway Company into a recognition of the United Brotherhood may be briefly classified as follows :—

(1). The extension of the strike at Vancouver so as to embrace other classes of employees who were members of the Brotherhood, and the initiation of strikes at other places on the company's system among members of the Brotherhood in its divisions at those points, notwithstanding the fact that members thus called upon had no immediate grievance against the company.

(2). The bringing about of sympathetic strikes wherever possible among members of organizations engaged in such callings as might lead to an embarrassment of the railway, and the attempted formation of new organizations among employees of the company and others at different points, with a view to bringing them out on strike.

(3). Attempts to tie up the steamships belonging to the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company and other companies.

(4). Efforts to bring about a stoppage of the supply of coal, thereby making it impossible for the company to carry on its transportation business either by land or sea.

(5). The creation of a gigantic boycott to immediately injure the company's business, and the business of any concern that might happen to have any dealings with it.

(6). The prevention of persons from taking the places of strikers, or those who might have gone out in sympathy, making use in this connection of the practices of picketing, black-listing, molesting and intimidating innocent parties.

(7). The dissemination, through the press and other sources, of literature intended to create antagonism to the railway in the minds of workingmen in particular, and on the part of the general public, and to arouse in the strikers and their sympathizers undue expectations of success.

I.—Extension of Original Strike.

The Extension of the strike among members of the Brotherhood, in other callings and at different points.

The members of the Brotherhood who originally went out on the 27th of February, included only such as were employed as clerks, office men, station baggagemen, or men at the stores. The Vancouver division, however, embraced also men employed in the freight sheds, known as freight handlers and checkers, who had become members of the order at the time of Estes' visit to Vancouver in November. Previous to that time the freight handlers had had an organization of their own, and as members of such had an agreement with the company, which was to be in force until June 21. This agreement contained certain concessions to the freight handlers' union, and increased rates of pay over what they had been previously receiving. The question, therefore, which presented itself to the freight handlers, after the office men and clerks had gone out, was how they could at once remain loyal to their agreement and to the obligation which they were under to their fellow members of the Brotherhood who were on strike.

On the 1st of March, Superintendent Beasley, fearing that the strike of clerks and office men might, because of their connection with the Brotherhood, be followed by a similar course of action on the part of the freight handlers, interviewed Johnstone, who was a prominent member of the latter. Beasley assured Johnstone in this interview that he did not want to have any trouble with the freight handlers. He wanted them to continue as they were at the time, but stated that the company was entirely opposed to the United Brotherhood, and would not have a man like Estes interfering with its business.

Strike of Freight Handlers at Vancouver on March 2.

On March 2, Beasley sent for a committee of the freight handlers. At this meeting, according to the evidence of John-

stone, given before the Commission, Beasley wished to draw up a new agreement with them, and also intimated that any renewal of the agreement could only be had upon the understanding that they would withdraw from the Brotherhood. One of the freight handlers named Fowler had refused, after the clerks had gone on strike, to handle a bill made out by a person who was filling the position of one of the strikers, as he looked upon him in the light of a scab. For this refusal Fowler was discharged. Between 20 and 25 men had been brought by the company to Vancouver to take the places of men who might happen to go out on strike. These circumstances, jointly considered, were alleged by the freight handlers as sufficient reasons to justify the breaking of their agreement with the company, or, as they termed it, constituted a violation of the agreement by the company itself. There was the additional circumstance that the foreman of the local freight sheds had gone out on strike with the clerks, and the freight handlers maintained that they could not permit one of their own members to accept promotion to the position, or work with any other man who might take it, on the ground that he would be a scab.

The telegrams already quoted as having passed between Estes and executive officers of the Brotherhood at Nelson, Revelstoke, Winnipeg and Calgary are of themselves sufficient to indicate the manner in which the strikes among members of the Brotherhood at these several points were procured. Additional light, however, is to be had from the correspondence which passed by letter between Estes and officers of the local executive at Vancouver and local executive officers at other points.

Strike at Revelstoke on March 3.

The following appears as part of a communication sent by Forest at Revelstoke on the 2nd of March to the Vancouver executive, Forrest having been sent to Revelstoke on the day previous under orders from Estes.

I found that a meeting of the division had already been held at which it had been decided to cease work as soon as they were in possession of authoritative reasons for the necessity of doing so. This they felt they had not received, although they had been informed by Brother M. ——— that the men at Vancouver had quit work, and the causes which led up to their action, and so they were very glad to see me. I was received in open arms by the executive committee, and that body immediately proceeded to draft a communication to Superintendent Kilpatrick on the lines suggested by Brother Estes.

The following is a copy of the ultimatum addressed to Superintendent Kilpatrick, at Revelstoke, and it is the one referred to in this letter of Forrest :

Revelstoke, B.C., March 2, 1903.

I. Kilpatrick, Esq.,
Supt., Revelstoke,

Dear Sir,—As you are aware, D. Inches, employed in the freight department at this station, was discharged as we believe, because he was a member of the U. B. of R. E. It has also come to our knowledge that H. P. Forrest, of the local freight office at Vancouver, was discharged for the same cause, and that intimidation and discrimination against members of the union is being extensively practiced by officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway. We therefore hereby demand that the above mentioned employees be immediately re-instated, and that all discrimination and intimidation against our members cease. Unless we receive a favourable answer to this communication in twenty-four hours, we beg to notify you that all members of the U. B. of R. E. at this station and under our jurisdiction will cease work at 8 a.m, March 3, 1903.

(Sgd) W. A. CHAMBERS,
HUGH A. BOYD,
T. H. DUNNE,
CHAS. CLARKE,
C. A. HART,
Executive Committee.
DAVID INCHES, Jr.,
Agent.

As threatened in this ultimatum, at 8 o'clock on the following morning the members of the U.B.R.E. in the shops of the company at Revelstoke, to the number of fifty-two, dropped their work and walked out without saying a word to the foreman or the acting master mechanics as to their reason for going out. Two charge men and six fitters who had not joined the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees refused to go out and remained at their work. This was on March 3.

Strike at Nelson and other points, March 4.

On March 4, Forrest, at Revelstoke, in a letter to Garnham at Vancouver says, among other things :

The boys are hanging together splendidly, and we are gaining accessions to our ranks every day, but there is a feeling that it would strengthen our cause if Nelson and Calgary were to come out. There seems to be a little suspicion that they possibly are not called out because they are not entirely willing to come out. Mention this to President Estes so that he may decide as to whether, under these circumstances, it would be better to call them out.

In a reply to this communication sent by Garnham to Forrest on the 6th of March, the former says :

You say that it would strengthen the cause at Revelstoke were Nelson to be called out. This has been done, as you have learned since writing. Three are out at Rossland, three at Eholt as well as the Nelson boys.

As already quoted, Estes had wired to Horsted at Nelson at 11.22 a.m. on March 5 :

Call out all members of 92 on strike to-day. File written statement with the superintendent that men will return to work when settlement made here. Advise number out.

On the same day Horsted had replied to Estes :

Twenty-six members Nelson, three Rossland, three Eholt, quit work at 1 p.m.

In this connection, too, it may also be recalled that before the men at Nelson felt at liberty to do any work for the Great Northern Railway, which, so far as they were concerned, they had no grievance against, they felt it necessary to wire in the first instance to Estes to know if the members might carry on work for the Great Northern Railway, informing him that it was a union depot, and received his permission to work.

It appears from the correspondence that from the commencement of the strike Revelstoke was anxious to have the support of Nelson. As soon as Inches was discharged he wrote to Nelson asking if the division there would support Revelstoke if they took up his case. Nelson replied on March 1 that they would. On the 2nd of March, Revelstoke wired Nelson that the Revelstoke division was out, and on March 4 wired again to know what action had been taken by Nelson in the matter, saying in the inquiry : 'Please say quickly what action taken.' This message being received by Horsted at Nelson, and the latter having in mind the reply sent by him to Inches on March 1, suspected that the telegram—'Please say quickly what action taken'—might be a decoy sent out by the company to get information of the Nelson division, and wrote to Estes on the matter. In this letter, speaking of Revelstoke, Horsted says :

Since the strike has started in Vancouver they would also be aware that Nelson would not act on its own account or on word from Revelstoke, but only on authority from yourself (Estes), being on the ground and having the strike in charge.

This view of Estes' authority in directing the strike is further supported by the reply sent by the chief executive officer of the local division at Vancouver to Horsted at Nelson, which was written on behalf of Estes, who was busy with other matters at the time. In this letter the Vancouver agent says:

Of course, when the Vancouver division declared a strike and the president was here in person to conduct affairs, it could hardly be expected that any outside divisions would take instructions from any other source than the president.

The letter goes on to say, referring to the statement in a communication from Horsted to Estes, that the men were not very well organized at Nelson, and could embarrass the company very little there:

You must continue to do the best you can to prevent men working in the freight sheds and office. They are the main points, and should be carefully guarded. When Brother Inches at Revelstoke wrote you advising you that he had been discharged and asking your support, there was no idea that we at Vancouver were so close to trouble.

Elsewhere in the letter, the same writer says :

Had the company not endeavoured to extinguish us here when they did, we would have come to the support of Revelstoke if required.

Right to call off Strike Refused.

As noted above, the men at Nelson quit on March 4, in pursuance of Estes' command to Horsted to call out all members of 92 on strike. On March 13, a committee of three of the employees on strike at Nelson wrote a personal letter to Estes, which indicates clearly the desire of the men at that point to return to work, but

also their complete submission to Estes, whom probably they had never seen :

The majority of the members of this division are under the impression that you are not thoroughly conversant with the position Nelson occupies with regard to the main line. The bulk of freight arriving here comes either from Vancouver or through Winnipeg, and on account of the strike being now on at these points, practically no freight is arriving here, and the little that is arriving is being handled by our local officials here without inconvenience to the company. This practically nullifies our position here either one way or the other, and in consequence a number of our members are of the opinion that more practical assistance could be rendered by our members by returning to work and assisting financially towards maintaining the strike on the main line. In the meantime our positions here are being gradually filled, and the work is going on as heretofore, without any very great inconvenience to the company. This letter is written on the presumption that you are not, as previously mentioned, acquainted with the situation of affairs in the Kootenay country. We would, therefore, be pleased if you would reply by wire immediately on receipt of this, as we have been informed by the company that all positions will be filled by Monday morning.

This letter was received at Vancouver on the 16th, and was replied to by Estes in a telegram already quoted and which was as follows :—

Advise all members stand absolutely firm, no matter if all positions are filled. Will win just same. Everything tied up here, all men standing firm; steamshipmen come out to-morrow.

The acting agent of the local division at Vancouver wrote the same day to Horsted at Nelson the following letter :

Your personal letter March 13th to Brother Estes was very discouraging to our executive. I am informed that a message has been sent to you to-day in connection with your standing firm in the Kootenays. I have to advise you of the fact that President Estes should arrive in Nelson towards the latter end of this week. He will be in Revelstoke on Thursday, where you can address him care of Brother Inches. In the meantime, do not, under any circumstances, permit a member to return to work, as it would prejudice our stand with the public. When one man goes back it is reported that half a dozen have done so, and if three or four go back thirty or forty, and members of other points become discouraged and disheartened. Would it not be a terrible thing were this strike to be lost through the action on the part of the Kootenay boys, such as your letter states to be their wishes. It is absolutely necessary to stand firm until we win.

Strikes at Winnipeg and Calgary, March 9.

Winnipeg and Calgary were the next divisions to be ordered out. On March 5, Estes had wired Gault at Winnipeg :

Call out all C.P.R. members at Winnipeg and Calgary on strike to-day—

but later rescinded this order in the telegram :

Negotiations for settlement opened ; call strike off Winnipeg and Calgary until further advised.

In a letter written the same day, copies of which were sent to all Canadian divisions, Estes says :

We will call out Calgary and Winnipeg next if we find it necessary to do so.

In a letter written on March 7, to a gentleman who was endeavouring to effect a settlement of the strike, Estes says, amongst other things :

It is proper that we should advise you of a decision just arrived at by the joint executive committee of all the strikers in this city, which is to the effect that there is no apparent desire on the part of the C.P.R. to come to a settlement of the trouble, but on the other hand, merely attempt to delay proceedings in the hopes of importing men and delaying the strike. The joint executive have decided to extend the strike still further, involving several unions in the movement. The order for the extension of the strike will be held until 2 p.m. for the purpose of ascertaining if there is any possible hope of fair treatment for the strikers, and if nothing definite is received from the C.P.R., direct, or through yourself by that hour, the order as decided upon will be issued.

The settlement not having been arrived at through the intervention of the Board of Trades, Estes immediately proceeded to extend the scope of the strike. Gault, at Winnipeg, was commanded to call out all C.P.R. members at Winnipeg and Calgary immediately, and to notify Leonard (Superintendent C.P.R. at Winnipeg), in writing that the strike was for recognition. Officers of the Vancouver division who were at Montreal were instructed to form a committee to prepare and deliver to the general manager there a request demanding recognition of the U.B.R.E., and stating that the strike would be settled when the recognition was granted.

Ultimatum presented at Montreal.

The ultimatum presented to the general manager of the C.P.R. in furtherance of this order was as follows :

We, a committee of the U.B.R.E., are requested by Mr. George Estes, president, to wait on you and request recognition of the U.B.R.E., whose members are now on strike at Vancouver, Revelstoke, Calgary and Winnipeg. On your advising us in writing that this will be done,

our members will return to work immediately and endeavour in the future to serve the company's interests as faithfully as in the past.

With the divisions of the Brotherhood at Vancouver, Revelstoke, Calgary and Winnipeg on strike, and the demand for recognition of the entire order from the head office of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal, the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees had gone as far in its direction of all its members in Canada as it was possible, owing to their limited numbers, for it to do.

II.—Creation of Sympathetic Strikes.

Sympathetic strikes.—While the strike of the freight handlers at Vancouver on the 2nd of March, and the strikes of the local divisions of the Brotherhood at Revelstoke, Nelson, Calgary and Winnipeg should really be regarded in the nature of sympathetic strikes, yet they were strikes by different bodies of men belonging to the same organization. There were also strikes by members of other organizations, not members of the United Brotherhood, but who came out in consequence of conditions created by the brotherhood strike, and in order to strengthen the hands of the members of the U. B. R. E. in their conflict with the company.

Longshoremen, Steamshipmen, Teamsters and Messenger Boys Strike.

On March 4, between 150 and 200 longshoremen, members of the Longshoremen's Union at Vancouver, quit work.

On the same day the members of the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society at Vancouver and telegraph messenger boys also quit.

The Teamsters' Union decided not to haul freight or baggage to or from the Canadian Pacific Railway wharf and shed, or in places where it was likely to be handled by 'scabs.' It being absolutely essential, in order to prevent a general dislocation of business, that much of this freight should be hauled, the master teamsters undertook the work of hauling the freight themselves where their employees objected. This action on their part lead to the Teamsters' Union to the number of 200, declaring a general strike on March 12.

About the same time the teamsters at Calgary refused also to haul any baggage from the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In all these cases it was the refusal to have anything to do with 'scab' freight which led to the strikes being declared, and in all it would appear that no regard had been paid by the unions involved to the clauses in their constitutions regarding the declaration of strikes; and the evidence obtained by the commission and parts of the correspondence leave no room for doubt that Estes and other officers of the brotherhood were primarily responsible for bringing about these several sympathetic strikes.

III.—Efforts to tie up Shipping and Transportation by Water.

Efforts to tie up C. P. N. Co.'s and other ships.—On March 13 Estes wired to several divisions:

Steamship men say will tie up all vessels tomorrow.

On the same day, A. B. Bulley, chairman of the Victoria Branch of the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society, wired from Vancouver to the secretary in Victoria:

Call special to-night; "Charmer" (Canadian Pacific mail steamer between Vancouver and Victoria) loaded with scab freight; all coming out to-night.

Bulley went to Victoria that night, evidently with the purpose of carrying out the plan stated in his telegram.

On the same day at Victoria, the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, however, entered into an agreement with the Steamshipmen's Society that the company would not take any 'scab' freight or baggage on any boats in the fleet, or carry coal for use on the Empress line of steamers, known as the Canadian Pacific Railway's Royal Mail Steamships, at Vancouver, without giving twelve hours notice, during which time no 'scab' freight or baggage would be handled. This agreement deprived the Steamship So-

ciety of any excuse for declaring a strike, and on the same night Bulley, after reaching Victoria, wired back to the secretary of the society at Vancouver that the terms offered by the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company had been accepted.

Strike of Steamshipmen at Victoria, March 16.

On March 16, Estes again, in telegrams sent to Winnipeg, Revelstoke, Nelson and Calgary, informed the executive officers of the Brotherhood at these points that the steamshipmen would go out on the following day. He also wired to the vice-president of the order in Seattle that he was going to Victoria that night. He went, as stated, and attended a meeting of the Victoria division of the Steamshipmen's Society, and at this meeting a strike was declared. It is to be noted in connection with this strike that the constitution of the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society requires that before a strike can be declared, the matter must be considered at two special meetings, that all members must receive due notification, and that two-thirds of the membership must decide by secret ballot in favour of a strike. According to the evidence of one of the officers of this union, it would appear that not one of these provisions had been observed by the Steamshipmen's Society when they decided to strike. No notice of the meeting was given till 10.30 p.m. on the night Estes arrived, when the president and secretary notified a number of the men personally. About 40 out of 160 members were present, and between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, by open vote of 39 to 1 it was decided, after Estes had addressed the meeting, that a strike should be declared.

The *Charmer* was due to leave at 1 a.m., and the members of the union refused to go aboard. To prevent a crippling of the service, the other boats of the fleet had to assist the management in sending out the *Charmer*, in order that she might reach Vancouver on time to connect with the train for the east. The next day Estes wired the chief executive officers of the division of the U. B. R. E. at Vancouver:

> All steamship men struck here last night; engineers and officers of other boats scabbing as firemen and deck-hands on "Charmer" today.

Nature of Embarrassment.

The strike was so unexpected by the officials of the company that no preparation had been made for such an emergency. The men attempted to justify their action before the commission on the ground that the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company had violated its agreement with them in relation to carrying scab freight and baggage without giving them the twelve hours' notice provided. Officials of the company, on the other hand, assert that their captains had instructions not to receive or carry any 'scab' freight. In order to insure that none such would be carried, the company allowed three officers of the association to overlook the freight which was taken on board, in spite of which arrangement a scab barrel of oil found its way on board, which the company contended was brought on purposely, in order to furnish a pretext for the strike.

The action of the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society did not affect very seriously the work of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, owing to the fact that the company was able to fill the places of the strikers. On the other hand, the correspondence indicates very clearly that had Estes and other officers of the Brotherhood been able to carry out the scheme which they had contemplated, all vessels carrying baggage or freight, either to or from the station at Vancouver, or carrying any coal, would have been completely tied up, quite regardless of the disastrous effects which such action might have had upon public and private interests generally.

Attempts to Organize Crews on Empress Steamers and Lake Boats.

Strenuous efforts were made to organize, as members of the Brotherhood, the crews of the Empress steamships, sailing between Canada and China and Japan; also the crews of other boats which had Vancouver

as a port, and the crews of the boats of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company which sail on the Arrow Lakes between Revelstoke and Nelson. Although these efforts were not in any way generally successful, embarrassment and loss was, nevertheless, incurred by the company in consequence of them. The fact that the strikers believed that they had succeeded in undermanning the crew of one of the Empress steamships, and caused her to leave port with her coal bunkers half full, that the Skagway boat had been compelled to leave without cargo, and that the water front was completely demoralized, and that all these statements were made with a view to stimulating the enthusiasm of the members of the Brotherhood on strike at different places, indicates very clearly to what extremes they were prepared to have gone, had their efforts in any way been followed with success, and that these bodies had become as effectually subject to Estes' control as the members of his own organization.

IV.—Efforts to stop Coal Supply.

Efforts to stop the supply of coal.—The correspondence sent by Estes to other officers of the United Brotherhood shows very clearly that efforts no less determined were made by the Brotherhood to stop the supply of coal to the railway than were made with a view to the crippling of the steamship service. In fact the two projects were intimately associated, inasmuch as the main supply of coal to the railway was brought by water from mines on Vancouver Island to Vancouver.

The Mines on Vancouver Island.

On March 4, the same day that the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society decided that they could not handle 'scab' baggage or freight at Vancouver, and that the longshoremen and telegraph messengers came out on strike, Estes sent the message already quoted to Clarence Smith, the secretary of the American Labour Union at Butte, Montana, which may be quoted again:

> Strike spreading. Revelstoke out ; 'longshoremen struck here to-day. Please have Western Federation of Miners refuse to allow coal loaded on cars, steamboats, ships or hulks at Ladysmith, Union, or other points on Vancouver Island for Vancouver. This to prevent Canadian Pacific getting coal. Rush orders by wire. Don't fail—Fight for life.

The main sources of supply to the Canadian Pacific Railway being the mines of the Wellington Colliery Company at Union and Ladysmith, it followed that special efforts were made by the strikers to stop the supply from these points. The strikes at Ladysmith and Union, which took place on March 14 and May 2 respectively, have been the subjects of special investigation by the commission, and are dealt with in a subsequent part of this report, as are the relations between the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the Western Federation of Miners in connection therewith. Supplementary to the facts recited there, and as showing that the coal supply at all points was a matter of first importance in the eyes of the strikers, the following extracts may be quoted from communications in the correspondence.

The Supply from other Sources.

In a letter written by direction of Estes to J. R. Lawson, of the United Brotherhood at Seattle, on the 6th of March, the following appears:—

> We have managed to stop the C.P.R. from obtaining coal for their boats and engines, and we have stopped the shipment of coke into the Boundary country.

The day following a circular letter was sent out by the Vancouver division, in which, ennumerating the embarrassements to which the company had been subjected in consequence of the strike, the following passage occurs:—

> We have closed out their coal supply at Vancouver; prevented them from loading or unloading ships ; forced them to decline acceptance of freight for shipment ; prevented them from delivering freight already in their warehouses ; in fact, harassed them in many ways, but we are not done yet.

On March 20, the acting agent of the division at Vanvouver, writes to the agent of the Revelstoke division as follows:—

> In connection with the coal supply obtainable from Canmore, will advise that the closing of

the Canmore and Anthracite mines, more especially the former, has greatly helped us. As a matter of fact, we want all the coal supply cut out altogether; although the C.P.R. claims to have coal coming from Australia and Japan, we know that they cannot get it here in a reasonable time, nor can they afford to do so.

The following appears in a circular letter sent by the chief representative of the Calgary division to the executive officers of other divisions:—

No doubt you have all heard of the accident at Frank. All coal mined at this point is consigned to the C.P.R., so that this will be another trump card for us, as the mines will certainly have to close up for some time.

In a communication dated May 7 to an officer of another union in Victoria, the writer says:

I have just received a telegram to say that the Canmore mine has given out, and that there is only one week's supply at Roger's Pass. This is splendid news.

Relation of Strikes on Railway and in Mines.

On May 13 the following appears as part of a circular letter addressed to all the officers and members of the U. B. R. E. in North America. It is written by the Vancouver agent:—

The coal situation on the C.P.R. is rapidly approaching alarming conditions. It is a fact that they are compelled to use up their reserve supply at all western points, and that supply will soon be exhausted. In fact the Roger's Pass engines are now running to Revelstoke for coal. If the U.B.R.E. strike were satisfactorily settled it would be found that the coal situation on the C.P.R. would quickly be adjusted.

The statement in the communication sent by direction of Estes to Lawson at Seattle, on March 6, that 'We have stopped the shipment of coke into the Boundary country,' would, if true, indicate, at least, that there had been some connection and joint action between the members of the Western Federation who went on strike in the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie, Morrissey and Michel, on February 11, and the members of the U.B.R.E. who came out on strike on the 27th of that month. This assumption gathers additional weight from the following paragraph taken from a letter dated March 30, the day on which the strike at the Crow's Nest Pass was settled, which letter was sent by a neutral and responsible person (who had, however, the confidence of the strikers, because of the efforts made by him to effect a settlement of the dispute), to General Superintendent Marpole at Vancouver:—

Although the conciliation committee of the Provincial Mining Association has, at so much trouble, succeeded in effecting a settlement of the strike of the Crow's Nest Coal Miners, I fear if the strike affecting your company is allowed to continue it will mean a renewal of the strike if the railway is supplied with fuel from these mines, and the different interests of the province will be placed in a worse position than ever.

The significant remark contained in the circular letter of May 13 that 'If the U. B.R.E. strike were satisfactorily settled it would be found that the coal situation on the Canadian Pacific Railway would quickly be adjusted'—would show that those in authority believed that the strike situation as it had developed in the mines of the Wellington Colliery Company on Vancouver Island during the preceding months, had an intimate connection with the U.B. R.E. situation. The same opinion was evidently held by the editor of the 'Railway Employees' Journal,' the official organ of the United Brotherhood, as he writes as follows in the issue of March 12:—

Besides the power of the United Brotherhood; besides the power of organized labour throughout Canada, there has been enlisted in the cause a power that is already realized and feared for its method of doing something.

The American Labour Union has thrown its weight into the balance of justice's scales in favour of the United Brotherhood.

On the 6th inst., a telegram was directed to the American Labour Union requesting that the Western Federation of Miners stop handling coal on Vancouver Island for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Within a few hours every member of the powerful Western Federation of Miners in Vancouver had ceased work.

There was no "ahem" or "ahaw" or letters of supplication or such Gomperian tomfoolery about it. As quickly as messages could be flashed over wires, and without a dissenting voice, but with a willingness born only of true fraternal union spirit, the Western Federation of Miners, through the American Labour Union, as a body of reserves rushing to the assistance of their comrades, administered a staggering blow to the octopus that is striving to overthrow the rights of railway men to organize when and how they wish.

Let no member of the United Brotherhood or any railroad man worthy of the name ever forget this act. If anything were lacking to cement the feelings of friendliness which the U.B. of R.E. has entertained for the A.L.U. and its members, this unquestionable display of loyalty has furnished it.

Other issues of the same journal are full of similar references, some of which assert positively that the strikes in the coal mines on Vancouver Island were directly attributable to the influence of the U.B.R.E.

As a matter of fact, the Canadian Pacific Railway was obliged to import 10,000 tons of coal from Japan, to be sure of a supply.

V.—Extensive use of the Boycott.

The Boycott.—It is difficult to assign any limits within which the leaders of the United Brotherhood were prepared to confine the use of the boycott wherever, by any possible way, there seemed to be an opportunity of causing embarrassment to the Railway Company through this means. A few instances, from a great number contained in the correspondence, are cited only as examples to show that few trades or callings could hope to escape the ban which might be put upon them in consequence of possible relationship to the railway company, by reason of what might or might not be proclaimed from time to time as 'scabbing' or 'scab' material.

It has already been seen that the strikes of the freight handlers, longshoremen, teamsters and steamship men were brought about in response to the appeal 'not to handle scab baggage, scab freight, or any other scab material of any kind while this strike is in progress.'

Building and Iron Trades appealed to.

To all engaged in the building trades an appeal was made—

> Not to use lumber, paint, nails or any material of any kind whatsoever that may be handled through the freight sheds during the progress of the strike as it will be all scab material, because billed, booked and entered by scab billers, revisers or expense clerks.

To all in the iron trades appeal was made

> To support us by not handling any scab material transported through the Canadian Pacific Railway local freight station until this matter is settled.

Bakers asked to Refuse Bread.

The Bakers' Union of Vancouver, in response to a general appeal of this kind, replied as follows :—

> The Bakers' Union do most heartily endorse your action, and we do resolve that we will not handle any flour, butter, or any other article shipped over the C.P.R. until the strike is settled.

This offer of assistance was taken up by the strikers, and the agent of the Vancouver executive addressed the following to the Bakers' Union :—

> I am directed to inform you that it is reported that W. D. Muir, baker, Mount Pleasant, has supplied the steamers "Empress of India" and "Princess May" with bread, and we are also informed that said baker is about to haul flour from the C.P.R. delivery track, contrary to union principles. You will be good enough to call the attention of your members to these assertions and advise me what steps are being taken to discountenance this action on the part of the master bakers.

With what consequences this communication was followed will appear elsewhere in a reference to the action of the Bakers' Union in this report.

Steel Girders declared 'Scab Goods.'

The following obtained from the Building Trades Council was sent for publication to the press committee of the U.B.R.E. :—

> A number of steel girders from Ross & Howard's works were delivered by the Pacific Coast Transfer Co.'s teams this morning to a building in course of erection on Granville street next to the Bank of Montreal. The building is being constructed for Parr & Fee, architects, by union labour only. The Pacific Coast Transfer Co. being on the unfair list, these girders cannot go into the building until they have been made fair by being hauled back by union teamsters and re-delivered by them, or by the payment of the fine to the Teamsters' Union equivalent to such haulage. The girders referred to are now labelled 'scab goods' in plain writing.

Merchants in outside Towns asked to Boycott Vancouver.

Some of the appeals appear to have been so exacting in their nature as to have been flatly refused by organisations who would not sacrifice their interests or conceptions of justice to what they evidently regarded as an '*unfair*' request.

The following communication of March 16, sent by the Miners' Union at Silverton, belongs to this class :—

> While we heartily endorse the action of No. 81 in striking for its existence, we do not see how we can consistently urge our merchants to refuse to patronize the wholesale merchants of Vancouver, because they handle goods shipped

by the C.P.R., as we have no other means of transportation than that of the C.P.R.

A more reciprocal feeling is manifested in the following communications which were exchanged about the same time between the New Denver Miners' Union and the Vancouver division of the U.B.R.E. The New Denver Miners' Union writes :

We would inform you that there will be a new citizen in Vancouver from this town, whom it would pay all union men to watch and boycott. He is a scab, and an enemy of organized labour. His name is ———. He comes to open a dry goods store.

Replying to this communication, the officers of the Brotherhood say :

We note your remarks in connection with. . . and will have the matter brought up before the Trades and Labour Council at its next meeting.

Attempts to bring about Sympathetic Strikes in New South Wales.

The following letter sent to the longshoremen at Sydney, in New South Wales, requesting them not to handle freight on the Canadian Pacific Railway ships arriving at that port, will indicate the extent to which the United Brotherhood was prepared to go in the matter of endeavouring to bring about a sympathetic strike and boycott on the part of any body of men who in any way were engaged upon work connected with the business of the Canadian Pacific Railway :—

Vancouver, B.C., March 31, 1903,

To the Secretary,
Wharf Lumpers' Union,
Sidney, N.S.W.

Dear Sir and Brother :

The wharf lumpers ('longshoremen), steamship men, railway freight handlers and other Canadian Pacific Railway employees are on strike in Vancouver, and all freight loaded at this port is handled by blacklegs, or as they are called in this country, 'scabs,' and should not consistently be handled by union men in Australia.

You will readily understand the assistance you could render us by refusing to handle this 'scab' freight, and if the time should come when you will require our assistance you can depend on us to a man.

The enclosed circular will give you an insight into the present status of this fight and you, as union men, will understand that we will not tolerate the attempt on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway to dictate to their employees as to whether they shall organize, and with what organization they shall affiliate.

All the members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees at Vancouver, Revelstoke, Nelson, Calgary and Winnipeg are on strike, also all members of the British Columbia Steamshipmen Society and the International 'Longshoremen of America at this port, and this action on the part of these unions is endorsed by the Trades and Labour Councils at all the affected points, as well as the endorsation, moral and financial, of nearly all branches of organized labour on the continent of North America.

The reports coming in from all points are most encouraging, and the railway business is practically at a standstill, so serious is the position of the company that men are being imported from all points of Canada and the United States and even from England.

We will cable you immediately on the conclusion of this strike, so that you may guard against fictitious messages cabled by the railway and steamship companies.

Signed on behalf of the unions affected.

To this communication were attached the names of the president of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the president of the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society, the president of the Longshoremen's Union, and it was endorsed by the president and secretary of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.

Finally, that no part of the system might escape, Estes, about the end of May, secured from the convention of the American Labour Union at Denver a resolution, denouncing the whole Canadian Pacific Railway as unfair. He also managed to get an appropriation of $500, as a contribution from the American Labour Union to the resources of the members of his Brotherhood on strike, although he asked for $5,000.

VI.—Treatment of Non-Strikers.

Treatment of persons who refused to strike.—Attention has already been directed to the efforts made on the part of the strikers to organize other classes of the company's employees, and of men whose work was in no way connected with the business of the company, with a view of bringing out these men in support of the strikers. As an indication that in pursuing these tactics the Brotherhood was not very particular as to the manner in which new members were admitted to its ranks, the following telegram from Estes at Vancouver to Halton at Montreal, on March 10, may be cited :—

Press reports say 400 clerks Montreal striking. Organize them on any terms.

The most strenuous efforts appear to have been put forth in the direction of intercepting any men brought by the company to fill the places of strikers, or who of their own accord might have sought employment in consequence of the vacancies created by the strike; also to make as miserable as possible the lot of any man who might, in the opinion of the strikers, have come to be regarded as a 'scab.'

Efforts to prevent Men Working.

A member of the order was sent to Seattle to prevent the company from procuring substitutes in that city. Members of the order in Montreal were instructed to inform emigrants of the conditions existing in British Columbia. Advertisements were inserted in the papers throughout the Dominion warning men to keep away from the coast.

An oiler on the steamship Joan received the following intimation from the secretary of the Vancouver division :—

> Strike executive asks you and other two to come out.

Instructions were sent from the same officer in reference to another individual at Nelson, in the following words, by wire:

> Jensen working ; pull him out, by order of Massey [the itinerant executive head from Seattle].

> 'Princess May's crew ordered out, war declared, order out C.P.N. fleet—

were the words sent over the wires from Vancouver as a command to an executive officer of the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society from a fellow officer in Vancouver, when it had been determined that all persons should be brought out on strike.

> Meet 'Mainlander.' I coralled seven, but some escaped me—

was the wire sent from an agent of the Brotherhood in Seattle to the chief executive officer, on March 16, as the report of his zeal and misfortune in this connection.

In Vancouver and other cities affected by the strike, committees of strikers were told off to persuade men to refuse to work for the company. Where men had accepted positions vacated by strikers they were made to suffer as many inconveniences as possible. Efforts were made to prevent them from getting accommodation in hotels and boarding houses. An effort was made to organize the waitresses in the Canadian Pacific Railway hotel at Revelstoke, so that they would not serve the 'scabs.' Merchants were urged in some cases to refuse to supply them with goods. Their names were put, together with names of persons who had declined to quit work, in a blacklist, which was published in certain labour papers and other periodicals. The oath which had been administered to members of the organization was brought to the attention of those who wished to withdraw as a solemn obligation which they were forced to respect, and men who returned to work without permission of the union were referred to in circular communications, which were sent to different parts of the country, as having 'forfeited all rights to the respect of their fellow men, and not deserving of the least sympathy.'

'Scabs' Molested.

The following may be quoted from communications which passed between executive officers of different divisions. The officer at Nelson writes as follows :—

> We expect a number of would-be scabs in by to-night's train from Vancouver, but our picket is all set for them and will attend to them. This committee (picket) is doing good work, and has been instrumental in having the majority of the scabs ejected from their boarding houses and otherwise making it unpleasant for them.
>
> A man went to Eholt to scab. He remained there one day, then returned to Nelson on account of his not being able to get anything to eat or a place to sleep. He has since been given employment by the company here, and has already been told to get out of two boarding houses here.

Calgary division is advised as follows by the Vancouver division :—

> In connection with that scab working in the baggage department, use every effort to get him away. Get after the place that supplies him with grub, and induce them to shut off the supply. If he takes his meals at the station eating house get the girls after him. That course of action is working well in Revelstoke, and the lives of scabs at that point are made doubly miserable.

Winnipeg division writes as follows :—

> We have dropped our pickets, and have put on a system of paid specials who put in half

time. They are in charge of a chief special. These men, with additional assistance, follow all scabs that have the nerve to board down town, report to a special committee who interview the landladies with a view of getting these scabs out of their boarding houses. We have been very successful along these lines, and intend to bring the name of scab home to everyone of them.

In a circular letter of May 1, addressed to all officers and members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees in North America, the following appears :—

The strike situation at Vancouver, Revelstoke and Winnipeg remains about the same as at last writing. At Vancouver a number of scabs seem to have met with accidents in some unaccountable maner.

If they receive them whilst at work they must surely be very awkward and unaccustomed to the work they are doing, for the men whose places they are attempting to fill, were never seen with bandaged heads or black eyes.

Permission to 'Scabs' granted on occasions.

It must not be supposed, however, that it was not possible for a man to 'scab' with the permission of the division. On March 10 a permit was issued under the seal of the United Brotherhood, allowing two train baggagemen, who had joined on February 19, to follow their calling during the strike, until such time as the same was cancelled by order of the division. The object doubtless was to avoid a collision with the Order of Railway Trainmen, to which these men also belonged, and with which the company had an agreement.

Dispensation from the pains and penalties of scabbing was also granted to the crew of the 'Aorange,' to enable them to handle a shipment of frozen meat. 'Scab' permits were also issued to team drivers on special occasions during the strike.

The following permit was issued to one John Lane, a member of the crew of the 'Charmer' :—

John Lane, Esq.,
SS. 'Charmer,' at Vancouver.

Dear Sir,—This will be authority granting you the right to continue at work on the SS. 'Charmer,' and will be effective until cancelled and withdrawn.

(Sgd.) J. TURNBULL,
For Executive Committee.

Approved.
(Sgd.) GEO. ESTES,
President.

On the same date Lane was authorized by the same authority to 'organize for the U.B.R.E. Vancouver Division 81.'

It must also be noted that, according to Estes, there are 'scab' unions, and the effect of the declaration by the American Labour Union that the whole Canadian Pacific Railway was unfair is, of course, to stigmatize all the existing railway unions who have all disregarded the declaration, as scab unions.

All of which goes to show that the term 'scab' is of elastic signification.

Attitude of other Railroad Brotherhoods toward the U. B. R. E.

The attitude of the several existing railway organizations towards the Brotherhood in its conflict with the Canadian Pacific Railway is important as illustrating the difference between methods pursued by legitimate and responsible unions in the matter of dealing with their employers, and the purposes and method of working pursued by an organization like the U.B.R.E. Although urgent appeals were made by the Brotherhood to all of the several railway organizations, as the Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, Railway Trainmen, Conductors, Telegraphers, and Maintenance-of-way men, for their co-operation and assistance, it does not appear that the United Brotherhood received a single cent from the local lodges or members of any of these organizations. In fact there is direct evidence to show that as an organization it was discountenanced from the outset by the several existing orders of railway employees.

The following extract taken from the 'Advance Advocate,' the official organ of the Maintenance-of-way Employees, published monthly at St. Louis, Mo., contained in the April number of that publication, may be taken as giving an epitome of the views entertained by the majority of members of the several class organizations of the United Brotherhood and its president, as well as their estimation of the purposes for which it was created, and its likelihood

of future success. The Maintenance-of-way employees were among the last of the several classes of railway employees to become organized into a body of their own. The extract from the article is as follows :—

In a recent address in San Francisco, Cal.; one Estes, who is president of a mixed organization of railway employees which has attracted some attention on the Pacific coast, stated that 'no effort had ever been made to organize the trackmen' until the task was undertaken by the organization he represents. Mr. Estes knew that he was stating a falsehood at the time, for he knew of the existence of the Trackmen's Brotherhood at the time when he was fighting hard to have his ambitions recognized, and to have himself elected president of the O.R.T., but since those who know him best decided that he was not the man to lead the hopes and to preside over the destinies of the 'men of the key,' and turned him down very coldly in that organization, and since none of the other established railway organizations saw fit to take up Mr. Estes and his grievances, he decided he would start a little organization of his own, not so much for the good he might do to the toiling thousands in the railway service, as for the purpose of securing funds from them to carry out his work of retaliation against those who failed to see and recognize his greatness. If Mr. Estes thinks it will be anything to his advantage to utter such palpable falsehoods as the one above referred to, he has placed a different estimate upon the character and intelligence of men in the railway service to that which has been held by the real leaders of organized labour. Men in the railway service who have shown themselves to have the intelligence to get together, the determination to stick together, and the courage to fight together for improved conditions, prefer to remain in their class organizations which have shown ability to secure results. Many of these men remember with sorrow their previous connection with general organizations like the K. of L. and the A.R.U., which failed miserably in their efforts to hasten the millenium, and they feel that it is only a question of time—and a short time at that—when the U.B. will follow the K. of L. and the A.R.U. to the shades of the bone-yard. No permanent good results can come to labour through an organization whose principal mission is to disorganize established unions.

Opinions expressed in Journals of Class Organizations.

A circular printed for general distribution and addressed to 'Members of properly constituted and recognized unions,' appeared at the time of the strike in Vancouver. It contained extracts from editorials in some of the journals of the regular orders, and the following among other references may be quoted as further illustrating the estimation in which the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees is held by the class orders :—

The U.B.R.E. has appealed to the trades organizations of Canada for sympathy. Naturally they have to, for the other railway organizations recognize the enmity of this organization pirate in the same manner they would the enmity of an unfriendly corporation. There is no friendship, no sympathy for it, for it is recognized as the agent of disruption and disintegration and nothing less than an attempt to destroy what has been done by the older organizations.

The officers have gone into Canada and lied deliberately to bolster up their organization. They have intimated that they have secured the schedules for train and engine service on the Southern Pacific lines, and the statements are false, for those schedules are made with the older organizations. They have paraded the fact that they destroyed the Southern Pacific relief plan, and they lied out of the whole cloth when they said so. At the time the Southern Pacific relief plan was placed before the men there was no U.B.R.E., and the old organizations, the insurance fraternities, and the people of the coast are united against it, and it was killed by their influence. The U.B.R.E. had nothing whatever to do with it, it had not even been started, yet it has gone into Canada preaching its success and leading the railway employees into trouble.

In the United States the U.B.R.E. movement has fizzled down to the unorganized trades, for the men in the train and engine service understand that this movement is simply another American railway union, with its loud sounding pretenses, its traitors, who have violated their obligations to their organizations, its destroyers of unionism, its place hunters and impractical schemers, that may cause a little flurry of excitement for a time, destroy what has been done in some instances and leave wreck and ruin in its train.

As far as the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is concerned, there will be no false sentiment in dealing with it. Wherever it shows itself interfering with the work of the organization right there it will meet the opposition of the brotherhood in a way that will not be conducive to its organization peace of mind. The 'Journal' dislikes to be compelled to take this position, because quarrels between labour organizations seldom do much good. But this has been forced upon us, and there will be no mistaken feelings of delicacy in meeting the question wherever it arises. It was organized by discontents, office hunters and enemies to the labour oragnizations that have accomplished the greatest work that labour organization has to its credit. We will oppose every action on their part that threatens our organization. There will be no pandering to sickly sentiment that calls for 'glad hands' and brotherly feelings, but the traitors who violate the rights and laws of the brotherhood and expect that appeals made in the name of unionism will be heard, until they have wrought their purpose, will be turned down hard.

The freight handlers' strike in Chicago, and the sympathetic strike of the teamsters is another case in point that should prove to every member of a labour organization the fallacy of the sympathetic strike as the means of adjusting disturbed labour conditions.

Estes' opinion of other Railway Organizations.

That such are the opinions held by the regular unions of railway employees of the

United Brotherhood is not to be wondered at in view of the manner in which these unions have been characterized by the president and members of the United Brotherhood at different times. Speaking at a mass meeting in Vancouver during the course of the strike, President Estes is reported in an official account prepared by U.B.R.E. officials, to have said :—

> There are orders and orders, religions and religions, unions and uuions, some so constituted that they cannot carry out the true laws of unionism. This, he (the speaker) had practiced at the start and this had come true.
>
> These orders were a curse to railway employees, because they were under the control of capital. These truths might hurt, he knew that, and the men might hate him for making such statements—It was his duty to speak plain—he could not help it—his statements were true. Class orders and contracts make men scab ; one cannot get away from that. The recent ruling of the Trades and Labour Council hurt, he would sooner see men scab without a contract than with one, because with one it made the action appear to be premeditated. One is simply forced into it, and the only solution was to get out of such an order.

Blacksmiths' International Union refuses to Sanction Strike at Revelstoke.

A number of men who were on strike at Revelstoke were members of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, which order had, at that time, an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway covering the terms and conditions of employment of its members in the shops at Revelstoke. They had, however, become members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees as well. When the latter went on strike there at once arose a conflict of jurisdiction as between these two orders, the executive officers of the Blacksmiths' Union taking the ground that no members of a local union belonging to the International order had any right to violate a contract which they had with their employers.

As soon as it was brought to the notice of the headquarters executive of the Blacksmiths' Union at Moline, Illinois, that the local at Revelstoke had gone out in violation of its contract, a member of the executive board came to Revelstoke, investigated the matter, and ordered the men back to work immediately, on penalty, if they refused, of being expelled from the union. This action on the part of the member of the executive was reinforced by messages from headquarters stating that the men 'must religiously observe agreement with company.' The men thereupon returned to work.

The U.B.R. refuses to allow Revelstoke Strikers to return to work.

When these matters were first considered by the Brotherhood, Estes, in a letter to Mr. Marpole, of the 5th March, says:

> We regret we cannot authorize the machinists at Revelstoke to return to work, as until the whole go back they would have to work with non-union labour, which they will not do.

The next day Forrest, at Revelstoke, was informed as follows by the Vancouver division :—

> As advised Brother Inches, a machinist by the name of Dunn left here yesterday at the request of the C. P. R., with the intention of prevailing upon the machinists at that point to work. Brother Estes won't permit this. You can understand the disadvantage we would be under were they to return to work.

In a letter of March 9 to the agent of the division at Revelstoke from the agent of the Vancouver division, the latter says:

> Brother Estes has instructed me to reply to your letter of March 7, which, owing to press of business he is unable to undertake. I am, however, directed to say that under no circumstances will the machinists be permitted to return to work at Revelstoke until we win the fight.

Estes' communication from Victoria to Halton at Vancouver on the 23rd of March, after the machinists at Revelstoke had returned to work, is rather characteristic. Referring to this matter, he says :—

> Your telegram of yesterday received. I will do the best I can on the machinists' proposition, but the result has been just as I expected, and just as it always is in cases where 'class' organizations are concerned. We must fight the battle without the Revelstoke machinists, and fight it we will, and win, if our other men stand firm . . . . . Had I been free here the machinists would never have returned to work at Revelstoke.

Boilermakers' International Union refuses to Sanction Strike at Vancouver.

A strong effort was made by the United Brotherhood to have the machinists and boilermakers in Vancouver, as well as at

Revelstoke, come out on strike. To place his lodge on a sure footing in the matter, the secretary of the local of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders at Vancouver wrote to headquarters at Kansas City, explaining the situation to the executive board there. The following reply, received by the secretary from the grand president, speaks for itself:

Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America.
Kansas City, Kas., April 11, 1903.

J. H. Watson, Esq.,
Cor. Sec., L. No. 194,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir and Brother,— . . . . . .

Now, in regard to the boilermakers working on the Canadian Pacific Railway, will say, that under no consideration will we allow any of our members to violate a contract, and if any of the men attach themselves to any dual organization, or go out in sympathy with any other organization and violate their contract, they will immediately annul their card, and a lodge that will encourage them to do so, we will call in their charter. We appreciate the sanctity of a contract, and if we do not live up to contracts, in a very short time the employers will refuse to make any with us. I hope you will so notify those members, as you can rest assured that we will do just as stated in this letter.

With best wishes and regards, I remain,
Yours fraternally,
(Signed) JOHN McNEIL,
G. P. O.

The jurisdiction of the Vancouver local of this Brotherhood extended as far as Revelstoke. A member having gone out at that point, he was fined $25 by the union for violation of its rules.

Instances of Interference on part of Officers of Unions in United States.

It is to be regretted that these instances cannot be cited as without exception on behalf of international bodies, in the matter of their regard for the sacredness of contract between members and their employers. The action of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers two years previous, in regard to a contract between its members in Victoria and the Albion Iron Works, which came to the attention of the Commission at its sittings in Victoria, and the action taken by the International Bakers and Confectioners' Union during the present strike at Vancouver, show a serious lack of appreciation of the responsibilities of executive heads, and an unwarrantable interference in matters of local concern.

The Case of the 'Garonne' Contract.

In March, 1901, a contract was entered into by the Albion Iron Works Company of Victoria with Frank Waterhouse of Seattle, for the repairing of a ship, the 'Garonne,' of which he was the owner. The contract had originally been given to the firm, Moran Bros., of Seattle, but owing to their men in the moulding and machine department having gone on strike for higher wages, Moran Bros. were unable to complete the contract. In order to have the work completed in time, Waterhouse arranged that Moran Bros. were to give up the contract, and a new contract was to be entered into with the Albion Iron Works Company. Before accepting this contract, B. Seabrooke, at that time manager of the Albion Iron Works, called a meeting of the Boilermakers' Union of Victoria, of which the men in his employ were members, showed them the total correspondence in regard to the matter, and left it to them to say whether or not the Albion Iron Works might take the contract. They said that it would be all right, and agreed to work on the ship when it was brought over. Seabrooke thereupon drew up a telegram, which was submitted to the union, and approved by it. It was addressed to Waterhouse at Seattle, and was to the effect that Seabrooke could take the contract, and would leave that night for Seattle. After arrival there a contract was entered into with Waterhouse, a condition of which was that in the event of it turning out that the Albion Iron Works could not complete the contract on account of any trouble with its union boilermakers, the company should pay the expenses of the ship both ways. On the expenses being guaranteed the contract was closed. No contract of any kind was made with Moran Bros., the dealings of the Albion Iron Works Company being entirely with Waterhouse. The amount involved in the contract was estimated at between $30,000 and $35,000.

The Seattle Union.

A committee of boiler-makers from Seattle came to Victoria on the same boat by which Seabrooke returned. He did not know that they were a committee, but thought they were boiler-makers coming over to get work on the boat. On the following morning (the 'Garonne' having arrived late that night), when repairs were started, the boiler-makers refused to work. The committee which had come over from Seattle had held a meeting with the boiler-makers, and claimed that the job was an unfair one, and would not allow them to go to work. The machinists and other trades took hold of the work without asking a question, but the boiler-makers refused.

At the time Seabrooke had first consulted with his men only the machinists were on strike at Seattle, and not the boiler-makers, but before he left Seattle with the ship, the boiler-makers in Seattle had gone out. When he returned he called the men together and told them that he would not ask them to carry out the contract on the wages first agreed upon, but that he would give them what was being demanded by the men in Seattle. The boiler-makers had given him notice some time previously that they would go out on a certain date if better terms were not granted them. These terms were conceded, and they promised Seabrooke at the meeting that afternoon that they would go to work the next morning. This was before they had any interview with the Seattle committee. When asked on the following morning why they would not go to work, the men stated that they could not, owing to instructions from the committee which had come over from Seattle. The committee had informed them that the Seattle boiler-makers regarded the job as 'unfair'; that they, as well as the machinists, had had trouble with their employers. After having had several meetings with the boiler-makers and being unable to effect a satisfactory arrangement, Seabrooke was obliged to take the other men off the ship and send her back to Seattle, notwithstanding that between $300 and $400 worth of work had been done. The total loss to the firm in consequence of its undertaking to pay the expenses of the ship both ways in the event of the contract not being carried out, and of the loss of the work which had been partly performed, was about $1,250. The local union offered to reimburse the company. They regretted their action, but claimed that it was against the rules of the international union to work on the ship.

Losses to Company and Men in consequence.

There were several other jobs which might have been secured, but the company was obliged to reject them. The company estimated that in consequence of this incident, over $100,000 worth of work was lost to Victoria, of which about 75 per cent would have gone to workmen in their employ as wages.

The manager of the Albion Iron Works interviewed not only his own men, but also the committee from Seattle, at the time of this occurrence. At these interviews one of the members of the Seattle committee did most of the talking, and as far as the manager was able to judge, the difficulty could have been got over but for this individual.

The president of the local boiler-makers' union at Victoria agreed in substance with Seabrooke's statement of the facts, but his idea seemed to be that the union had entered into the agreement on the footing that there would be no trouble between the boiler-makers at Seattle and their employers. However this may be, the president stated that even after the Seattle committee had conversed with them, they were prepared to go on with the work if the consent of the executive board at Kansas City could be obtained. In his evidence this witness said :

> We asked the lodge at Kansas by telegram what to do, explained as far as we could the facts of the case ; that the Seattle men claimed it would assist them ; that we had given our promise to do the work, and that we were willing to do the work if we could get the consent

of the Supreme Lodge. The nature of the reply was that we were not to work on the job on account of the Seattle union—we were to work in conjunction with Seattle.

The witness explained that had the work been gone on with, notwithstanding that all conditions asked for by the men in Seattle had been granted by the Victoria firm, the charter of the Victoria lodge might have been taken away, and its members declared 'scabs' and their names so posted all over the continent of America.

Action of Vancouver Bakers' Union at instance of U. B. R. E.

Muir, the baker, referred to in the communication quoted from the U.B.R.E. officers to the Bakers' Union in Vancouver, and certain of his employees, testified before the Commission as to the course pursued by the Bakers' Union in consequence of their decision to assist the strikers, and its effect upon them. Muir said that he received a communication from the secretary of the Bakers' Union, requesting him not to supply the 'Princess May' with bread. When he refused to do this, on the ground that he had been supplying bread for two years to the C.P.N. steamers, he received word that his shop would be put on the unfair list, and his employees, to the number of eight, who were members of the union, were ordered out on strike. Six of the men refused to obey the order of the union and were expelled. Two left his employ. As a further consequence of his refusal to stop supplying bread to the 'Princess May,' several men quit buying bread from him, and an effort was made to induce others to follow their example. In his evidence on this point, Muir said: 'At the time six men were taken out of my shop. Several men belonging to the Bakers' Union went to a lot of places in the city, grocery stores, hotels, restaurants and other places, and solicited them to quit buying bread from me.' As a consequence of this action some of the restaurants stopped buying his bread, and he lost the custom of forty three private houses.

As a further evidence of the manner in which his business was embarrassed in consequence of the action of the strikers, Muir gave the following: 'I had a carload of flour consigned to me, and as the teamsters were on strike I could not get it delivered. I had to use the wholesale warehouse, have the flour put in there, and get it delivered from there .... Why I had to take the flour from the wholesale house was because my union men would not take it if it was hauled by non-union teamsters. I had to do this way to get the union to handle it. They would take it from the sidewalk, but not from the track. I sent one of my men up and we brought it through this wholesale grocery.' That disinfected it.

It should be noted in this connection that Muir's shop had been a union shop for some time, and that he had a written contract with the Journeymen Bakers' Union, which was to stand good until the 1st of July. As a consequence of the breach of contract on the part of the union, and their action towards him, Muir declared that his shop would be a non-union shop in the future.

Union Principles and Constitution Violated.

George Nelson, a baker in Muir's employ, testified that at the time the appeal was made to the union the bakers in Muir's employ should be called out on sympathetic strike, he wrote to the headquarters of the union at Cleveland, asking whether the local union, of which he was a member and officer, could order out on strike when his employer was acting up to his agreement with the union as to wages and hours. For having written to headquarters of his own initiative Nelson was fined $25, and having refused to pay his fine was expelled from the union. This was two days before the six other bakers in Muir's shop refused to go out on strike on the orders of the union, and were also expelled. The Bakers' Journal of May 23, inserting the names of all these men, contained the following notice :—

The following men are expelled from Union 46, Vancouver, B.C., for scabbing in Muir's shop of this city. [Names given].

By order of the union,
MURDO MacLEAN,
2160 Westminster Avenue, Vancouver.

The constitution of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union, of which Vancouver Union No. 46 was a local, contains the following, as Article 9 (that part of the constitution which deals with the question of strikes):

Section 1. In case of difficulties between employees and employers it becomes the duty of local unions to prevent strikes as much as possible by attempting to settle such difficulties in a peaceful way. Only in the event that all attempts at a peaceful settlement shall prove of no avail, or if the demands of the employers should be beneath the dignity of the employees and contrary to the principles of unionists, a strike shall be resorted to.

Section 4. Strikes can only be declared when three-fourths of the members in good standing vote in favour thereof. The same vote is required to declare a strike ended.

Section 8. No strikes shall be decided upon unless every member has been invited in writing or personally by an officer of the union to attend the meeting where it is to be acted upon.

In his evidence as to the manner in which this strike had been declared, Nelson said that written notices were not given to anyone in the shop in which he was employed, and that the strike was declared by less than a two-thirds vote.

Strike of U. B. R. E. conducted mostly by Funds from United States.

It is rather remarkable that during the whole of its struggle, the aid given to the Brotherhood by Canadian unions was comparatively insignificant. The strikers were successful in obtaining an endorsation of their actions from a number of Canadian unions, and even from the Trades and Labour Councils of a few cities, but most of the financial assistance came from unions in the United States affiliated with the American Labour Union. The manner in which some of these appeals were made is interesting, as revealing the way in which Americans were induced to render assistance to the Brotherhood at this time. Exhibit No. 37, filed with the Commission, is a circular addressed—'To all unions affiliated with the American Labour Union.' It is printed on paper intended to represent the official letter paper of the Brotherhood—

United Brotherhood of Railway Employees,
General Offices,
210-211, 573-574 Parrot Building,
San Francisco, Cal.

appears at the top to the left. The circular is signed—

Yours for industrial unionism,
GEO. ESTES,
President, U.B.R.E.

Estes being in Canada at the time, reference is made to this country at the head of the circular in these words, to the right—

Executive Office,
President's Headquarters in the Field,
Vancouver, B.C., March 27, 1903.

The circular in the lower left-hand corner has the following—

Headquarters American Labour Union,
Butte, Montana, March 31st, 1903.

We approve and endorse the above appeal.

(Sgd.) CLARENCE SMITH,
Sec'y. A.L.U.

DANIEL McDONALD,
President A.L.U.

The circular itself, after giving an account of the situation, in terms which are very exaggerated and misleading, concludes as follows :—

To win this fight we must have all the financial help possible and as quickly as possible, and we urgently appeal to all unions affiliated with the A. L. U., whose principles we believe in and uphold, to send us financial aid in as large amounts as possible, and to continue aiding us until the fight is won.

Numbers concerned in Strike and Affected by Settlement.

According to the statement of the Brotherhood's counsel before the Commission there were at the time of its sittings in Vancouver, about 1,000 employees in all on strike ; this included Longshoremen, Teamsters, Steamshipmen and members of the U.B.R.E. at different points. The following statement put in by the company

indicates the number of the latter whose places had not been filled at the time :—

Vancouver—		
General freight office..	5	
Supt. telegraphs office..	10	
General superintendent's office..	1	
General superintendent's accounting department..	12	
Passenger department (depot ticket office)..	2	
Stores department..	13	
Baggage department..	4	
Freight office..	127	
Mechanical department..	23	
		197
New Westminster—		
Operating department..		3
Revelstoke—		
Operating department..	7	
Mechanical department..	58	
		65
Golden..		1
Field..		1
Nelson—		
Mechanical department..	6	
Operating department..	17	
		23
Rossland..		3
Greenwood..		1
		294

All these strikes were declared at an end in consequence of the agreement arrived at during the sittings of the Commission.

CHAP. III—DISPUTES IN THE COAL MINES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA DURING 1903.

THE coal mining properties of importance operated in British Columbia during the present year are the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie, Morissey and Michel, situate in East Kootenay ; and the mines of the Wellington Colliery Company at Extension and Union, and the mines of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo on Vancouver Island. It is a singular fact that since the commencement of the year there has been a strike in every one of these camps, and in all, without exception, local unions of the Western Federation of Miners have been concerned.

Strike of Employees of Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie, Morissey and Michel.

The first of these strikes was the strike of the miners in the employ of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, where the main question at the outset was one of recognition of a district union comprised of representatives from the local lodges of the Western Federation at Fernie, Michel and Morissey. This strike was commenced on February 11, and lasted until March 31 ; it involved in all about 1,500 employees.

Strike of Employees of Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo.

The second strike was that of the coal miners in the employ of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo, who were members of the Nanaimo Miners' Union No. 177, of the Western Federation of Miners. This strike commenced on February 16, and was terminated on the 26th of the same month. The cause of the dispute was the withdrawal by the company of an allowance of 25 cents per day, which had been paid to miners working with safety lamps, on the introduction of an improved and more costly lamp. On the restoration of the allowance the men resumed work. Between 600 and 700 employees were affected by this strike.

Strikes of Employees of Wellington Colliery Company at Ladysmith and Union.

The third strike was that of the employees of the Wellington Colliery Company at Ladysmith, which commenced on March 12, and as the result of which the mines of the company at Extension were closed, and remained closed until July 3. About 800 employees were immediately affected by this strike. The last strike occurred in the mines of the same company at Union on the 2nd of May. Between 300 and 400 miners have been affected by that strike, which is still unsettled.

Investigation of these Disputes.

It was our intention to inquire fully into the causes and circumstances of all these strikes, but owing to the limited time at the disposal of the Commission it was found impossible to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the strike of the several mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. In view, however, of the fact that this strike was made the subject of a special investigation by a conciliation committee constituted under the auspices of the Provincial Mining Association of British Columbia, and that operations had been resumed before the Commission was appointed, the omission of more than a passing reference to it in this report is not as important as it might have been had the dispute not been settled, and its main features already disclosed to the public through authoritative sources.

The strike of the employees of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo was investi-

gated by the Commission, and an account both of its causes and of the settlement will be found in the evidence taken at Nanaimo, which is submitted with this report. In view of the larger issues which came to the attention of the Commission in its investigation of the strikes at Ladysmith and Union, and because there did not appear to be any difference of opinion between the parties as to the nature and cause of this dispute, which was of short duration and not far-reaching in its effects, it has not appeared to us necessary to make more than mention of the fact of its occurrence.

Strikes at Ladysmith and Union specially important.

The strikes at Ladysmith and Union, on the other hand, have been of a most serious nature, both as regards the way in which they were brought about, and the great inconvenience and loss which they have caused to the people of Vancouver Island in particular, and the province in general. The strike at Ladysmith having been in existence for seven weeks at the time the Commission commenced the inquiry, we felt it expedient to make this strike the first subject of investigation. The strike at Union commenced only a day or two before the Commission began hearing evidence in regard to the strike at Ladysmith.

The Extension mines are about 12 miles distant from the town of Ladysmith. Mining operations were commenced at this place about six years ago, shortly after which a number of houses were built by the miners, and a small mining town established there. Owing to the orders of the president of the Wellington Colliery Company, the miners at Extension were compelled to give up residing at the mines, and take up their residence in the town of Ladysmith. It is now over a year since most of the miners who at one time might have resided at Extension have had their homes at Ladysmith. This separation of the places of work and residence is apt to give rise to some confusion unless it is borne in mind that when Ladysmith miners are referred to, what is meant, in reality, are the miners who work at Extension and reside at Ladysmith. A similar confusion is apt to arise in speaking of Union and Cumberland. The two places are situated side by side, separated only by an imaginary line, and both are sometimes referred to under one designation, as Comox, which is the name of the electoral district in which they are situate. Where, therefore, reference is made to either Cumberland or Union, or the mines at Cumberland or Union, this interchangeability of names should be kept in mind.

CHAP. IV—THE STRIKE AT LADYSMITH.

ON Sunday, March 8, a mass meeting of the Extension Miners was held at Ladysmith. Between 300 and 400 of the company's employees were present. James Pritchard and Samuel Mottishaw, sr., two Extension miners, were chosen respectively as chairman and secretary of the meeting. The notice calling the meeting, which was not signed, and did not state any object, had been put up on the day previous at the Post Office at Ladysmith. According to the minutes of this meeting, as filed with the Commission, and the evidence of the witnesses who testified in regard to it, the chairman first explained that the meeting had been called with a view of asking for an advance of 15 per cent in wages. The subject was left open to the meeting, and the question of sending a deputation to James Dunsmuir, the president of the Wellington Colliery Company, discussed. It was suggested in opposition to this that the employees should first form themselves into an organization, but that in view of the attitude of the company towards unions in the past, it would be useless to form a local organization. A motion was then put to the meeting that 'the demand of a 15 per cent increase be waived, and that, instead, the men organize in the Western Federation of Miners.' It was urged by those who supported this motion that the Western Federation was a numerous and powerful body and that it could be counted on for financial support in the event of the local union encountering difficulties with the company. An amendment that a secret ballot should be taken on the subject was proposed and carried, but after considerable argument and discussion was withdrawn, and the question as to whether or not a local union of the Western Federation should be formed was decided by a show of hands. The minutes record the result of this vote as unanimous, but from the evidence of certain witnesses who were present it would appear that few had voted against the proposal. The secretary was instructed to notify James A. Baker, the Canadian organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, as quickly as possible, to form a branch of that organization at Ladysmith, and a motion was carried that those present would agree to stand by any miner who might be discharged by the company through taking steps to join the Western Federation of Miners.

Ladysmith Miners decide to join W. F. of M., March 8.

Mottishaw left Ladysmith on the first train for Nanaimo, and after a conversation with Thomas Shenton, the secretary of the Nanaimo union, the following telegram was sent to Baker :—

> Urgent request for your presence ; come to Nanaimo if possible immediately.

This telegram was not signed by Mottishaw, the secretary of the Ladysmith meeting, but by Shenton.

On Tuesday, March 10, Pritchard and Mottishaw, the president and secretary of the Ladysmith meeting on the Sunday previous, were discharged, also two other miners, S. K. Mottishaw, jr., and Robert Bell. No reason was given for their summary dismissal, but as all four had been prominent in connection with the Sunday meeting, there was no doubt in the mind of anyone concerned as to the cause. On the same day an official notice was posted by the Wellington Colliery Company at the mines and the depot, stating that on April 1 the mines would be closed, and notifying the men to take out their tools on that date. No reason was stated in the notice why the company has decided on this course of action.

Strike declared at Ladysmith on March 12.

A mass meeting of the miners and mine labourers was immediately called for the following Thursday, the 12th of March. At this meeting, which was held at Ladysmith in the morning, the dismissal of Pritchard, Bell and the two Mottishaws was announced, and a motion carried that the meeting reaffirm its adherence to the resolution of March 8, wherein it had been decided to stand by any man who might be discharged because of having taken part in the meeting on that day. It was then moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to write Mr. Dunsmuir in regard to reinstating the men who had been discharged. In amendment to this motion it was proposed that a committee be appointed to interview Mr. Dunsmuir on the matter. Finally, an amendment to the amendment was moved and subsequently carried, as follows : 'That we stay as we are until Mr. Baker arrives and organizes us as a branch of the Western Federation of Miners, before we approach the company with regard to reinstating men that were discharged.'

Abiding by the terms of this resolution, the men did not return to work, and it became necessary for the company to close up the mines. It was claimed by some of the witnesses who testified before the Commission that as the company had posted the notice requiring the miners to take out their tools on April 1, and had discharged persons who had been prominent at the meeting at which it was decided to organize a branch of the Western Federation of Miners, the cessation of work which ensued was in the nature of a lock-out rather than a strike. In view, however, of the fact that events might have transpired in the interval which would have caused the company to alter its decision as to the closing of the mines of April 1 ; and the fact that the quitting of work was in consequence of a resolution passed by the miners themselves, and voluntarily adhered to by them, it would appear that the *status quo* was altered of their own initiative, and that their collective action in quitting work under the circumstances constituted a strike.

There were, at the time the strike was declared, about 800 employees in the mines at Extension, all of whom became involved in the strike.

Local Organization of W. F. of M. formed March 15.

On Sunday, the 15th of March, Baker arrived at Ladysmith. A meeting of the miners was held that day, and a local branch of the Western Federation of Miners, known as 'Enterprise Union, No. 181,' was formed. It was stated before the Commission by officers of the union that about 600 miners and miners' helpers had joined at the outset, and about 200 more in the course of the following weeks. Some of the witnesses testified to having joined, not from any particular desire to become members of the Western Federation, but simply because they wished to have a voice in any collective action which might be taken by the union whereby their interests might be affected.

The events, as here recorded, considered by themselves, and irrespective of other incidents and happenings at the time, are calculated to give the impression that the strike at Ladysmith was the spontaneous expression on the part of the miners in the Extension camp of their determination to have an organization, through the agency of which they might be able to obtain an increase in the existing rates of remuneration. Such, undoubtedly, was the impression created in the minds of many of the miners, and of a large section of the public as well. In view, however, of the facts disclosed in the evidence taken by the Commission, and the nature of the testimony given by certain of the witnesses, we are of the opinion that the true inwardness of the Ladysmith strike cannot be rightly understood apart from its relation to other industrial disturbances existing at the time, and particularly to the strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees at Vancouver.

Relation of Miners' Strike at Ladysmith to Strike of U.B.R.E. at Vancouver.

As already described the strike of the United Brotherhood was declared on February 27, and involved, in the first instance, clerks, officemen, baggagemen, and men in stores among the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver. It was followed by strikes of freight-handlers, longshoremen and steamshipmen on March 4. On this day the following telegram, already quoted, was sent by George Estes, the president of the United Brotherhood, from Vancouver, to Clarence Smith, secretary of the American Labour Union at Butte, Montana :—

Vancouver, B.C., March 4, 1903.

Clarence Smith,
Secretary American Labour Union,
Butte, Montana.

Strike spreading—Revelstoke out—'Longshoremen struck here to-day. Please have Western Federation Miners refuse to allow coal loaded on cars, steamboats, ships or hulks at Ladysmith, Union or other points on Vancouver Island, for Vancouver. This to prevent Canadian Pacific getting coal. Rush orders by wire—Don't fail—Fight for life—Answer.

GEO. ESTES.

On the day following, March 5, Estes received the following reply from W. D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver :—

Denver, Col., March 5, 1903.

Geo. Estes,
Vancouver, B.C.

Have complied with your request. Notified union at Nanaimo.

WM. D. HAYWOOD.

Relation of American Labour Union at Butte, Mon., to the U. B. R. E. and W. F. of M.

The affiliated relations of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labour Union are of the first importance in considering the significance of the telegram sent by Estes, and the reply received. The American Labour Union was formed at Salt Lake City, Utah, in May, 1895. It is a delegate body, and holds annual conventions, to which affiliated bodies send representatives. The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and the Western Federation of Miners, are international labour organizations, which grant charters to local unions, and each of these bodies is affiliated with the American Labour Union. The preamble to the constitution of the American Labour Union states that the organization is formed for the purpose of 'concentrating energies and consolidating the labour forces,' and the constitution itself gives to the executive board, which is appointed at the convention, full power to direct the working of the union between conventions. The headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees are at San Francisco, California; the headquarters of the American Labour Union at Butte, Montana; and the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver, Colorado. From the fact that the telegram sent by Estes to the secretary of theAmerican Labour Union at Butte was replied to by the secretary of the Western Federation at Denver, it is evident that its contents were immediately communicated by some person at Butte to some person at Denver. The wording of Estes' telegram—'Please have Western Federation refuse to allow coal loaded on Vancouver Island....this to prevent Canadian Pacific getting coal...fight for life'—would indicate pretty clearly by what it leaves unsaid, no less than by the nature of the request made, and the reasons given, that there existed a vital connection between the workings of the three organizations, and that there was an understanding between the American Labour Union and both the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the Western Federation of Miners whereby the three were to act in conjunction in the event of either of the latter requiring the aid of the other. The actual occurrences are the demonstration that such was the case.*

* For further account of relations existing between officers of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the Western Federation of Miners, see particulars in connection with the strike at Union, at pages 50 and 51.

United Action of American Organizations to bring about Strikes in Canada.

Informed by the American Labour Union that it is the desire of the members of the Brotherhood on strike at Vancouver that the coal supply to the railway from Vancouver Island should be stopped within twenty-four hours the secretary of the Western Federation wires to the president of the Brotherhood: 'Have complied with your request. Notified union at Nanimo.'

The union at Nanaimo, referred to in the telegram, in Miners' Union No. 177, of the Western Federation of Miners, which obtained its charter from the Federation in December, 1902. It was the only union on Vancouver Island which, at the time, was affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners, and the only union existing in any of the coal mines on the island. The telegram sent to this union, referred to in the telegram of the secretary of the Western Federation of Miners to Estes, was not delivered at Nanaimo till 8.40 on the morning of March 6. It was addressed to Shenton, the secretary of the Nanaimo union, and was signed by Charles Moyer, the president of the Western Federation of Miners, Moyer signing his official designation as well as his name. The telegram was as follows :—

Denver, Col., March 6, 1903.

T. J. Shenton,
Nanaimo, B.C.

Use your best efforts to prevent Canadian Pacific from getting coal at Vancouver. Assist strikers all you can.

CHAS. MOYER,
(President, W.F.M.)

It is important to notice that in the telegram sent by Estes to the secretary of the American Labour Union the camps at Ladysmith and Union were specified. The mines at each of these places, as has been mentioned, are the property of the Wellington Colliery Company, and were the main sources of supply to the Canadian Pacific Railway ; the Western Fuel Company, which owns the mines at Nanaimo, not having any coal contract with the railway. Ladysmith is about fifteen miles south, and Union some eighty miles north of Nanaimo.

Organization at Ladysmith, how effected.

On the same day as he received from the president of the Western Federation the telegram asking that best efforts be used to prevent the Canadian Pacific from getting coal, and that all assistance be given strikers, the following reply was sent by Shenton to Moyer at Denver :—

Nanaimo, B.C., March 6th, 1903,

Chas. Moyer,
(President W.F.M.),
Denver, Colorado.

We will render all assistance possible.

T. J. SHENTON,
Secretary.

The notice calling the mass meeting of Extension employees was posted at Ladysmith on March 7, the day after Shenton had replied that all assistance possible would be rendered. As already mentioned, it was not signed, nor did it say for what purpose the meeting was being called, nor was it known, until the sittings of the Commission, by whom the notice had been posted. From the evidence given it would appear that there had been no general agitation at the time among the body of miners at Ladysmith, either in regard to conditions of employment or the formation of a union. There had been some talk among a few as to asking for an increase in wages of ten to fifteen per cent in consequence of the removal of the United States tariff on coal a short time before, but in the statement filed with the Commission by the strikers, setting forth the grounds primarily responsible for the trouble, the subject of wages was not mentioned, and counsel for the miners disclaimed any desire to have the question of wages gone into. In fact, the witnesses testified generally as to there having been satisfaction on the score of wages, and such special evidence as was put in on this point indicated that, as compared with the rate of return in similar undertakings elsewhere, there was little room for complaint, and much for favourable comparisons, if desired.

No general demand for Organization.

Up to the time of the meeting on March 8, there appears to have been less general discussion among the mass of the miners on the subject of the formation of a labour organization than there had been on the subject of demanding an increase in the rate of wages. It was well known that Mr. Dunsmuir was strongly opposed to the formation of unions among his employees; that attempts at organization had, practically without exception, been followed by the immediate dismissal of those employees who had been prominent in the work of organization; and it was tolerably certain that like efforts at this time would be followed by like results. No question of wages or conditions being urgent at the time, the motive for effecting an immediate organization did not exist. The clause contained in the statement filed by the men that 'the mine-owner insisting upon all his workmen residing at Ladysmith as a condition of employment' was a ground for the trouble, undoubtedly contains a truth as to what was a cause of complaint among a considerable number during former years, but it was not a complaint to which the demand for organization at this time was in any way related, either by the miners themselves, at the meeting at which they decided it was desirable to organize, or, in fact, since the exodus had been completed for over six months, and Ladysmith had already become the place of residence of practically all of the miners and their labourers employed in the Extension mines. On the other hand, there had been for some time a desire on the part of a few men, who at one time or another had resided at Nanaimo, or were pretty constantly in touch with the union officials there, to effect an organization among the miners at Extension. Among these few, Mottishaw and Pritchard, the secretary and chairman, respectively, of the mass meeting at Ladysmith on March 8, were conspicuous. Mottishaw admitted having talked over the matter of organization with different miners at Extension, and the evidence of other witnesses disclosed the fact that he had been instrumental in endeavouring to form a committee which might serve as a nucleus to effect the desired result. It was also brought out that it was Mottishaw who posted the notice calling the meeting, and it was the day after Shenton had promised that all possible assistance would be given the strikers at Vancouver that he posted it.

Evidences of Intrigue.

The fact of Mottishaw posting the notice at this time is of itself not sufficient to connect him and Shenton in the matter, but the circumstances that, having procured from the meeting on March 8 a resolution approving of organization and instructions to send for the organizer, Mottishaw left at once for Nanaimo, and there, after conference with Shenton, had the latter send the telegram to Baker in his (Shenton's) name, does, when scrutinized in the light of the conflicting statements made by these parties before the Commission in reference to the transaction, and their relations to each other, as well as subsequent events, constitute, in our opinion, satisfactory proof of the connection without any admission.

Asked before the Commission how he came to post up the notice calling the meeting on March 8, Mottishaw replied:

By the unanimous request of the fellow-workmen.

Q. When did you begin to get these requests?
A. Two weeks before the notice was posted up.
Q. You don't happen to remember the names of any men who requested you?
A. There are some gone away. There may be a few here. I could not give the names.

Mottishaw's explanation of what happened at the meeting on March 8, given elsewhere in his examination, is interesting, in view of his statement that it was at the unanimous request of his fellow-workmen he had called the meeting to consider an advance. Replying to the question put by counsel for the miners as to what took place at that meeting, Mottishaw said:

The first question that the chairman put to the meeting was that he understood the meeting was called to consider an advance of 10 or 15 per cent, not more than 15, but left it to the

men whether it should be 10 or 15. The majority of the men did not want to hear anything about an advance. They thought it was no use attempting to get an advance without organization. Every one was clamouring for organization and that knocked the first question out. The meeting was called on purpose to ask for an advance, and not for the purpose of organization at all.

Q. Was it the general consensus of opinion to have some form of organization ?

A. Yes, it was sprung on the meeting suddenly.

Contradictions and Evasions in Evidence of Secretary of Ladysmith Meeting.

Quite as interesting were the contradictions, pointing to an evident desire at concealment, made by Mottishaw in his evidence in regard to interviews with any of the Nanaimo officials.

Counsel for the miners in a leading question designed to establish a plausible reason for the men at Ladysmith choosing the Western Federation of Miners as the organization with which they desired to become allied, had suggested to the witness that the men at Ladysmith knew at the time that the miners working at Nanaimo were organized as a branch of the Western Federation of Miners, to which Mottishaw assented. Then following this question, the question was put—

So from your intercourse with workmen at Nanaimo you had some knowledge of the organization ?

Immediately Mottishaw replied—

I did not have any intercourse with the Nanaimo men.

Elsewhere on the same point he was questioned, and answered as follows :—

Q. You lived in Nanaimo ?

A. Yes.

Q. And were familiar with the workings of the organization there ?

A. No, I was not in the lodge but once.

Q. You had familiarized yourself with the workings of the organization ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Never talked with any Nanaimo men, or with the labour leaders ?

A. Not until after the trouble.

Q. What date—the day you fixed the meeting ?

A. Yes, I had talked with no one until after the meeting.

Q. Had any one talked to you at Nanaimo about organization at Ladysmith before the meeting ?

A. Yes, I believe that cropped up there.

Q. How did it crop up there ?

A. I suppose there was a general feeling that we ought to be organized, and able to defend ourselves.

Q. You talked about the probability of being able to effect organization at Ladysmith ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you only talk with one person on that subject at Nanaimo ?

A. There were very few.

Q. Was it because your conversations were confidential, or because there was no one else interested ?

A. I think all the men were generally interested.

Q. So this was confidential, and consequently you only talked to a few ?

A. It may be so.

Q. Was it, or was it not ?

A. I could not say.

Q. You did not want to start the work of organization until you thought it would be a success ?

A. I don't know.

Q. And you discussed the prospects of its being a success ?

A. Yes, I wanted to make it a success.

Q. And when you had discussed the plan you came to Ladysmith and talked it over here ?

A. Casually.

Q. Every time you talked to the men when you considered it safe ?

A. Yes.

Q. And when you had got a sufficient number of them, you posted a notice of the meeting ?

A. Yes.

Nowhere in his evidence did Mottishaw make any allusion to any conversation with Shenton, nor to the telegram which had been sent by Shenton to Baker at his request.

Contradictions and Evasions in Evidence of Secretary of Nanaimo Union, W. F. of M.

Shenton was called before the Commission a number of times and questioned in regard to his relations with Mottishaw, and his knowledge of attempts on the part of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the Western Federation of Miners to effect a stoppage of coal from the mines of the Wellington Colliery Company. The conscious evasions and the inexplicable contradictions contained in the statements of this witness before the Commission render unintelligible much of the evidence given by him, and he cannot be regarded in any light other than as one who went to the limit in withholding from the Commission all information about those matters which he thought it wisest to have remain concealed.

With a knowledge of the fact that the president of the Western Federation at Denver had wired to him to prevent the

Canadian Pacific Railway from getting coal on Vancouver Island, and to assist the strikers all he could, with this telegram still in his possession, and a full knowledge of the reply sent, and the circumstances under which it had been prepared, he replied in his first examination to some of the questions bearing on this matter as follows :—

Q. Do you know Mr. Estes ?

A. No.

Q. Have you had any correspondence with him ?

A. No.

Q. It is stated that he said to the Board of Trade in Vancouver that he had communicated with the executive of the Western Federation at Denver ; and that they had endorsed his request, and that if the strike were persisted in he would call out all the coal miners on Vancouver Island. Could he do that ?

A. That would be a questionable position.

Q. You think he was stating what was not true when he stated that the executive at Denver had endorsed his application ?

A. No, if the Western Federation had, as an executive board representing the whole body, approved of that, then it has to be submitted to the local union, and I am pretty sure——

Q. Then it is possible that on Mr. Estes' application a request could be made by the executive from Denver that this union should go out on strike in sympathy with the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees—that is possible ?

A. It could make the request—I don't know.

Q. Mr. Estes says it is possible, and that he had a telegram to show it. Is he right or wrong ?

A. If he is right, then we don't know it. It is not in the constitution.

Q. Then, if Mr. Estes is right, it must be that while the constitution makes a general statement, the executive can interpret it in particular instances, the way he mentions ?

A. It might be that.

Q. What do you think about it ?

A. Well, I simply think little about it.

Q. You don't believe Mr. Estes' statement then ?

A. Well, I would not like to discredit the statement exactly, of Mr. Estes, but we have not been made responsible for that statement through the Federation.

Q. That is not the point. I am simply asking you if, under the constitution, and in accordance with the manner of the interpretation, at Mr. Estes' request, could the executive make that call on you ?

A. Well, there is nothing in the constitution saying so.

Q. Then you don't know whether it could or not ?

A. No, I am not just exactly aware. There is nothing to inform me, in the constitution, that he could do that.

Replying elsewhere to a similar question Shenton said :—

Well, I feel this regarding that matter. Supposing it may be possible—we are not sure what Mr. Estes' says is correct—well, in the absence of anything to the contrary that it is correct, we would not like to say it is not, but so far as I know, we are not aware of the fact that he could do that, and if a request of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners was made, it would have to be endorsed or rejected in accordance with the local union's vote.

Q. Supposing the statement made by Mr. Estes was true—that he had that power, with the assurance that he would call out the miners on Vancouver Island—would that surprise you ?

A. Yes, it would, to some extent.

Q. It would present the Western Federation in a light that you did not conceive it possible to be viewed in. Do you think your local is subject to a possible call of that kind ? It is a case that does not affect your wages or your work, simply the general cause of labour ?

A. I hardly think they would do it, nor I don't think if a request of that nature was made, it would certainly on our part be opposed.

Matters of fact denied.

During the same examination on May 21, Shenton was asked in regard to the organization of the miners at Ladysmith :

You had no connection with the agitation and organization at Ladysmith ?

With a full knowledge of his conversations with Mottishaw on the subject, and of the fact that he had himself, at Mottishaw's request, written out and signed the telegram which brought Baker to Ladysmith to organize, he replied to this question 'none whatever,' and further testified as follows :—

Q. You never suggested to any person that they should go to Ladysmith to organize ?

A. No.

Q. You had no communication with Mr. Mottishaw on that subject ?

A. No.

Q. No talk with him on the subject of organization at Ladysmith ?

A. No.

Q. No suggestion that some one should go to Ladysmith and bring about organization ?

A. No, I don't remember.

Q. You had no conversation with Mr. Mottishaw which in any way bore on the question of organization at Ladysmith ?

A. Since then, since the organization ?

Q. But before the meeting was held, the meeting to call on Ladysmith ?

A. I was going to say that I did not know anything about the meeting that was called.

Q. When did you have a conversation with him, what was it about ?

A. Well, the only conversation I had with Mr. Mottishaw—I had a talk with him prior to that—just previous to that meeting. I don't know anything about the meeting.

Q. Did you know it was being talked of prior to the meeting ?

A. Yes, representations had been made in several instances at Nanaimo that the men down there were wishful to organize. That is about the sum and substance of the conversation that transpired. Then I had no conversations until afterwards.

Q. The first conversation was before the meeting, and it was to the effect of the communica-

tion from Mr. Mottishaw that the men were anxious to organize at Ladysmith ?

A. No, none by letter.

Q. I mean the statement by Mr. Mottishaw to you, that the men at Ladysmith wanted to organize ?

A. It was commonly repeated by men passing to and fro from here to Ladysmith—that that was so.

Q. What did Mr. Mottishaw say about it to you ?

A. Mr. Mottishaw simply repeated the statements made by other parties.

Q. Did he volunteer the statements, or did you ask some questions ?

A. Mostly volunteered.

Q. What part was not volunteered, or what part was not brought out by you ? Did he begin the conversation or did you ?

A. He began the conversation.

Q. What did he say ?

A. I am open to tell you exactly what he said. It will help my case. Mr. Mottishaw has been in the habit of coming into town. He has a house here. He said that the men were feeling disposed to be organized at Ladysmith.

Q. That is what he told you ?

A. Yes, and other men prior to me.

Evidence given on previous Examination subsequently refuted.

On June 1 Shenton was recalled before the Commission, and shown the telegram of March 9, sent by him to Baker, and asked if he could explain it. His reply was that he guessed he could, but he would like to ask whether the Commission expected to make him responsible for everything connected with 'our consolidated organization.' On being told that the Commission had been appointed to find out all the facts, and that he was simply asked to explain the telegram, he asked if he might be allowed an adjournment until he had conferred with other men. Asked if there was anything in the matter, he had reason to be ashamed of; his reply was—'No, I don't think so. These things are connected between our union and the Federation, and I might be committing myself in regard to the secret and private affairs of our organization. If I have to give this I would like an adjournment until I can consult with the parties and confer with our lawyer in the matter.' On his undertaking to appear before the Commission at Vancouver on June 3, he was not questioned further at the time in regard to it. Questioned at Vancouver on June 3, in regard to this telegram, his reply was as follows :—

As near as I can remember that telegram for the calling on Mr. Baker was in connection with—was simply sent from Nanaimo as forwarded on from Ladysmith in connection, I think, with the organization of the miners at that town as a request. I believe this is the same telegram.

Q. Then the object of this telegram was to come and organize the miners at Ladysmith ?

A. Yes.

Q. Why did you send it ?

A. I think I am mistaken your Lordship ; there are so many telegrams. I think I am substituting that telegram in the wrong place. That is the telegram that was sent rather—I remember now—that is the telegram that was sent—there were two sent—in connection with the possible trouble that we had in sight at our own place, and we wanted Mr. Baker there in connection with our own trouble, and I was requested to send for him immediately. That is the telegram.

Q. What trouble was in sight ?

A. That was in connection with the local dispute that occurred there ; in the month of February I think it was.

Q. When was that local dispute settled ?

A. That was settled about the latter part of February.

Q. I think you must still be mistaken, Mr. Shenton, because this telegram is dated March 9, so it cannot have anything to do with that dispute ?

A. Yes, your Lordship, but the matter was under way for three or four weeks pending.

Q. But you told us the dispute was settled the end of February, and here is the telegram sent on March 9, asking Mr. Baker to come immediately. You also say there is an urgent request for his presence ?

A. Yes, it is in connection with the matter on hand then ; it extended over a period of three or four weeks.

Q. But you tell us that particular trouble was settled at the end of February. I am reminding you that this telegram is dated on March 9, and the strike at Ladysmith took place on March 11. In view of that is not your first answer the correct one ?

A. (No answer.)

Mr. Rowe :

Q. I think it must be, because Mr. Baker said he was called about the 10th of March ; he said that in his evidence.

A. I am not able to recall. I am not clear. I am sorry.

His Lordship :

Q. Is it not clear that the object of the telegram was to request him to come and organize the men at Ladysmith—this telegram on the 9th of March, sent by you ?

A. I cannot recall the matter clearly.

Q. It is the reasonable and obvious conclusion that that is the meaning of the telegram, is it not ?

A. It seems so, although I thought—I know there was a second telegram urging Mr. Baker to come immediately in connection with our trouble. I have forgotten the date.

Mr. Rowe :

Q. Did he come ?

A. Yes, he was at Nanaimo during the dispute, as speedily as he could be got there.

His Lordship :

Q. He answered on March 10 that he would leave Fernie for Nanaimo 'to-morrow morning'

and he himself says in his evidence that he was sent to organize. I suppose there is no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that this is the telegram ?

A. Yes, I guess it must be. I cannot just recall all the telegrams. We had our own trouble somewhere about that time.

Q. Who requested you to send this telegram ?

A. The request of Ladysmith.

Q. Who at Ladysmith requested you ?

A. I think it was Mr. Mottishaw, if I am not mistaken.

Q. Why should they not have sent the telegram direct instead of through you ?

A. Well, I don't know that they have any telegraph office at Ladysmith.

Q. Yes, there is a telegraph office at Ladysmith ?

A. Yes, that is right ; I don't know why they did that.

Q. Who paid for this telegram ?

A. The Ladysmith—Mr. Mottishaw.

Q. They paid for it ?

A. A. Yes.

Q. Did not you pay for it at the Nanaimo office ?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. How did you get the telegram from Ladysmith ? How were you instructed to send this telegram—by letter ?

A. If my memory serves me right, Mr. Mottishaw came into town on the day.

A. Yes.

Q. Why did uot you ask him to send it himself ?

A. Well, usually, as men knowing each other, we will help each other in that regard. He simply asked me to send it for him.

Q. If that is the case, why should you ask Baker to come to Nanaimo, rather than Ladysmith ?

A. I cannot see that there was any special reason why, Mr. Hunter.

Q. Is it not the obvious inference that it was intended to discuss the matter before proceeding to Ladysmith ?

A. No, I think not. The only connection I have with that circumstance is the fact of my being called on, and that was to suit his convenience in regard to sending that telegram ; that is all.

Q. And you say it is a wrong inference to suppose that Mr. Baker should have a discussion with you and other Nanaimo leaders before he proceeded to Ladysmith ? Is that correct or wrong ?

A. I think that is correct simply from the fact, as I have stated previously in my evidence, that we always tried to keep out of the matter because the Ladysmith men, or Dunsmuir's employees, had been feeling a little sore with Nanaimo having anything to do with the matter, and we tried to keep out of it as much as possible.

Q. If that is the case, why did not you tell Mottishaw to send the telegram himself ?

A. In the first place he is a very poor writer ; it was only a matter of convenience.

Q. But you could have signed Mottishaw's name to the telegram ?

A. Yes, I could have ; I cannot just say now why I signed my own name. I am willing to confess my name was signed.

Q. I don't see why you make so much mystery over the matter, Mr. Shenton. You would naturally like to see a union at Ladysmith, as a union man ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you would naturally do all you could with Mr. Baker to suggest the best way of doing it, would you not ?

A. Well, that was not the reason why he was sent for to come to Nanaimo.

Q. What was the reason why he was asked to come to Nanaimo ?

A. As I have said, I don't know that there was any special reason that I could give.

Q. Then you don't want us to infer that it was the intention that you and he should have a talk over the matter before he proceeded to Ladysmith ?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Yet it is the obvious inference, is it not ? Is that not so ?

A. Well, it may appear to be so, but at the time, as far as my knowledge goes, that was not so.

Q. Why was he to come immediately to Nanaimo ? What was the urgency ?

A. Well, of course that meant immediately to Ladysmith, I guess.

Q. What was the urgency ?

A. The only urgency that I know is that the men had stated they wanted to organize at Ladysmith, and they wanted him there to organize them.

Q. Now, did Mr. Baker show you a telegram which he sent to Moyer, asking Moyer to come to Nanaimo ?

A. Yes, I believe I have seen the telegram.*

Q. So that Mr. Baker and you were discussing this matter together evidently ?

A. Well, at times of course, naturally so. Mr. Baker and myself talked the matter over ; that was only natural.

Mr. Rowe :

Q. Did you see Mr. Baker before he went to Ladysmith, when he came to Nanaimo ?

A. If I did see him it was just on matters of his business there. I don't remember having any conversation with him at all when he came to Nanaimo.

Q. He would naturally want to know why you sent for him ?

A. Of course the Ladysmith men—that is, Mr. Mottishaw—knew he was coming and the time he would be there, and we waited and received him there, to conduct him down to Ladysmith.

His Lordship :

Q. Did Baker show you a telegram dated March 14, in which Moyer tells him he has full power to act for the Federation ?

A. Yes, I think I have seen that.

Q. So that there is no doubt that Mr. Baker and you were consulting frequently about the organization of these men at Ladysmith, and about the strike generally ?

A. Mr. Baker often came to me with either letters, communications or telegrams from Moyer, and would read them to me.

Q. And Baker was taking advice from you as to how to conduct the affair ?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. He would naturally take advice from somebody on the subject ?

A. I don't know as to advice ; we simply talked over the matter.

---

* This telegram was in cipher. Elsewhere in his evidence, when informed of this fact, Shenton denied having seen the telegram, and said that Baker had 'informed me regarding the matter.'

Q. He was consulting with you from time to time ? That is the evidence by this correspondence, is it not ?

A. Well, if he took advice from any discussions that we had, of course I don't know anything about it.

Q. Well, he was discussing the matter with you anyway ?

A. Yes.

Q. Who else did he discuss it with ? I mean of the Nanaimo men ?

A. He had a few conversations with the president ; I cannot say how may times they met.

Q. This is Mr. Neave ?

A. Yes.

Q. And I suppose you and Mr. Neave had discussions about the situation ?

A. Yes.

Q. He is president, and you are secretary of the union ?

A. Yes.

Q. When did Baker get to Nanaimo ?

A. I don't remember the date of that either.

Q. About the 11th or 12th of March, was it not ? Because he sends a telegram to Moyer on the 13th for Nanaimo, and you asked him to come on the 9th, so he must have come between the 11th and 12th ?

A. Yes, somewhere between those dates.

Q. Were you at Ladysmith about that time ?

A. No.

Q. How long before that were you at Ladysmith ?

A. I don't know how long before that.

Q. You had a conversation with Mottishaw about the advisability of organizing the Ladysmith men ?

A. He had a conversation with me regarding the matter, yes.

Q. When was that ?

A. Previous, I think, to the time of organization ; I cannot just remember the date. He had a conversation with me.

At this examination on June 3, Shenton was required to produce all documents in his possession bearing in any way on the situation. Among the papers produced was the telegram of March 6, from Moyer to himself : 'Use your best efforts to prevent Canadian Pacific from getting coal at Vancouver. Assist strikers all you can.' Asked if he received this telegram, he answered 'Yes.' Asked if he did not know of these telegrams when questioned in regard to the matter in his examination at Nanaimo, he replied, 'Yes,' and pressed as to why he had said nothing of them, gave, as an explanation, that the questions which had been put to him were not directly on the point.

Admissions that Organization of Ladysmith Miners would lead to Strike.

Questioned as to whether he did not know that if he got the Western Confederation organized at Ladysmith they would demand recognition, and there would be a strike immediately, he answered that he believed these things were possible in the trend of events.

Q. Did not you think that was going to happen ? Did not you think in your own mind that that would be the result of the action ? If the Western Federation was organized they would demand recognition, Dunsmuir would refuse it, and there would be a strike. Did not you think that was the course ?

A. I foresaw that was possible, but we did not expect that.

Q. Will you swear that you did not expect that result ?

A. Well, we were hopeful it would not.

After Shenton had admitted later in his examination that he knew Mr. Dunsmuir would not recognize a union, and had expressed himself over and over again to the effect that he would not have a union among his men, the question was put :

Q. Now, I ask you, if you did not expect when you organized the union at Ladysmith that they would demand recognition ?

He replied :

Yes, I expected they would demand recognition.

Q. And did not you expect that Mr. Dunsmuir would refuse it as he had always done in the past ? Did not you look for it ?

A. It was most likely of course.

Q. You knew the kind of man Mr. Dunsmuir is, so you knew it would be refused, and did not you expect a strike would follow ?

A. Well, of course I did.

Q. And would not a strike at Ladysmith shut off the Canadian Pacific Railway supply of coal, to the best of your knowledge and information ?

A. Yes, it would.

Significance of Organization by W. F. of M. under circumstances.

Hardly less significant than the admissions contained in these statements are the circumstances under which the work of organization at Ladysmith was effected by the official representative of the Western Federation in Canada. On the 11th of February the strike involving all of the coal miners in the employ of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at the company's mines at Fernie, Michel and Morissey commenced. The men in these camps had been organized as locals of the Western Federation of Miners some little time before ; and the recognition of a joint committee of the officials of these unions by the company was, as has been pointed out, one of

the cardinal issues in the dispute. This strike had been in continuance for four weeks. Baker, who had organized these unions, and was particularly interested in bringing about a successful issue, was at Fernie with the union officials there at the time that Shenton wired the urgent request for his presence a Nanaimo, 'to come immediately if possible.' He replied to this telegram on March 10: 'Will leave here for Nanaimo to-morrow evening.' He arrived at Nanaimo on either the 12th or 13th of March. He had come to organize the Ladysmith miners as a branch of the Western Federation, but encountered, upon his arrival, a situation which gave the question of organization at Ladysmith a more serious aspect. The miners had struck on the 12th, so that to organize them under these circumstances meant that the Western Federation of Miners must assume at once the obligation of financial aid which, except for special and urgent reasons, was not to be lightly undertaken. Baker evidently felt the critical nature of the situation, for instead of going on immediately to Ladysmith he stayed at Nanaimo, consulting with Shenton and other parties there, and on the 13th of March wired from Nanaimo in cipher to Moyer, the president of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver: 'Can you come here; important; answer.' To this telegram Moyer replied on the following day: 'Situation such cannot leave; you have full powers to act for Western Federation of Miners.' With this authority from headquarters, Baker proceeded forthwith from Nanaimo to Ladysmith, and on the 15th of March organized the strikers into a local of the Western Federation, giving them full assurances that they now had the Western Federation at their backs.

Ladysmith Strike brought about by Intrigue of U. B. R. E. and W. F. of M.

Taking all the facts and circumstances into account, the nature of the organizations concerned, the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the Western Federation of Miners, and their relations to the American Labour Union; the actions of the executive officers in the United States and Canada, and the known correspondence which passed between them; the request from the U.B.R.E. president that the supply of coal from Ladysmith and Union should be stopped, and the reply from the Western Federation officials that the request had been complied with; the command from headquarters to the Nanaimo local to prevent coal being supplied the railway, and to assist strikers all they could; the evident desire on the part of Mottishaw and Shenton to conceal from the Commission what they knew of the circumstances surrounding the establishment of organization at Ladysmith; the wilful misstatements and contradictions of each of these witnesses on material points; the fact admitted by Shenton that he knew a strike would probably ensue on the formation of a union at Ladysmith, and that he had conversed with Mottishaw on the matter; Mottishaw's denial that he had had any conversation with Shenton prior to the meeting; the hasty manner in which so important a step was taken by the miners at Ladysmith; the part played by Mottishaw in secretly posting the notice calling the meeting, and his being the secretary of the meeting; the joint action of Mottishaw and Shenton in the matter of the telegram sent to Baker urging his immediate presence; the denial of Shenton at the outset of having had anything to do in the sending of this telegram; Baker's further conversation after arrival at Nanaimo with officials there, and his communications with headquarters at Denver before taking final action; the incurring by the Western Federation of Miners of an enormous obligation at a time when its resources were already being heavily taxed in virtue of difficulties at other points in the Dominion and in the United States—all these facts and circumstances, coupled with the absence of any general desire among the miners at Ladysmith for organization at the time, or dissatisfaction with the wages or the conditions of their employment,

lead us to the inevitable conclusion that the trouble at Ladysmith would never have taken place but for the strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees at Vancouver; that it originated in the intrigues of a few men, who, in part consciously, in part unwittingly, allowed themselves to be used as instruments to serve the desires and ends of a handful of dictators residing in the United States, and who are not in any way amenable to the laws of this country or responsible to those of its inhabitants whom they succeed in enlisting in the forces over which they hold sway.

Re Compulsory Removal of Wellington Colliery Company's Employees from Extension to Ladysmith.

Reverting to the allegation made in the statement filed by the miners, that their forced removal to Ladysmith was one of the grounds primarily responsible for the trouble, we think that this was a small factor, if a factor at all, in the promotion of the organization. The removal had taken place more than six months before—many had moved over a year before,—and there is nothing in the evidence to show that this was a subject of discussion in the agitation leading up to the organization. Moreover, the majority seemed to be satisfied to live at Ladysmith, as that place is much to be preferred as a place of residence to Extension. The former is on the main line, and the town site overlooks the sea, is easily drained, and good water is available; the latter lies in a depression in the hills, and is badly situated from a sanitary point of view.

At the same time, there is no doubt that the removal was effected in an arbitrary way, and caused more or less loss to a number of the men, which has not been recouped. The order was given verbally to the foreman, who passed it on to the men, and some few who persisted in disobeying the order were dropped out of employment. The company charged nothing for carrying the men's effects and what houses were pulled down to Ladysmith, but did not pay the cost of their re-erection, or recoup those of the men whose houses were left, the losses as sworn to, ranging from $150 to $300.

Although about 200 families were removed by virtue of the order, the contention of the company was that its intention to establish the miners at Ladysmith was made clear shortly after starting up the mines, while a good many of the miners maintained that the decision was not finally arrived at or announced until after they had leased ground and erected their houses. However this may be, the dissatisfaction of many seemed to be not so much with the removal as with the way in which it was brought about, and it is just such arbitrary and inconsiderate dealing that antagonizes employees to their employers, and is at once a provocation and justification for the formation of unions.

CHAP. V—THE STRIKE AT UNION.

ON May 2, the miners in the employ of the Wellington Colliery Company at Union went on strike under circumstances somewhat similar to the Extension miners seven weeks before. A local of the Western Federation of Miners was formed at Union on April 5. Almost immediately after its formation one after the other of the officials of the union were dropped from the company's employ. This was not done in the way of a direct dismissal, but as their places in the mine were worked out, new places were not given to them. Before the end of the month the services of all the officers, of whom there were nine, with the exception of two, had been dispensed with in this way ; also the services of other miners holding the offices of trustees of the union. On May 1, a committee of three of the union interviewed Matthews, the manager, and asked for a reinstatement of the men dismissed, in the order of their dismissal. This request Matthews refused, stating to the committee that as Mr. Dunsmuir had refused to recognize any union, he was unwilling to do so. Notices were immediately posted, calling a meeting of the union for the following day. At the meeting the following resolution was carried : 'That because officers discharged after organization on April 5, we take a ballot on whether or not we stop work till such time as the officials and members who have been discriminated against by the Wellington Colliery Company are reinstated in their proper order, with full recognition of the Western Federation of Miners.' According to the return given by the secretary to the Commission, out of 208 votes cast on this resolution only 12 were opposed to it. As a result of this decision all of the miners in No. 4 mine quit work.

The Strike at Union part of a general intrigue.

The organization of the miners at Union into a union at this time, and the subsequent declaration of strike cannot, in our opinion, be accounted for except as part of the general scheme to tie up the coal supply on Vancouver Island, in aid of the U.B.R.E. strikers at Vancouver. The strike at Union was in reality a strike in sympathy with the men who were out at Ladysmith, and the manner in which this was procured cannot be too carefully considered, as illustrating, on the one hand, the secret and irresponsible nature of the inner workings of the Western Federation of Miners and the deceptive practices of some of its most prominent officials ; and on the other, the comparatively simple manner in which a body of men may, at the instance of a few persons of ordinary adroitness and cunning, be drawn into a deplorable situation, from which they are unable to extricate themselves without humiliation and loss.

What the exact relations were at this time between Baker, the Canadian organizer of the Western Federation of Miners and Estes, the president of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the Commissioners were unable to ascertain, owing to the absence of the latter from the country at the time the Commission was holding its sittings at Vancouver. However, the evidence obtained from many sources leaves no question as to the design of the Brotherhood and its president in attempting the stoppage of the coal supply from Vancouver Island, while the actions of the Canadian organizer of the Western Federation tend, on the whole, to indicate very clearly that he was a prime mover in the furthering of this design.

Efforts of U. B. R. E. to stop Coal Supply at Union.

Amongst other facts mentioned in the account already given of the efforts made by the strikers at Vancouver to stop the coal supply to the Canadian Pacific, it will be remembered that the telegram sent on

March 4 by Estes to Clarence Smith, secretary of the American Labour Union, mentioned Union as one of the points on Vancouver Island at which the Western Federation was to refuse coal to be loaded on cars, steamships, boats or hulks, the object being to cut off the Canadian Pacific Railway from its supply of coal. Union, as well as Ladysmith, was, therefore, aimed at in the telegram sent by the president of the Western Federation at Denver to Shenton, the secretary of the Nanaimo union, when the former wired: 'Use your best efforts to prevent Canadian Pacific from getting coal at Vancouver. Assist strikers all you can,' to which the reply was: 'We will render all assistance possible.' The following circular, signed in prominent type, 'George Estes, president U.B.R.E.,' was printed at Seattle, and distributed in different places after the sympathetic strike of the longshoremen, steamshipmen and teamsters had been declared at Vancouver:

NOTICE!

TO ALL UNION MEN.

The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, International Longshoremen's Union No. 211, British Columbia Steamship Society and Teamsters Union of Vancouver, B.C.

Are involved in a strike with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The United Brotherhood has ordered out the members of that organization at Vancouver, Revelstoke, Calgary, Coutney, Rossland, Winnipeg and Fort William.

This strike was due to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company trying to destroy Unionism on its line.

The three above named organizations have struck in order to assist the United Brotherhood.

The Western Federation of Miners will be asked to stop the mining of coal on Vancouver Island in order to deprive the Canadian Pacific Railway of fuel, and they will strike within the next few days.

If you are a Union Man, or if you are friendly to Unionism, stay away from British Columbia, and ask your friends to do likewise, as this is a fight to a finish, and the Canadian Pacific Railway must give in or the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees with the assistance of the other organizations will carry on the battle indefinitely.

We ask the aid and co-operation of all Unions in helping us to make this struggle a success, and in the end the victory must be ours.

GEORGE ESTES,
President U.B.R.E.

Denny-Coryell Co. Printers, Seattle.

This circular was evidently prepared by authority of Estes as president of the U.B.R.E., with the full knowledge of what might be expected from the Western Federation of Miners in view of the request by the American Labour Union to them for assistance to the Brotherhood, or at least as the result of some mutual understanding between the parties.

The Organizer of W. F. of M. remains on Vancouver Island.

After his arrival at Nanaimo for the purpose of organizing the men at Ladysmith, and after the organization of the latter place had been formed, Baker remained on the island, making Nanaimo his headquarters; this, as already mentioned, notwithstanding the fact that the strike in the camps at Fernie, Michel and Morissey continued to the last day of the month, and was causing some anxiety to the Denver officials, as evidenced by telegrams which passed between the executive at Denver, the Canadian organizer and other parties, which telegrams were produced before the Commission at its Nanaimo sittings.

Estes claims he is tying up Coal Mines at Union.

The day after the formation of the union at Ladysmith, Estes left Vancouver for Victoria, having wired to several Brotherhood officials at different points that the steamshipmen would strike the day after his arrival there. They did strike the same night (March 16), having agreed to do so at the meeting in Victoria, at which Estes was present. Estes then remained for a day or two on Vancouver Island. On the 17th one of the Vancouver papers published the following special from its correspondent at Victoria:—

Victoria, March 17.—(Special)—George Estes, president of the U.B.R.E. is here. To your correspondent he spoke as follows:

'I am here in response to a telegram from Portland to deal with the strike here. We now have the Canadian Pacific Railway practically tied up, all sources of its coal supply having been blocked with the exception of Union, and Frank in Alberta. We have the assurance of the miners at the latter point that they will go out as soon as asked to do so by the union.

'I am going to tie up the Dunsmuir mines at Union.'

The next day the following telegrams were sent by Garnham, acting agent of the Vancouver division of the U.B.R.E., to officers at different points:

To J. T.
Revelstoke.

Estes woking island miners successfully. Experts reach you Friday sure.

To C. C.
Revelstoke.

Estes delayed at Victoria tying up coal. All is well.

To H. C.
Calgary.

Estes delayed at Victoria tying up coal on Island. Will be there soon. All well here.

Further Evidence of attempts to stop Coal Supply.

Simultaneously with these telegrams, the following letter was sent by the same executive officer at Vancouver to one of the officers at Revelstoke, to whom he had wired in the matter. It confirms the statements contained in the telegrams and the representations made by Estes in the press interview above quoted. Moreover, it shows conclusively that, having secured the simultaneous action of certain organizations by way of sympathetic strikes, the main energies of the Brotherhood and its president, as pointed out in the account already given of the Vancouver strike, were directed at this time towards effecting a famine in coal, with the intention of completely crippling, if possible, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and this without any regard to the injury and loss which might be caused, either directly or indirectly, to innocent and neutral parties.

March 18, 1903.

C. C., Esq.,
Acting Agent Division 97,
Revelstoke, B.C.

Dear Sir and Brother,—Acknowledging your communication of the 16th, I wired Brother T. this morning that Brother Estes would be unable to reach there before Friday. This is owing to his endeavours to induce the miners at Union, on Vancouver Island, to quit mining coal, if it is to be sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway or allied steamship companies. Our greatest hold will be through causing a fuel shortage, not alone with the Canadian Pacific Railway but with every one who uses coal. We understand that there is considerable coal between here and Revelstoke, but it is our understanding that this coal is hardly fit for steam purposes, some of it having been on the ground for upwards of 12 months and exposed to the weather. Get me what information you can as to the coal on hand at Revelstoke, North Bend, and Kamloops. These are the main points where coal supplied is kept on hand.

Yours in E.[quality], U.[nity],
and P.[rotection],
(Signed) S. GARNHAM,
Acting Agent Division 81, U.B.R.E.

U.B.R.E. and W. F. of M. interested in Coal Supply and Strikers.

From other telegrams and letters produced before the Commission, it would appear that both Baker and the U.B.R.E. officials were watching the interests of the strikers, and the coal supply during the weeks that followed. On March 23, Baker sent a circular letter from Nanaimo to local unions of the Western Federation of Miners, telling them of the organization of the miners at Ladysmith on March 15; giving an account of the strike and its alleged causes, and asking that a word of encouragement be sent from the several locals to the Ladysmith Union. On March 25, a telegram was sent from F. J. Halton, the secretary of the strikers' executive committee, at Vancouver, to Shenton, at Nanaimo, which was as follows :—'Coal coming to Vancouver said to be from Nanaimo. Please say.' On receipt of this telegram, Shenton interviewed the management of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo, and on the 28th reported to the Nanaimo union that the company had informed him that they had not shipped coal to the Canadian Pacific Railway for three or four years, and that about 150 tons per week were shipped to Vancouver by the company, but only for domestic purposes, and he so informed Halton at Vancouver. In his evidence before the Commission, Shenton stated that had it appeared as the result of the investigation made in consequence of this telegram that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were being supplied with coal by the Western Fuel Company, the Nanaimo union would probably have taken steps to stop the supply to the Canadian Pacific Railway from that source. But he would not go so far as to state that the union would have violated its contract with the company to effect that purpose, or

would have declared a strike which might have effected the company's business with other concerns ; but that in regard to coal being supplied to Canadian Pacific Railway an effort would certainly have been made to prevent such a supply being continued.

Organized effort to form an Organization among Miners at Union.

There appears to be something more than a coincidence in the fact that at this time an organized effort was being made by parties in no way immediately connected with Union, but directly connected with Ladysmith and Nanaimo, to bring about the formation of a local organization among the miners at Union. Somewhere about the time of the sending of the circular letter by Baker to the several locals of the Western Federation, asking them to send a word of encouragement to the strikers at Ladysmith, three or four strangers arrived at Union and registered at different hotels there. These persons commenced at once an organizing campaign. They moved about among the miners, sounding them on the question of organization, and on short acquaintance suggested the advisability of such a step being taken. Two of these men represented themselves as being members of a delegation sent by the executive board of the Ladysmith union for the purpose of seeing if it were possible to effect an organization among the miners at Union. One man, Higney by name, appears to have been specially active in this work. As an example of his method of proceeding, the following may be quoted from the evidence of David Halliday, who was appointed to the position of treasurer of the union which was formed on April 5. In reply to a question bearing on the subject, he said :

There were two members sent here from Enterprise Union No. 181, Western Federation of Miners, by the executive board of that union.

Q. Where is that ?

A. Ladysmith—by the executive board of that union.

Q. Was it by their wish, or by request from here ?

A. No, sir, they were sent by the executive.

Q. Who were they ?

A. One was James Higney, I think, and another was an Italian, I don't know his name, I never met him.

Q. When did they get here ?

A. I could not exactly state. It was a week after they were here before I saw them.

Q. Can you tell us as nearly as you can ?

A. About two weeks before the 5th of April.

Q. Did you have any conversation with one of them ?

A. A conversation with one of them a week previous to the 5th of April.

Q. Tell us what that was about ?

A. He asked my opinion as to how it would be to form a branch of the Western Federation of Miners, if the men would like to become members of that organization. I said I could not state that—I had only been here about two months previous to that, and that he had a pretty hard nut to crack to form any branch of a union under the conditions that were existing here previous to that.

Q. Yes, what did he say ?

A. He said he came to investigate individual opinion as to whether or not they wished to form a branch of that organization.

Q. What was the result ?

A. The result was that he found most of the men were in favour of forming a branch of the Western Federation of Miners.

Q. Most of them ? Can you give us some idea of the numbers ?

A. I could not give you an idea of the numbers.

Q. That was your own honest opinion ?

A. That was his opinion—not mine. I told him I could do nothing to aid him ; that he would have to do his own work, investigating matters. He only asked my opinion.

Q. Did Mr. Higney tell you he had an interview with Mr. Baker ?

A. I cannot recollect.

Q. Did he tell you he had an interview with people in authority belonging to the Federation ?

A. Certainly, that he was sent here by the executive board of the Ladysmith union.

Q. Would it be right to conclude that he had the approval of the Denver people before he started on this investigation ?

A. It might be right to conclude so. I suppose it would, but I cannot state.

Having spent about two weeks in preparing the field for organization in this way, and believing that it might at that time be possible to effect an organization, Higney sent word to Baker at Nanaimo to come to Union to organize. Baker arrived at Union from Nanaimo on the 4th of April, and on the day following he organized a local union of the Western Federation among the miners at that place, under the name of the Cumberland Miner's Union No. 156.

Organization forced by W. F. of M. Repretative on April 4.

The means whereby this organization of the miners at Union was effected, reveals,

in the clearest manner possible, a determination on the part of Baker and his emissaries to form a union at that place and time at any cost. It reveals, further, the fact that the miners were not allowed the opportunity which should have been given them of fully considering the nature and consequences of so important a step, but rather, that advantage was taken, by Baker and others, of their inclinations and susceptibilities to draw them into a trap from which they might find it difficult to escape. In the first place, the notices calling the meeting at which organization was to be effected, were posted only the day previous to that on which the meeting was held. They did not state for what purpose the meeting was being called, nor do they appear to have been signed by any one. When the meeting assembled on Sunday, the 5th of April, between 200 and 250 were present. No motions were put nominating any one as chairman or secretary of the meeting. Higney constituted himself chairman, and one of the men who had come with him to Union acted as secretary. Baker was called by Higney to the platform, and when the speaking commenced, there was not, as a matter of fact, a single local miner on the platform at the time. A letter was first read to the meeting by Higney, purporting to be from the Ladysmith miners, and calling for the sympathetic support of their fellow workers at Union. Higney then announced that he had received sufficient names to enable him to send for Baker, whom he introduced to the meeting. Baker then addressed the meeting on the subject of unions, and the benefits to be derived from them. He spoke of the number of unions which he had already organized, and of his intention to complete the work of the Western Federation in that part of the Dominion. On the conclusion of his address a miner named Barber (who was subsequently elected as president of the newly-formed union), moved that a branch of the Western Federation of Miners be formed. The motion was seconded, and Higney was about to put it to the meeting, without giving opportunity for any discussion, when one of the miners arose and moved that this step be not taken, pointing out at the time that if the Ladysmith miners were out on strike that had nothing whatever to do with the miners at Union. This motion was seconded. Another motion was made by another miner, who suggested that the matter be left over for a week, that it was a serious affair, and that time should be given to consider the step, also that a secret ballot should be taken at the pit to decide the issue. Discussion on this point having been aroused, Baker took the matter out of the hands of the chairman, and stepping to the front declared that all the motions were out of order, stating that he had come to organize a branch of the Western Federation in Union, and that all those who were not willing to join the organization should leave the hall. As a result of this proceeding a few of the miners left the meeting. The others remained, and the organization was formed without any motion or resolution having been voted upon or even discussed.

Evidence disclosing methods adopted by Organizer Baker of W. F. of M.

It may be well to quote at length the evidence of a witness who testified pretty fully before the Commission in regard to the actual occurrences and order of events at this meeting, especially as none of the officers of the union took exception to or in any way contradicted it in regard to the material points. On the contrary, there was an evident reluctance on the part of these officers to disclose anything in regard to what had happened at the meeting, and we believe that the statements as here quoted from the evidence of this witness are substantially correct :

Q. Will you please tell the Commissioners exactly what happened, as nearly as you [illegible] from the beginning to the end of the meeting. When the meeting was assembled, did anybody go on the platform ?

A. There were four or five different men ; I only knew one—an Italian.

Q. From what you have since learned, do you know ?

A. One of the men was Higney.

Q. He came from Ladysmith ?

A. Yes, and the secretary, Mr. Henderson, Peter Baranzoni, from Ladysmith, and Mr. Baker went on the platform.

Q. Then Higney, Henderson and Baranzoni went on in the first place ?

A. Yes, Mr. Higney took the chair.

Q. There was no one voted in the chair ?

A. No.

Q. Who was secretary ?

A. Henderson.

Q. He was not proposed or voted ?

A. No.

Q. Then there was not a Cumberland man on the platform ?

A. No.

Q. Mr. Baker was invited from the back of the hall to the platform by the chairman ?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the first thing the chairman did after asking Baker to come to the platform ?

A. The first thing Mr. Higney did was to read a communication from the executive board of the Ladysmith men, addressed to the brother workers of Cumberland.

Q. Where is that letter, why has it not been produced ? Mr. Higney read it at the meeting ?

A. Yes, from the executive board of the Ladysmith union, addressed to their brother workers in Cumberland. The letter related the circumstances leading to the trouble at Ladysmith, and part of the letter stated that their trouble was our trouble here. It was a pretty long letter, two sheets of it altogether. I remember that part of it very well.

Q. When the chairman had finished reading the letter did he say anything ?

A. He introduced Mr. Baker to the meeting. He was not able to say much ; he excused himself on that account.

Q. And Mr. Baker made a speech ?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the purport of his speech ?

A. It was leading up to unions, and the benefit to be derived from it, and that he was going around British Columbia, and that he had organized twenty-four unions altogether. He intended to travel through Manitoba, and also take in Ontario, and that, practically speaking, Cumberland was the last place. I took from that that Cumberland was the last place on the western continent not organized.

Q. And that he was here for the purpose of organizing ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he say how he came up here ?

A. Mr. Higney said that he had, during the short stay he had in town, received sufficient names to enable him to send for Mr. Baker to come up.

Q. The men ready to organize justified Mr. Baker in coming up here ?

A. Yes.

His Lordship :

Q. Did he state the number ?

A. No.

Mr. Bodwell :

Q. But that it was sufficient to justify him in sending for Mr. Baker ?

A. Yes. I heard it was eighty.

Q. You have heard that it was eighty ?

A. Yes.

Q. When Baker finished his speech what happened next ?

A. After he got through with his address, Mr. Barber, the president of the union, rose up and moved a motion that we join—that we form a branch of the Western Federation of Miners.

His Lordship :

Q. Who was this ?

A. Mr. Barber.

Mr. Bodwell :

Q. Where was Barber ?

A. He was sitting back about three or four seats from the front of the hall—this hall. He made just a few remarks in regard to the organization. I think he said he had been a member in the Kootenay country.

Q. And that motion was seconded ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then what ?

A. Well, Mr. Higney was going to put the motion without giving any one a chance to speak, and I saw that the motion was going through without opposition, and I rose and moved an amendment to the motion, that we don't form a branch of the Federation in this place. I added to it also that if the Ladysmith men were out on strike that had nothing whatever to do with us here.

Q. How were you received ?

A. They started to hiss considerably, and shouted to put me out. That was the response I received when I moved that amendment.

Q. Did anybody follow you ?

A. Yes, Richard Conishaw, senior, made a few remarks. I believe they were deprecating the insulting attitude on the part of the audience towards me.

Q. Did anybody follow him ?

A. Mr. Hunden ; he also got up and spoke in support of freedom of speech.

Q. Did anybody support your motion ?

A. Yes, Mr. Bickell. Mr. Hunden got up and deprecated also the attitude of the audience about hissing, and shouting to put me out. He considered it was right to give every person in the hall fair play. The next gentleman who tried to speak was Mr. Conishaw.

Q. What did he have to say ?

A. He suggested that we leave this matter for a week ; that it was a serious matter, and that we should consider it, and take a secret ballot at the pit. He asked if Mr. Sangster was in the hall. He says : Is that not the way you did at Nanaimo ? Every vital question at Nanaimo is voted by secret ballot ?' Replying, Mr. Sangster said that things had changed there now—'we have the Western Federation there now, and we usually get what we want.'

Q. At this stage did anything happen ?

A. Mr. Baker stepped to the front, excused himself to the chairman, and said that the motion and the amendment was out of order. He was here to organize a branch of the Western Federation in Cumberland, and all those not willing to join the organization he would request to leave the hall.

His Lordship :

Q. Mr. Baker said this—not the chairman ?

A. Baker—not the chairman.

Mr. Bodwell :

Q. That he was going to organize, no matter how many were taken in ?

A. Yes.

Q. What did the chairman do—was the motion put ?

A. No, the motion was not put, nor the amendment.

His Lordship :

Q. He said the motion was out of order, that the meeting was for the purpose of organizing and that those who did not wish to organize could retire ?

A. Yes, Your Honour.

Q. You say both motion and amendment were out of order ?

A. Yes.

Mr. Rowe :

Q. How was the meeting called ?

A. For a mass meeting of miners ; no object was stated in the notice.

Q. Was the notice signed ?

A. No.

His Lordship :

Q. How long notice was given of this meeting ?

A. I believe it was posted on Saturday.

Q. And the meeting was on Sunday ?

A. Yes ; the notice might have been on Friday night or Saturday ; I believe it was just one day.

Q. I gather that what Mr. Baker said was that both the motion and the amendment were out of order, as the meeting was for the purpose of organizing, and that those who did not want to organize should retire ?

A. Yes, those are about the words he used.

Mr. Bodwell :

Q. What struck you at the time that Baker should interrupt ?

A. I came to the conclusion that what he said was correct ; that he was there to organize and came for that purpose.

Q. Why should he interrupt at that stage of the proceedings ?

A. There were likely to be expressions of opinion. There were quite a number of people in the hall who were not favourable to the organization at the time.

Q. You knew that to be the fact ?

A. Yes.

Q. After Baker said that some went out, you among the rest ?

A. Yes, I waited a couple of minutes and then went out.

Q. Do you know, as a matter of fact, whether all the people who had expressed themselves as being opposed to the union went out ?

A. No, some of them did not go out.

Q. Do you know why ?

A. I came to the conclusion that the men were afraid, when they saw the treatment I had received by being hissed and shouting to put me out, that they were afraid of expressing their opinion.

Significance of Organization being formed at this time.

In estimating the significance of the step taken in organizing these miners into a union, the known attitude of the Wellington Colliery Company towards unions among its employees, and the conditions of employment at the time cannot be too carefully considered. In their evidence before the Commission the miners made little or no complaint of the wages they had been earning at the time. Most of them, when questioned on the subject, testified that they were quite satisfied with the scale of remuneration, and admitted that, as compared with wages paid in other mines in the province and elsewhere in America, the figures were most favourable. They all admitted that they knew that the company was hostile to the formation of any unions, and that they knew the formation of a union at Ladysmith only a month or two before was responsible for the fact that the men there were out of work. In fact, the explanation given by some of the witnesses to questions which were put to them would indicate that they were fully conscious that a dismissal of the persons elected to office in the union would be one of the first steps taken by the company after the organization was effected. This probability, for example, was cited as the reason for the selection for the most part of young men to the chief executive offices in the union. There was, moreover, not a single reason of importance given by any witness which would satisfactorily account for the formation of an organization under the existing circumstances and at this particular time. A desire for 'freedom of expression of opinion,' for 'individual liberty,' for 'freedom of liberty,' for the 'right to have an organization,' were put forward by the union officials as the reasons which prompted the formation of an organization. On the other hand, there was nothing adduced before the Commission which would point to any general desire on the part of the majority for organization, nor does there appear to have been any such desire. And it is clear that Baker and his coadjutors found the task of organization difficult to carry out. Had it been otherwise, the proceedings would hardly have been managed as it has just been shown that they were at the meeting on April 5.

Were the facts and circumstances surrounding the formation of the organization at Union at this time not of themselves sufficient to point to an evident design on the part of the Western Federation of Miners to bring about a common understanding and simultaneous action between the employees of the Wellington Colliery Company at Ladysmith and Union, no room for doubt would be left from the incidents and events which followed this organization, and which account for the strike at

Union, which took place within the next month.

Organization followed by Strike in May.

As had been anticipated by some of the miners at the time of organization, and as already mentioned, one after another of the officials of the newly-formed union found themselves out of employment very shortly after the organization was formed. By the end of April all of the officers, with the exception of two, were out of work, and had reasonable grounds for supposing that their connection with the union was accountable for the fact. On May 1 a committee of three of the dismissed officials intervied the manager of the company, and asked for the reinstatement of all officials in the order in which they had been dismissed. The manager's refusal of this demand was followed by a strike on the next day.

Relations of the Ladysmith and Union Strikers.

The demand and the strike can only be rightly understood in the light of what transpired on the preceding days. The events point to one conclusion only, namely, the desire on the part of Baker and others to bring about a sympathetic strike of the miners at Union with the men who were out at Ladysmith. On April 10 Baker had sent from Nanaimo to the several locals of the Western Federation a letter telling them of the formation of the union at Union on April 5, which organization, he says in these letters, was effected 'in the face of stern opposition.' He states that the men at Union were 'well united, and thoroughly in interest with their brothers at Ladysmith.' He asks that all encouragement possible should be given the brother workers at Union, because they have to encounter the competition of so large a number of Chinese and Japanese. On April 13 the secretary of the Ladysmith union wrote a congratulatory letter to the men at Union, in which, on behalf of the Ladysmith union, he says in regard to their having formed an organization: 'We feel you have strengthened our hands considerably in so doing.' On April 15 he also sent a communication to Shenton, at Nanaimo, stating that he and the president of the Ladysmith union would attend a meeting of the Nanaimo union on the 18th instant, to lay before that union the situation of the men at Ladysmith in regard to their need of financial assistance. Having heard these delegates on the 18th, the Nanaimo executive board recommended to its regular meeting that an assessment be levied on its members to assist the men at Ladysmith, and that an arrangement should, if possible, be effected whereby a joint executive meeting of the Union, Ladysmith and Nanaimo unions, might take place. In furtherance of this recommendation the recording secretary of the Nanaimo union, on April 20, informed the secretary of the branch at Union that representatives from Ladysmith had been at a meeting of the Nanaimo union on the 18th, and that from their representations it was evident that assistance was greatly needed; that the Denver executive could not recommend aid until there had been a full meeting of its board. Meantime it was advisable for local unions of the Western Federation of Miners to assist Ladysmith. With a view to making some suitable arrangement a meeting was being called for the 25th instant to go into the matter, and it was requested that one or more delegates from Union should attend this meeting.

What representations, other than those relating to the need of financial support, were made by the delegates from Ladysmith at the meeting of the Nanaimo union on the 18th, the Commissioners were not informed. All the witnesses, without exception, however, who were asked in regard to the relations between the Union and Ladysmith organizations were emphatic in their denial that the subject of a sympathetic strike at Union was so much as hinted at by any persons in authority. Furthermore, those who were questioned on the matter denied having had any conversation or discussion in regard to it with Baker.

The Strike at Union a Sympathetic Strike.

On April 21, however, four days before the joint delegate meeting, at which representatives from Union were to be present, was held at Nanaimo, Baker wired the following message in cipher from Nanaimo to Moyer, president of the Western Federation at Denver, Colorado :

> Ladysmith asks Cumberland (Union) out in sympathy. I approve. Have we your consent. Answer.

The next day the following telegram, signed by both Moyer, the president, and Haywood, the secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, was received by Baker at Nanaimo:

> Denver, Colo., April 22, 1903.
>
> J. J. Baker,
> Nanaimo.
>
> We approve of calling out any or all men necessary to win at Ladysmith. Organize Japanese and Chinamen if possible.
>
> (Sgd) CHAS. MOYER,
> President W.F.M.
> WM. D. HAYWOOD,
> Secretary.

Deception practised by Canadian Organizer of W. F. of M.

The use made by Baker of this reply, and the concealment by him from apparently all Canadian officials of the nature or contents of the telegrams sent by him to Moyer, in which he stated that Ladysmith asked Cumberland (Union) out in sympathy, point, in our opinion, to a deliberate move on his part to bring about a strike at Union which might strengthen the hands of the strikers at Ladysmith, and at the same time stop the supply of coal to the Canadian Pacific Railway from Union; and this view is supported by the evidence, amongst others, of Shenton, who expressed his inability to account for Baker's action in this connection on any other hypothesis than that of deception and the absence of good faith in dealing with the officers of the Canadian unions.

At the meeting of the joint delegate executive board at Nanaimo on the 25th of April, there were present two representatives from Ladysmith, three from Union and three from Nanaimo. According to the minutes of this meeting, which extended over two days, and the evidence of witnesses who were present, the meeting concerned itself with the discussion of measures calculated to secure the success of the strike at Ladysmith and the matter of aid to the strikers. The question of a sympathetic strike was not brought up by any one, nor does the telegram sent by Baker to Denver, or the reply received by him from the officers there, appear to have come before the meeting in any official way. The assessment of different unions to assist the strikers at Ladysmith, and the taking up of subscriptions to aid them, were the matters discussed. There was also some discussion of the Conciliation Bill which was before the provincial legislature at the time. On the 26th it was decided to send three delegates to Victoria with a view to bring the situation at Ladysmith to the attention of the provincial government, and to have pressure brought through this source, if possible, on the president of the company which might lead to a settlement of the dispute on the lines of recognition of the Western Federation of Miners and the reinstatement of men discharged at Ladysmith and Union. The delegates appointed at this meeting proceeded to Victoria on the 27th, and interviewed the government on that day and the day following, returning to Nanaimo on the 29th, when they reported the result of their interview to the joint executive board.

Double dealings with Union Officials.

While the two telegrams above referred to were not officially discussed at any of the meetings of the joint executive board, use was, nevertheless, made of the reply received by Baker in conversations which he had with members of the joint board. It would appear that he made particular use of the telegram approving of the calling out of all men necessary to win at Ladysmith. Shenton swore that he himself was strongly opposed to calling out any of the men at Union, and that his opposition to such a course of action was well known to Baker. He testified further that Baker did

not discuss the matter with him at all, and that until the sittings of the Commission he knew nothing whatever, either of the telegram which had been sent by Baker to Moyer or of the reply. The only way in which he could account for the fact that Baker had not taken him into his confidence in regard to these messages was that Baker knew of his opposition and did not wish to encounter it. He stated, however, that as one of the chief executive officers of the Nanaimo union, he was entitled to the fullest confidence in a matter of this kind from the Canadian organizer, and that Baker's action in not extending this confidence was unjustifiable and wrong.

There appears on the other hand to have been a definite understanding between Baker and the delegates who were present at the joint executive meeting from Union. The telegram from Moyer and Haywood was shown by Baker to these men, and given by him to Barber, the president of the union organization, to take back with him to Union. The impression conveyed to these men by this telegram, and Baker's representations in regard to it, was that they might count on the support of the Western Federation of Miners in the event of their declaring a strike. So strong was this impression that when Barber and other officers of the union were questioned as to whether or not the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners had been violated in consequence of the strike having been declared at Union, without the previous approval of the executive at Denver, the telegram from Moyer and Haywood to Baker was produced by these officers as their authority for the statement that this approval had been secured in advance. None of the officials of the union, however, knew anything of the contents of the telegram sent by Baker to Denver, and to which the telegram they had in their possession was the reply. It was with some difficulty that this telegram was obtained by the Commissioners. It had to be secured under subpœna from the telegraph agent at Nanaimo, and when obtained was found to be in cipher.

Strikers at Union Misled.

Upon the telegram being deciphered it was felt by the Commissioners that its contents should be communicated to the men, in view of the fact that all of the witnesses at Union had testified that there was no relation between the strike there and the strike at Ladysmith, and that some had declared emphatically that they would in no way have countenanced a sympathetic strike. The officers of the union who had testified were first recalled, however, and questioned again as to whether or not they had had any knowledge of the telegram sent by Baker to which the telegram given Barber was the reply. To which they all answered that they had none. Asked as to whether they would have in any way been parties to a sympathetic strike with Ladysmith, they declared they would not. Asked further as to whether, in the event of there being evidence to show that Baker had been instrumental in seeking to bring about a sympathetic strike, they would feel that they had not been taken into his confidence, and that he had not dealt with them as his relation to them required that he should have done, they replied in the affirmative.

The telegram—'Ladysmith asks Cumberland out on sympathy. I approve. Have we your consent', sent by Baker to Moyer on the 21st of April was then read aloud, and so far as the Commission is able to ascertain, this was the first intimation that any of the men at Union had of the nature of its contents.

Misleading Testimony given before Commission.

Baker's own evidence before the Commission in regard to his connection with the strike at Union would indicate that he respected his oath as little as he did the trust that had been reposed in him by the workingmen of the province on whose behalf and in whose interest he pretended to be acting. Questioned by the Commissioners at Ladysmith on May 7, as to his knowledge of affairs, Baker replied as follows :

Q. Can you tell us, Mr. Baker, what you know about this Cumberland (Union) strike.

A. I simply got a wire saying they were out, and asking me to go up there.
Q. You had nothing to do with the initiation of that strike ?
A. No, sir.

These replies were given with full knowledge of the telegram which he himself had sent in cipher to the chief executive officers at Denver, and of all the dealings which he had had with the miners at Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Union.

It is interesting to note, in connection with this same matter, that, according to the testimony of witnesses who were examined at Ladysmith, there appers to have been a meeting of Ladysmith miners about the end of April, at which a motion was put requesting that the union men should come out in sympathy. Baker was present at this meeting, and when the question was raised that possibly the constitution of the Western Federation would stand in the way of any action of this kind, he represented to the meeting that there need be no fear of embarrassment or hindrance on this score, as he could secure the consent of the executive at Denver, and that the constitutional difficulties would be overcome. Barber testified that at the joint executive meeting at Nanaimo Baker had given him assurances that the Western Federation of Miners would stand behind a strike at Union and help it financially, and this he (Barber) had construed as the approval of the Western Federation before the strike.

Precipitous Proceedings prior to Strike.

The proceedings preliminary to the meeting of May 2, at which it was decided that the men would go on strike, were hardly less mysterious or hasty in their nature than were the proceedings leading up to the creation of the organization. The delegates to the joint executive meeting at Nanaimo had returned but a short time to Union when the committee of three was appointed from the union to interview the manager of the company and ask for the reinstatement of the officials who had been dismissed, in the order of their dismissal. The manager having refused to accede to this demand, notices were forthwith posted in different places calling a meeting of the union for May 2. There does not appear to have been more than twenty-four hours' notice given of this meeting. A little over 200 were present when the meeting assembled on May 2. A resolution was carried that because officers had been discharged after the organization had been formed on April 5, a ballot should be taken on whether or not the men should stop work until such time as the officials and members who had been discriminated against by the company were reinstated in their proper order, with full recognition of the Western Federation of Miners. This resolution was voted upon, and only 12 ballots opposing the strike were cast.

It would appear that at this meeting the miners were informed that in the event of declaring a strike they would have the full support, financially and otherwise, of the Western Federation.

Strike declared in Violation of Terms of Constitution.

Article 5, section 1, of the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners declares that :

> It shall be unlawful for a union to enter upon a strike unless ordered by three-fourths of its resident members in good standing voting. Such questions shall be decided by a secret ballot at a special meeting called for that purpose, after having received the approval of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners. Should any employer or employees attack the rights of the members of the union or its established principles, without allowing the union sufficient time to notify the executive board of the proposed change, then the members shall have the right to declare a strike to maintain their rights. In this they shall be assisted by the executive board.

The telegram sent by Moyer and Haywood to Baker, and handed by him to Barber, was read to the meeting as proof that the approval of the executive board of the Western Federation, as required by this clause of its constitution, had been obtained. It did not appear, however, from anything given in evidence that the clause of the constitution requiring that a special meeting should be called for the purpose had been complied with, for, as already mentioned, the notice calling the meeting

did not state for what purpose it was being called.

The day that the strike was declared the secretary wired to Baker at Nanaimo: 'Cumberland Miners' Union No. 156 decided by unanimous vote to-day to come out on strike. Come up if possible.' Baker, on May 4, wired in reply: 'Will come to-morrow evening.' Owing to the fact, however, that the Commission had commenced its sittings at Ladysmith, Baker did not go to Union, but in the course of a few days sent Shenton in his place. On May 11 he addressed a letter to the executive board of the miners' unions at Ladysmith, Nanaimo and Union, stating that he was obliged to leave owing to pressure of work. He recommended co-operative arrangements among the three boards and means of speedy communication, stating in his letter that for all the unions this was a common cause. On the day following, the 12th, on board the steamer taking him from Nanaimo, he wrote a personal letter to the secretary of the union at Union, giving his reasons for not having been able to go there, and explaining that he had sent Shenton in his place, as he regarded the men in Union as 'too new in organization to be secure against bombardment.'

Movements largely directed from Denver, Colorado.

With the exception of the telegram, to which reference has been made, and one or two other communications, it was not possible for the Commission to secure information which would throw any further light on the nature of the correspondence which took place between Baker and the executive officers of the Western Federation at Denver. However, such evidence as was produced would indicate a continuous correspondence between the organizer for Canada and the chief executive officers at Denver. For example, the mention in the telegram of April 22, from Moyer and Haywood to Baker—'Organize Japanese and Chinamen if possible,' when no mention of the subject had been made in the telegram to which this was a reply, would indicate that the officials at Denver had been previously informed of one important element that would have to be taken into consideration in any efforts to bring about a successful strike at Union. The fact that in a letter to local unions Baker had spoken of the number of Chinese and Japanese at Union as a source of discouragement to the union members there, and this only after organization had taken place, and before a strike had been mentioned, would indicate that this difficulty had been present in his mind. These facts jointly considered make it fairly apparent that the Canadian organizer had fully informed his fellow members on the executive at Denver of the exact situation in view of a probable conflict.

Re the Organization of Chinamen and Japanese.

Evidence was given by the Rev. L. W. Hall, a Chinese missionary at Union, to the effect that while Shenton, whom he had not previously known, was there as the representative of Baker, he (Shenton) had called upon him and introduced the subject of organization among the Chinese, and that from his conversation he judged that Shenton was desirous of having the Chinese organized, and that the Western Federation would support any efforts in that direction. Shenton did not deny having had a conversation with Hall upon this subject, but contended that his visit to Hall's house had not been with the object of interviewing him on that particular subject, and that Hall had brought up the subject himself, and that all suggestions and propositions had come from him. He admitted that there had been some talk about guarantees being given by the Western Federation, and that he had mentioned this point to Baker on his return to Nanaimo. He adhered firmly, however, to the statement that he had in no way approved of, nor was he favourable to the formation of a labour organization among the Chinese and Japanese.

Review of facts shows Strike at Union brought about by intrigue.

The formation in the first instance of an organization among the miners at Union, through the instrumentality of agents sent there for this express purpose and not because of a general desire on the part of those concerned, or even of the existence of conditions which would naturally create such a desire, and in the presence, moreover, of circumstances which at any other time would have led to the rejection of any proposal to form a union—as, for instance, the realization by the miners that the men at Ladysmith were out of work by reason of their having joined the Federation in defiance of the company; the request by Baker, assuming to act on behalf of the Ladysmith union, for instructions for a sympathetic strike at Union; the command of the executive at Denver to call out all men necessary to win at Ladysmith and to organize the Chinese and Japanese; the trickery and deception practiced by Baker in the manipulation of these telegrams, and of the members of several committees with which he had to deal; his own false testimony before the Commission in regard to one of the most vital points of the whole inquiry; his action in forcing organization at any cost, and the action of the officials at Union, with whom he had been in communication, of a like desire to precipitate a strike at that place regardless of the terms of the constitution, and with the evident sanction and approval of Baker and other members of the Denver executive, and the statement of Estes that he would tie up the mines on Vancouver Island;—these facts, together with the circumstances that so long as the mines at Union could be sucessfully worked, the miners at Ladysmith would find it very difficult to cope successfully with the company, and that the company would be still in a position to fulfil its contracts with the Canadian Pacific Railway, lead us inevitably to the conclusion that, as in the case of Ladysmith, the explanation of the cause of the strike at Union is to be found rather in the conditions existing elsewhere at the time, than from any general feeling of dissatisfaction in regard to the conditions of their employment among the miners at Union, and that it was the result of a carefully contrived and skillfully executed intrigue on the part of persons acting as part of, or in connection with the executive of the Western Federation at Denver, and which, but for the action of this executive and its members, would not have taken place.

Strikers not Supported by W. F. of M. as promised.

We feel that the extent of the deception practiced by the officials of the Western Federation, and the harmful consequence to thoses whose acts the Federation has pretented to champion, to say nothing of the injuries which have been caused the public as a direct consequence of these strikes, would not be fully realized, if this report did not contain a direct reference to the nature of the treatment which the miners, both at Ladysmith and Union, have received from the Federation since the strikes were declared. The one reason for joining the Western Federation, alleged at both these places on the part of all the witnesses who testified on the matter, was that the Western Federation was a numerous and powerful body, and that they had full assurances that in the event of its support being required at any time they would receive sufficient financial assistance. Notwithstanding the fact that the strike at Ladysmith had been in existence for over two months at the time the Commission commenced its sittings at that place, and that there appeared to be, even at that time, considerable suffering and need of assistance among the miners and their families, the Western Federation had contributed but a few hundred dollars to the relief of the most urgent cases. Not until eleven days after the strike at Union had been declared, was word sent to the miners at Ladysmith that a draft for $1,000 for their relief would be mailed on the following day. Not having received this draft by the 16th of May, and being reduced to ex-

tremity, the secretary of the Ladysmith union wired to the secretary of the Western Federation at Denver, as follows:—

> Can you support us with $14,000 (less than one-fifth of their usual earnings) per month? Answer at once, yes or no.

On the 18th a reply was received to this telegram as follows:—

> Baker has not arrived yet. Will answer your message later.

At the time of present writing, so far as can be ascertained, the Western Federation had done very little more for the relief of destitute families at Ladysmith, and little or nothing by way of assistance to the men at Union.

Results of Ladysmith and Union Strikes.

The mines at Union have never been closed, owing to the employment of a large number of Chinamen and Japanese at that place, but virtually all the white labour is still unemployed. The mines at Extension remained closed from the 12th of March, until the 3rd of July, despite the fact that many efforts were made at settlement between the president of the company and the employees at that place.

The men not having received the assistance from the Western Federation which they were led to expect would be extended, resolved by a majority to return to work, and some 200 of them have been individually re-engaged on terms not quite as favourable as when they went out. In the same manner the miners at Union, except those whose places have been filled, will probably resume work in a few days.

It will thus be seen that these strikes have been not only barren of beneficial result to the miners, but that they have lost in wages over $350,000, while business in Ladysmith and Union has been brought to the vanishing point.

We may add that we are informed that the miners at Fernie, Morissey and Michel have abandoned the Western Federation, and have joined the United Mine Workers of North America and that similar action is being discussed among the miners at Nanaimo.

CHAP. VI—GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

HAVING now detailed the causes which led up to the strikes, which we were specially commissioned to investigate, and having set forth their inter-connection, as well as the principal occurrences to which they gave birth, we now proceed shortly to discuss the general questions which they raise for consideration.

Duties of Employers and Employees in regard to Strikes.

As strikes are intended to cause loss and inconvenience to the employer in order to force him to yield in whole or in part to the demands of the strikers, and as they always cause loss and privation to the strikers themselves; and as they are almost invariably followed by loss and damage to many others in the community where they occur; as they are in some cases accompanied by sympathetic strikes and are frequently accompanied by reprehensible and illegal practices, such as boycotting, blacklisting, picketing and intimidation, and sometimes by assaults, riots and loss of life and property; it is the plain duty of the employer and employed, and of the state, to exhaust all possible means to secure their prevention.

With respect to the employers and the employed, it is their clear duty to the community, whose protection they both enjoy, to meet each other either by themselves, or through the mediation of third parties, and by temperate discussion and conciliation, settle their difficulties as best they can, each making considerable sacrifice, if necessary, to avoid the loss and injury which will otherwise occur to the public. And here it may not be amiss to warn employers of labour that the old relation of master and servant no longer obtains, that it has been supplanted by that of employer and workman, with the probability that it will develop in the near future into that of co-contractors. There is no doubt that a considerable percentage of strikes are caused, not so much by the refusal of the employer to yield to the particular demand, as by the way in which it is done, or by a long course of arbitrary conduct. One of the results of the spread of unionism throughout the various trades has been to put the workman in a better position to make terms with his employer; to preserve his independence of character; he is now able to drive a bargain and does not have to accept a dole. Formerly, employers were too often in the habit of regarding their men as so many machines or units of labour, and those of them who felt humane instincts thought they fulfilled their whole obligation if they gave an occasional extra remuneration or bonus, or conferred some benefit which they regarded as a gratuity. But the workmen of modern times demands as his due a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and that he shall get a reasonable share of the product of his toil; what he seeks is honourable employment, not slavery; he wants fair dealing and justice, and not charity or patronage.

It is necessary, then, in their own interest, and in that of the community generally, that employers bear in mind that they are no longer dealing with submissive and unquestioning units of labour, but with sentient beings who have, equally with themselves, senses, affections, desires, doubts and fears. It is, therefore, especially incumbent on corporations, and other large employers of labour who do not come in personal contact with their employees, to place persons of tact and discretion in all the offices of superintendence, and to forthwith dispense with the services of any one who is found to be tyrannical or arrogant in his dealings with the men. Many a strike could have been averted if the employer or his superintendent had taken the trouble to reason the whole matter out with his men,

and had shown them why he was unable to accede to the demand. In this connection we may refer to the case of the Nanaimo colliery, operated by the New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company. For fifteen years this colliery has been worked with union labour, the numbers often reaching 800 men, and owing to the reasonable and conciliatory attitude towards each other of the superintendent, Mr. S. M. Robins, and the officers of the union, there was never any strike during his term of office, which lasted until a few months ago, and on more than one occasion the adjustment involved a reduction of wages.

Rights of Employers and Employees in regard to Strikes.

With respect to the rights of employers and workmen in relation to strikes and lock-outs, we think much would be gained if these could be clearly set forth in a code.

It is generally recognized that the workmen are justified in combining together to secure increased wages or shorter hours, or other legitimate changes in the conditions of their employment, and failing assent by their employer, in quitting simultaneously, or, as it is called, going out on strike. And this even though it may occasion the employer great loss and damage, unless some valid contract is thereby violated; or unless the strike is such as to amount to malicious injury to property; or is liable to cause loss of life; or is in furtherance of a conspiracy to injure or restrain trade, some of which acts involve only civil, others both civil and criminal liability.

On the other hand, we think that public opinion, as well as that of those prominent in labour circles, emphatically condemns the sympathetic strike, the boycott, intimidation, the blacklist, and picketing as it is commonly practiced.

Rights of Union and Non-Union Men.

It is one of the fundamental rights of a free people that every man shall choose for himself whether he shall belong or not to a union, and that whether he belongs or not he may work without being insulted, molested, intimidated or oppressed by any person or union whatever. It is also clearly one of the fundamental rights of every employer that he may employ any man he chooses, subject, of course, to any laws that may be regulating the particular business. Tried by this test, the sympathetic strike, which is declared on account of the employment of non-union labour to take the places of other strikers, is irrational and wrong. The original strikers may have the legal or moral right to strike on account of some disagreement with their employer, but they have no right by force to make him keep their places open until they see fit to return, or to beset, boycott or intimidate men who may see fit to work on the terms which they reject. Then, if they have no such right *a fortiori,* other union employees who may be working for the same or a different employer, have no right to interfere or to strike because of the employment of such substitute labour. A number of Protestant workmen might just as well claim a right to force the employer to discharge or refuse employment to Roman Catholics as union men claim a right to force the employer to discharge or refuse employment to so-called 'scabs.' Such a claim has no foundation whatever, either in law, reason or morals, and is opposed to the fundamental rights of a free people and amounts to a tyrannical attack on the rights of others ; and therefore we think that strikes solely because of the employment of non-union labour ought to be made punishable by law.

Sympathetic Strikes.

Similarly, other kinds of sympathetic strikes ought to be rigidly repressed, as they are opposed to public opinion, and to the great mass of opinion among the labouring classes themselves, as well as to natural justice and reason. For instance, take the case of a strike by a body of coal miners solely for the purpose of preventing coal being supplied to a railway company which has had a disagreement with some of its employees. Upon what principle can this be justified? Why should the employer of

the coal miners be forced to break his contract with the railway company? Why should he be subjected to great loss and damage because of a disagreement between others to which he is not a party, and which arises through no fault of his own, and why should the innocent public and neutral industries be subjected to embarrassment and loss? And yet, it appears that it was actually doubtful as to what course the Nanaimo branch of the Western Federation would have taken, had their employer been supplying any coal to the railway company at the time of the strike by the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and one of its officers intimated that it would be well for the coal company to have an agreement with the men which would preclude the possibility of a strike under such circumstances. It may be added on the authority of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labour at Washington, that the history of the sympathetic strike is practically an uninterrupted story of defeat, and last year the statement was made by John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, that he had never known a sympathetic strike to succeed.

The Strike for Recognition.

Whether the strike for recognition should be allowed or prohibited is not so easy to determine. It is true that in theory a body of men should have the right to say that they will deal collectively and not individually with an employer; and if all that was meant by a strike for recognition was that they would merely refrain from work until the employer saw fit to accede to the demand, such a strike could not be regarded as inherently wrong; but the fact is that strikes solely for recognition are frequently accompanied by the coercion by illegal practices of both employers and any non-union men who may be disposed to take up the work which the strikers have left.

At the same time it must be remembered that unionism and the demand for recognition of the union, i.e. of the right to make a collective bargain, are the natural outcome of the present stage of industrial development. In former times the workman had an immediate interest in the instruments of production, and in the disposal of the finished product, and while all workmen were not masters, the masters were all workmen, and the possibility at least of becoming a master was open to apprentices and journeymen alike. Where the wages contract existed it was a matter of individual bargain between persons who were likely to be associated together in the work of production. Now-a-days the workmen, for the most part, are massed together for the purpose of doing work on material supplied to them by the employer, who is generally a corporation or trust represented by a manager and sub-managers, who are selected for their capacity to drive advantageous bargains and extract as much work out of the men as possible. The corporation or trust represents the collectivism of the employers, and it is natural and logical that the same spirit should animate the employed. If compelled to contract for himself alone the modern workman would generally have to deal with a purely mercenary organization which is in a position to take advantage of his fellow workman's necessities in order to compel him to accept terms which a union, dealing on his behalf, might be justified in refusing, and able successfully to reject. The right view of this matter, then, seems to be that the strike for recognition, that is, for the right to make a collective bargain, should not be declared unlawful, but that it is specially incumbent on the authorities, when such a strike takes place, to see that no illegal or criminal methods are used to reinforce it.

There is, however, one way for unions to get recognition which is obviously the surest and the best way. It is by showing employers by experience that it is to their advantage to deal with unions as such, and that the unions will regard the interests of the employers as well as their own, remembering that the financial burdens and risks of the business fall upon the employers. And here, it may be remarked, lies the essential difference between the legitimate trade unionist and the revolutionary socialist: the former realizes that he has a common

interest with the employer in the successful conduct of the business; the latter postulates an irreconcilable hostility and is ever compassing the embarrassment or ruin of the employer, all the while ignoring the fact that capital and labour are the two blades of the shears which, to work well, must be joined together by the bolt of mutual confidence, but, if wrenched apart, are both helpless and useless.

It is also necessary for the unions, in order to win recognition, to leave no doubt in the minds of employers that they appreciate the obligation of contract, and in this regard we are glad to note that the importance of this is realized by the majority of the unions and their leaders, as is illustrated by the letter of the president of the International Boilermakers' Union, already quoted.

Definition of rights and duties of Unions needed.

The majority of workmen feel the necessity for some kind of organization, and organize they will, in some form or other, and therefore their right to combine to improve their conditions and to form unions for that purpose ought to be better recognized and regulated by law than it is. It is better that they be encouraged to establish legitimate unions which will be clothed with responsibility for the exercise of power, and which will, therefore, be more readily recognized and dealt with by employers, than that they should join secret organizations, some of which are really nothing more than conspiracies against society in general and employers in particular.

At the present time nearly all the industrial callings in Canada are organized, and some three or four score of them as integral parts of international unions which have their headquarters in the United States.

International Organizations.

It is, we think, a very difficult question as to how far the joining by Canadians of these organizations ought to be sanctioned or interfered with. Many of them claim the right to approve of any settlement which may be arrived at between the employer and their members as the result of a strike, especially if the members have been receiving strike pay, as, for instance, in the case of the Western Federation of Miners, Article V, section 2 of the constitution, of which is as follows:—

> Any contract or agreement entered into between the members of any local union and their employers as a final settlement of any difficulty or trouble that may occur between them shall not be considered valid or binding until the same shall have the approval of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners.

Nor is any contract recognized as valid which conflicts with the rules of the union, which are generally framed to suit the union without the authority or sanction of any law. It is thus plain that a Canadian, when he joins such a union, surrenders a considerable portion of his freedom in matters of contract to a small body of men in a foreign country, and is, to that extent at all events, subject to their dictation. However, so far as we have been able to gather, the control exercised by these foreign officials has, generally speaking, not been inimical to the interests of the Canadian members either as workmen or as British subjects. They have, generally speaking, stood for the observance of contracts, and appear on the whole to realize the necessity for fair and reasonable dealing with the employers, although the cases of the Bakers' Union and the Garonne, already detailed, are conspicuous exceptions.

The main arguments advanced by Canadian workmen for the necessity of joining these international organizations are as follows:—First, that they are too few in numbers to form effective organizations of their own. For instance, in the case of the printers, there are only about 2,400 union men in all Canada, whereas in the International there are about 55,000. This body is strong enough to maintain a large benefit fund and a home for destitute and aged printers in Colorado. Second, there is greater economy in the administration of the international body, and so a greater margin for benefit funds. Third, membership in such organization practically insures work anywhere in North America. All the member

has to do is to present his membership card to any official who proceeds to secure him work, and until he gets it he is assisted by the union. Fourth, in the event of strike, they have the co-operation and financial aid of a powerful body, and the chances of substitute labour coming from the other side to take their places are reduced to a minimum, as of course no members of the union would come over to take their places.

The chief objection to the system of international unions is the liability of Canadian workmen to interferences by the officials in matters of contract and settlement of differences with their employers. If, however, parliament were to declare that notwithstanding anything contained in the constitutions or in the rules of the international bodies, any agreement arrived at by the employer with his employees in settlement of disputes shall be valid and binding, we think the most formidable objection to these bodies would be removed.

Certain Labour Organizations not Legitimate Trade Unions.

There is, however, a class of so-called union developing rapidly in Western America, which is really not a trade union at all, but a secret political organization whose members are bound by an oath so strong as to be considered a shield against giving any but forced testimony before the Commission. The primary object and common end of this class of organization is to seize the political power of the state for the purpose of confiscating all franchises and natural resources without compensation, and to this class belong the American Labour Union, the Western Federation of Miners and the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, with an aggregate membership of between 200,000 and 300,000 men. These three, as already stated, are in confederation with each other, the two latter being affiliated with the former, and, as we have just seen, their leaders were engaged in a conspiracy to sweep all the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway into the United Brotherhood, and all coal miners into the Western Federation, and no doubt with a view to being able to stop all transportation and coal mining whenever it might appear expedient in the advancement of the common end.

All these bodies have declared for socialism, and the following resolution was, we understand, passed by a vote of 125 to 20 at the last convention of the Western Federation of Miners, held at Denver on June 4, 1903 : . . .

'Whereas, the natural resources of the earth upon which humanity depends are being swiftly concentrated into the hands of the privileged few ; and

Whereas, political independence is a bauble and a delusion while the toiling millions bear the yoke of wage slavery in the industrial field; and

Whereas, no man among the vast army of labouring humanity can successfully assert his manhood while his necessities make him a suppliant at the feet of another for a job which he must have to sustain life ; and

Whereas, the privileged few who own the jobs which the many must have must necessarily own the man ; and

Whereas, capitalism can never be dethroned and wage slavery abolished until the natural resources of the earth and the machinery of production and distribution shall be taken from the hands of the few by the political power of the many, to become the collective property of all mankind, to be utilized for the use and benefit of all humanity ; and

Whereas, the socialist party is the only political party in any nation of the world that demands that the land and the machinery of production and distribution shall become the common property of all, and that labour shall receive the full product of its toil ;

Now, therefore be it resolved, that the delegates of the Western Federation of Miners in their eleventh annual convention assembled, reaffirm the political policy of the tenth annual convention, believing that the principles enunciated by the socialist party will make man the 'noblest work of God,' woman the queen of the home, and the child the bud and blossom of an emancipated generation.' . . .

An amendment to the constitution was also passed, obligating the local unions to obey the direction of the executive when called upon by them to go out on strike, which has not yet been submitted to the referendum, as required by the constitution, and as already mentioned a resolution was also adopted at the request of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees declaring the Canadian Pacific Railway 'unfair.'

The Western Federation of Miners, the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the American Labour Uuion.

It is obviously against the public interest that any body of Canadian workmen should be subject to be called out on strike by a foreign authority over whom neither our legislatures nor courts can exercise any control, and that whether they have any grievances against their employers or not. Whether the wheels of Canadian industry shall run or shall rust ought not to depend upon the decrees of a secret council at Denver. With regard to these organizations we think they ought to be specially declared to be illegal, as their leaders have shown that they care nothing about the obligation of contracts or about the interests of their employers, against whom they are ever fomenting discontent ; that they ignore the constitutions and rules of their own organizations whenever it suits them to do so ; that they at all times preach the doctrine of confiscation of property without compensation, and that society is divided into two classes, the toilers and the spoilers ; that they justify the use of the boycott and the sympathetic strike; that they do not disapprove of violence and intimidation; that they are wholly indifferent to the loss and damage which they inflict upon the public; and that they recklessly allow suffering and privation to befall the families of their misguided followers, with regard to whom they are constantly guilty of deception and concealment.

There is an additional reason in the case of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which is that it is the aim of this body to force all classes of railway employees, from the highest to the lowest, together into one organization, in opposition to the wishes of virtually all of the existing railway unions. The great majority of the railway men have no such desire. They have their own class organizations which contract on their behalf with the company, and with which they are satisfied, as, on the one hand their grievances are passed on by a committee of their own number who fully understand them, and, on the other hand, they deal directly with those officials of the railway who are in control of the department to which they belong. It is obvious that a committee of car labourers or freight handlers could not deal as intelligently with a trouble arising among the conductors or engineers as the latter can themselves; in fact the latter (who are, according to one of the sympathetic strikers, the aristocrats of unionism) would not submit to have their movements dictated by the former. To allow an organization like the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees to gain any foothold among the employees of a great railway system like the Canadian Pacific Railway, would be to introduce the bitterest dissensions among them, and at the same time make it impossible to carry on the proper management and discipline of the railway, which is just as necessary as in a ship at sea. The best evidence that the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees is not wanted by railway employees as a whole, is that the engineers, conductors, firemen, trainmen, &c., of the Canadian Pacific Railway, although appealed to, refused to come out in aid of, or to render financial assistance to that organization. Moreover, this body has not gained any official recognition from any railway company, so far as we are aware, nor could this be expected, as a glance at its constitution will show that it is not a trade union at all, but in reality a one-man despotism.

Incendiary and Scurrilous Literature.

Another reason for parliamentary condemnation of these organizations is that it might serve to stop the distribution of their incendiary and scurrilous literature. As examples of the kind of matter which is periodically put forth in the journals of these bodies, we may quote the following extracts.

In an editorial in the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, the *Miners'*

Magazine for April, 1903, at page 46, the following statement appears:—

Organized labour has been fighting on the industrial field to maintain a wage compensation that enables the human family to obtain some of the necessaries of life, but organized labour is arousing from the hypnotic spell of fake leaders, and moving towards the political battlefield where capitalism will be assassinated for once and forever.

Commenting on the statement of the Governor of Colorado that 'If a man wants to work he has a perfect right to do so, and the troops are there to see that everybody's rights are protected', the editor says, at page 10:

These mouthings of the governor convict him as an official assassin of labour's rights, a servile tool who has disgraced the executive chair by turning over to the corporations the power of his office, to be utilized for the aggrandizement of watered stock gamblers.

At page 17 he quotes with approval the following from an editoral in a Denver paper:—

Now, the situation is this: the miners of this state do not propose to submit to such oppression. They are advocates of law and order, and they will not long permit it to be violated even by the state's chief executive. There is a grave danger in pushing oppression too far, and it is certain that the miners are now in a mood to strike back. They will preserve their liberties and retain their rights if it is necessary to pass through the Red Sea of revolution in order to do so. The colonists had less occasion to rebel against the authority of King George than have the miners of Colorado to resist the oppression of Governor Peabody.

Again at page 23:

The man who will scab on strikers will scab on his honour, if it is possible for a scab to have any honour.

Commenting on the following statement of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, 'I do not believe that in our country there should be an irreconcilable conflict between labour and capital. Notwithstanding the fact that I have gone through quite a number of strikes, I have not yet abandoned my opinion that if the representatives of capital and the representatives of labour can be brought together, and if they can sit down in honest conference, if they will look one another straight in the eye and tell one another the absolute truth, I believe when that is done that the day of conflict between capital and labour shall end', the editor says, at page 40:

There can be no reconciliation between the capitalist and the labourer, and no one is in a better position to realize this fact than Mr. Mitchell.

At page 59 appears the following letter, with no signs of disapproval from the editor:

Park City, Utah, March 5, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The United States government is arming 100,000 more murderers to assassinate labour, and still some toil worn fools sleep on!

Come, ye uniformed butchers to the slaughter your Neroes prepared for us! We welcome you with bloody arms to the graves your tyrants dig for labour! The star-spangled banner of barbarism that floated over the blue-bellied Hessians in the Cœur D'Alenes hath no terrors for patriots who will die, as they have lived, for liberty.

The army reorganization bill is a notice served on labour that liberty is sentenced to death; and that unless labour prefers peace at the price of chains and slavery, it must arm itself for labour's Gettysburg, and give battle to tyranny for victory or death. The enemy's advance guard is already thundering at the gates of labour's Lexington. Do your pickets sleep and your soldiers dream? Can none of you see the crimson dawn of the American Thermidor, and the stalking phantom of Robespierre? Your laws defied, your rights denied, your last liberties assailed by the Goths and Vandals of plutocracy, and still ye cower in submission to the galling yoke of Cæsar! Peace—with hunger! Liberty—to starve!

Famine for your wives, whoredom for your daughters, slavery for your sons, and chains and bayonets for you! This is the terms of surrender your enemy proposes! Let your answer be the answer of Sumpter to the guns of Beauregard!

SALTAIRE.

At page 68 appears the following:

Then let them march to the polls as free men, not as slaves, and cast their ballots for the emancipation of the wage slave, a ballot that will not disgrace the gubernatorial chair with a despot, who is the willing tool of plutocracy, who, at the beck and call of a corporation hireling sends out his peanut soldiers to awe honest labour into servile subjection for demanding their right to organize and to petition for a little more wages to keep the wolf from the door. A ballot that will banish forever master and slave. A ballot that will not disgrace 'Old Glory' by floating over corruption and petticoat soldiers, who would murder their brother in toil if it would win an encomium from their master. If I had the power of the Almighty I would gather them all up and place them under my heel and grind them into the dust of oblivion.

Fraternally,

W. T. HUBBELL,

Globe Miners' Union, No. 60, W. F. of M.

The following appears in the editorial New Year's Greeting in the January number:

We believe that organized labour throughout the west is approaching a crisis. The merging of railroads and coalition of millionaires in the

industries of manufacture are the signals that that would warn the forces beneath the banner of unionism to prepare for the fray. 'In times of peace prepare for war.' There is generally a lull before a storm, and the temporary calm sometimes gathers the force of a cyclone to render impotent a weak and staggering resistance. The question arises: what shall the members of the Federation do to neutralize the ominous portending shadows that point to a measuring of strength between labour and capital? We would suggest that every member who is employed contribute to the treasury of his local one day's pay each month for a period of one year. By doing this organized labour will be placing in its arsenal some of the ammunition that is necessary to cope with capital on the field of battle.

At page 10:

Conservatism in a labour organization is rapidly becoming a synonym for cowardice.

At page 19:

Discontent is an indication of intelligence.

At page 35 the following editorial paragraph:

Dick Adams, who won corporation gratitude for his distinguished services as a hired thug during the Cœur D'Alene trouble of 1892 and 1899, was killed a few weeks ago in the Bunker Hill mill. According to the account in the Idaho State Tribune 'he was caught by a set screw in the line shaft and wound up and instantly killed. His neck was broken, his head nearly severed from the body, his arms and legs broken and the body badly crushed. Throughout the mining states and territories of the west there are many miners who know and have heard of this cold-blooded hireling, and some who have felt the sting of his sneers and jeers, and it is safe to say that among the miners few tears will be shed over the tidings that he met an untimely end. When he ceased to be useful in carrying out the cruel mandates issued by Standard Oil brutality, he was given a job like any other wage slave, and in the performance of his duties in the mill he met his death. His remains have been shipped to Oregon for interment, and it may be that Rockefeller and the other mining magnates of Idaho will pass the hat around for a collection to place a slab at his grave that will bear the following inscription: 'Here lies our servile tool.'

In the May number, in commenting on the appointment by the Governor of Colorado of a commission to inquire into and report on the labour troubles, President Moyer and Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners say, over their own signatures at page 4:

An arbitration commission that was appointed last October by President Roosevelt have just brought in their verdict, which is an insult to the honour and dignity of organized labour.

At page 27, commenting on the Anthracite Commission's report, the editor says:

The courts are recognized to-day by organized labour as partial to capital. Nearly every labour law that passes a legislative body is declared unconstitutional. What justice can be expected from tribunals which, upon the slightest pretext, grant injunctions to corporations which shackle the power of organized labour in its struggle for justice.

At page 36 the editor says:

The minister of the gospel who is not in sympathy with organized labour should be placed on the 'scab' list.

At page 49 a contributor says:

Don't you know that the next strike must be won by a national or international strike to show capitalism and ourselves how omnipotent unified, consolidated labour is? Stop every wheel in America; silence every telegraph; stop every train; hold every ship at anchor; close every market; silence every press for ten days! Europe will follow our example, and it will be the last strike of labour. The next strike will occur at the ballot box, and the war will be over forever.

There is not food enough to feed the world longer than ten days without our work in production and distribution; not jails enough to hold us; not soldiers enough to guard us; not police enough to arrest us, and not judges enough to 'enjoin' us! The universal ten days' strike is the means to the end!

These examples have been taken at random out of the only numbers of this publication that have been handed in to the Commission, but they are enough, we think, to show its character.

The Incorporation of Unions.

We think, then, that legitimate trade unionism ought to be encouraged and protected, and that organizations of the class just dealt with ought to be prohibited and declared illegal, and that there ought to be strict enforcement of the law relating to the administration of voluntary oaths. We would, therefore, suggest that provision be made for the incorporation of trade unions with a model constitution; that among other things it should be provided that no strike should be declared without at least 30 days' notice to the employer except in cases where the employer is attempting to change the conditions of employment to the disadvantage of the employer without giving similar notice; that there should be at least a two-thirds majority of those present in its favour at a meeting called specially to consider the question; that the matter should be decided by ballot; that no strike be declared which shall be in violation of any contract not already violated by the employer; that all strikes,

lockouts and disagreements with the employer shall be settled without the interference of any person residing outside of the Dominion unless by mutual consent.

To protect the union it ought to be made an offence for the employer to discriminate against, or discharge any member of an incorporated union for the reason only that he is, or intends to become a member of such union; and, generally on this subject, it would appear to be just to enact that no person should be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labour organization, except such as may be declared illegal by competent authority; and on the other hand, that there should be no discrimination against or interference with an employee who is not a member of any legal organization by members of such organization. We think that the incorporation of such unions with adequate protection, would meet with the approval of the majority of the intelligent and reasonable leaders in labour circles. It has been urged as an objection that they would be merely targets for law suits, and that their benefit funds would be liable to be seized to make good any judgments against them. As to this, it could be provided that purely benefit funds should be vested in trustees nominated for that purpose, and they should not be liable to answer any judgments, other than such as may be rendered in litigation relating to such funds; and if this were done we cannot see how any valid objection can be taken to the proposition that a union should be liable for any violation of contract or any legal wrong it may commit equally with any other organization. In fact it is a mistake to suppose that an unincorporated body can not be sued for wrongs done by the action of the body as a whole. Lord Lindlay says, in the *Taff Vale Case,* (1902, Appeal Cases, at page 443):

> I have myself no doubt whatever that if the trade union could not be sued in this case in its registered name, some of its members (namely, its executive committee) could be sued on behalf of themselves and the other members of the society, and an injunction and judgment for damages could be obtained in a proper case in an action so framed. Further, it is, in my opinion, equally plain that if the trustees in whom the property of the society is legally vested were added as parties, an order could be made in the same action, for the payment by them out of the funds of the society of all damages and costs for which the plaintiff might obtain judgment against the trade union.

On the other hand, an employer would be very much more willing to deal with an incorporated union than with an unincorporated body, as he would be dealing with a body that had a legal status, and generally some corporeal substance, and not with a shadow; and those workmen who desire recognition of their unions would have much more reason to expect it if their unions were incorporated than if they were not.

It is also objected that the unions might be subject to repeated litigation, and exhausted by a series of appeals by wealthy employers. As to this it could be provided that if the union were successful in the first instance there should be no appeal except by leave of the judge appealed from, or of the Court of Appeal, and that either could, in any case in which it might appear to be just, require the appellant to pay all costs in any event as a condition of the leave to appeal, for which course there is ample precedent in the practice of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

There would, of course, be nothing to prevent members of the incorporated unions from retaining their international membership if they chose to do so.

The Union Label and the 'Unfair' and 'Scab' List.

Further, we see no reason why incorporated unions should not be given the right to use the union label on the products of their manufacture. And here is an illustration of the difference between methods which are right in principle and those which are wrong in principle. There is no reason why a union should not be allowed to advertise its products by means of the label, and in this way bespeak the patronage of the public. On the other hand, the publication of the 'unfair' and 'scab' list is wrong in principle. Why should any person or union be allowed to publish or placard any other person or body of men as 'unfair' or as 'scabs'? Such action tends

manifestly to a breach of the peace and argues a contemptuous indifference to, and a high-handed attack upon the rights of others. There is no reason why the unions cannot confine themselves to the publication of 'fair' instead of 'unfair' or 'scab' lists—a 'white' list, and not a 'black' list.

A case was brought to our attention of a contractor who employed union men and paid the union scale, and of the owners for whom he was building, who were posted up by the Trades and Labour Council of Vancouver as 'unfair,' and placarded as such on different streets in the city. It was also stated in the placard that a number of labour organizations endorsed the action of the Trades and Labour Council, but we have every reason to believe that this statement was made without the authority of several of the organizations mentioned. The placard in question is Exhibit 72*a* to this report. Exhibit 76, a calendar advertising the Gurney Foundry Company, of Toronto, in large type as 'unfair' was also brought to our attention. Other examples of the mode in which the 'unfair' and 'scab' list are used will be found in Exhibits 72 (*b*), 75, 76, 77. If the posting up of others as 'unfair' or as 'scabs' is not prohibited then, as the appetite grows by what it feeds on, other wrongs, such as boycotting and intimidation will occur with increasing frequency and boldness until the employers will be driven into combination for the purpose of retaliating in kind, and it will not be long before society gets into the explosive condition which precedes riot and civil war. We think, therefore, that the use of the union label should be recognized by law, and that it should be allowed to incorporated bodies, but that it should be made a specific offence to use or publish the epithets 'scab' or 'unfair' in connection with the name of any person or organization.

The Boycott, Intimidation and Picketing.

We have already alluded to the boycott, intimidation and picketing. The two former are condemned by the best type of labour leaders, and indeed by all right thinking people. We may note, in addition to instances already cited, a case that was especially brought to our attention. A widow who was keeping a boarding house (it being her only means of living) was waited on by three union boarders, who informed her that unless she turned away some six or eight non-union boarders they would withdraw, and on her refusal they did withdraw. The men who did this were no friends of unionism, for, as Junius would say, the man who is truly loyal to unionism will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures. Yet not only was this action lauded and defended by some exponents of unionism, but it was further explained to us that a 'scab' is a murderer. To such as are imbued with this spirit, which savours rather of the bigotry of the middle ages than of enlightened unionism, we would commend the words of Coriolanus:

> What's the matter, you dissentious rogues,
> That, rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
> Make yourselves scabs ?

With regard to picketing, some evidence was given to show that this was done in the case of the railway strike, accompanied by acts of intimidation, and there is no doubt that a number of assaults on both strikers and 'scabs' took place, resulting in one case in the death of a striker, which are directly attributable to the existence of the strike. All of which demonstrates, if it needed demonstration, that a strike is a very serious disturbance of the social peace and prosperity, and is to be prevented by all means possible.

Preventive Measures by Parties.

With regard to preventive measures by the parties themselves, obviously the simplest and best way is for the contending parties to settle their differences by compromise and mutual concession, either with or without the mediation of others, both keeping in mind the fact that there may be good reason for the other's stand, and that they both owe a duty to the community which protects and sustains them, not to inflict any more damage and inconvenience upon it than is absolutely necessary. It is also too often forgotten by employees that

they have families to support, and that they have no right to plunge the community into a state of strife which a strike invariably causes unless they are forced to do so by the most compelling necessity ; and by employers, especially those who are in control of exclusive franchises and natural monopolies, that they do not own their franchise or property in any absolute sense, but that they enjoy their beneficial control by the sanction and approval of the society in which they live, and that they are therefore under a special obligation to society to see to it that their management does not, by arbitrary and unreasonable conduct, become a public nuisance.

Preventive Measures by the State.

As to the best method of minimizing the danger of strikes and lock-outs by legislation, we think the most effective means will be found in compelling publicity at the earliest stage of the trouble.

Greater Publicity.

No strike or lock-out should be allowed except upon giving at least 30 days' notice, (some of the unions prescribe 3 months), where the other party is not attempting to change the terms or conditions of the employment, and the intending strikers or employers should be compelled to file a sworn statement, fully and accurately setting forth the reasons for the intended strike or lock-out in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of the province, and of the Minister of Labour at Ottawa, at least 3 weeks before the day fixed for the strike or lock-out. The statement should also be served upon the opposite party, who should be required to file a sworn answer thereto within 10 days of its receipt. On the other hand, where the other party attempts to change the terms and conditions of the employment, provision could be made requiring statements to be filed either before or after the strike or lock-out takes place, according to the nature of the case. In this way the press and the public will at once become authoritatively informed by both sides of their position at the outset of the trouble, and public opinion will at once begin to act upon the parties, and no doubt in many cases, before the day fixed for the strike or lock-out arrives, better counsels will prevail. It would also afford an opportunity for settlement by means of conciliation or arbitration before the parties came to arm's length. If a law to this effect had been in force there would have been no strike on the part of the longshoremen or teamsters or the steamshipmen's association, as the only excuse they could have given for their actions was that they were being brought in contact with so-called 'scab' freight, or, at any rate, if they did venture to put such a ground for a strike before the public they would have soon found that they had taken up an untenable position. Similarly if an employer were to order a lock-out solely on the ground that the men had joined a union not prohibited by law, we think public opinion would soon make it unmistakably appear that such a lock-out would not be justifiable.

Boards of Conciliation.

There is no doubt that the establishment of boards of conciliation will go far in the direction of avoiding strikes and lock-outs. The weight of opinion in Great Britain and in the United States, both among employers and employed, seems to be that conciliation ought to be the method invariably resorted to in the settlement of industrial disputes, and that a general scheme of compulsory arbitration would be productive of more harm than good, the chief grounds of objection being that it is a very serious interference with the freedom of contract, that it is generally a compromise which is not satisfactory to either party, being arrived at in the last result by an umpire who may not fully appreciate the position of one or other of the parties, and that it is seldom loyally accepted and lived up to by both parties.

We would strongly recommend both employers and employed to encourage and practice the spirit of conciliation, and we think it would be a good plan, in the case of the larger industries, if both would re-

cognize the possibilities of disputes, and make it a rule periodically to appoint some person or persons on each side to form a permanent conciliation committee to consider any differences that cannot otherwise be settled to the satisfaction of both parties. These persons could, in the event of failure to agree, if both employer and workmen assented, be converted into a board of arbitration by the appointment of an umpire; or a board of arbitration could be constituted of other persons altogether, and the conciliators on each side could present the case to the arbitrators.

Compulsory Investigation.

Compulsory investigation may also sometimes be employed with advantage. We have no doubt that the present investigation was a large factor in hurrying the railway strike to an end, and we believe that a method providing an expeditious mode of compulsory investigation by persons to be nominated by the parties and an umpire would satisfactorily dispose of a good many labour disputes.

Compulsory Arbitration.

The weight of opinion as expressed before the Commission was against compulsory arbitration, and while we do not think that a law applying this method of settling disputes to industries generally would meet with general approval, there are special cases in which it would seem to be the necessary final resort.

It does not need any argument to show that public service undertakings, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, steamships, the supplying of power, water and light, and particular industries, such as coal mining, must be carried on without interruption if the whole industrial business of the community is not to be seriously damaged or ruined.

No gain that can possibly accrue to either of the parties in this class of case by means of a strike or lock-out can possibly be commensurate with the loss inflicted upon the general public, which may easily cause, in some instances, the total extinction of a particular industry, or its transfer to another district or country. We therefore think that, notwithstanding the objections that can be raised to compulsory arbitration, this mode of settling disputes ought to be resorted to in this class of case whenever the strike or lock-out has reached such dimensions as to seriously affect the public, and when all other means have been exhausted or would appear to be of no avail.

We would, therefore, suggest that the Governor in Council be armed with authority in the cases mentioned to notify the parties by proclamation that unless the dispute is settled by a day to be fixed, it will be referred to the court which shall have power to summarily investigate and try the same, and give a decision and award which shall be binding for a period not to exceed one year. This jurisdiction should not be open to be invoked by either party, and should only be exercised by the Governor in Council whenever it shall appear that the strike or lock-out has reached, or is likely to reach such dimensions, or has lasted, or is likely to last so long as to seriously affect the general welfare of the public; in short, the only ground on which the jurisdiction should be exercised is that of public necessity. Had the recent coal strikes in Kootenay lasted another two weeks there is no doubt that 75 per cent of the mining and smelting industries of the province would have had to close down and several thousand men would have been thrown out of employment. Such a crisis would be impossible under the proposed law.

When the trouble exists in more than one province, the court referred to should be the Exchequer Court of Canada, as its jurisdiction and process is binding over the whole of Canada, but all judges of the highest Provincial Courts of First Instance should be made *ex officio* judges of the Exchequer Court for this purpose. The reference should be made to the court, and not to any particular judge, and on receipt of the order of reference the Registrar of the Supreme Court or other highest Court of First Instance in the province should determine the

judge by lot, and in this way the parties would not be able to speculate on the personality of the judge who would try the dispute. We think that such an enactment would have a legitimate coercive influence on the parties, and that the proclamation would generally be productive of a settlement without the necessity for a reference. From and after the day fixed, the continuance of the strike or lock-out should be made unlawful.

Labour Leaders.

The testimony shows that it is of the utmost consequence to the workmen themselves that they exercise extreme caution in their decision to join any given organization. There can be no doubt that the designs and aims of the organizations, which we have suggested should be declared illegal, were to a large extent concealed from the men by their leaders. Workmen ought not, in their own interests, to leave themselves open to the charge that they are, as some employers claim 'slaves of the union,' and yet the evidence shows that it would not be a wholly incorrect description of the position of those who were engaged in the strikes in question. If workmen are not careful in the selection of their leaders, if they do not choose straightforward and fair-minded men as the officers of their organizations, the case for recognition is hopeless. Looking at the evasive and equivocating way in which the testimony of some of the leaders was given, and at the extraordinary trouble that was taken by them to keep their followers in the dark as to their real designs, it would be a miracle if any organization led by such men could ever maintain peaceful relations with any employer, no matter how friendly he was disposed to be, or how far he might go in his concessions. If the experience of the business world should unhappily demonstrate that unionism is symbolical of tyranny and treachery, the position of the workmen will become hard indeed, unless some other institution is devised which will better maintain the equilibrium which ought to exist between them and their employers. A special obligation is therefore placed upon the upholders and leaders of unionism to see to it that it is not overwhelmed with that just scorn and opprobrium which is certain to happen unless it is animated by the dictates of justice and reason. No institution which habitually violates the fundamental rules of right and wrong can last long in any civilized society.

That the workmen should be careful in the selection of their leaders is also shown by the fact that in at least two or three instances their purchasability was proved beyond doubt. The man who was the chief organizer for Canada of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees is shown to have betrayed the secrets of the union to the employers for hire, at the very time that he was being paid by the union for bringing in new members, and while he was administering the oath which binds to secrecy. The evidence is also clear that paid hirelings of the railway company worked their way into the union, took a leading part in its deliberations, initiated new members, and duly reported all that took place to their master.

It is obvious from these facts that it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the legitimate desire of a body of workingmen to establish a proper union may be used as a means to forward illegal and unworthy ends by plausible leaders who are in the pay of foreign capitalists, and that a union may be persuaded into a strike by unprincipled men for no other purpose than to cripple or destroy a Canadian industry for the benefit of its rivals. It was further shown that the United Brotherhood pursued just as reprehensible tactics as the company, inasmuch as private telegrams between officials of the company were disclosed to the union, arrangements made with an employee of a foreign telegraph company to reveal information, copies of confidential documents abstracted, waste paper baskets ransacked, and the house of the local superintendent watched, and all with the express approval and encouragement of the president of the Brotherhood.

Interference of Foreign Officials.

As will be seen by the evidence already detailed, the question of how far there should be legislation directed against foreign interference with Canadian workmen comes up squarely for consideration.

The evidence presents two classes of interference: one, that of procuring and inciting to quit work by the foreign agitator in person; and the other, the case of officials of international or other organizations who remain in the foreign country, but who procure and incite by means of other officials within Canada, and who assume the control and direction of Canadian workmen until the termination of the dispute.

As has already been said, it should not be tolerated that Canadian industries should be subject to the dictation of foreigners who know no law, so far as such industries are concerned, but their own desires, and whose business and avowed object it is to keep up unceasing friction between the employer and employed, and who are not trade unionists, but socialistic agitators of the most bigoted and ignorant type. We therefore think that it is necessary for Parliament to interfere in the direction of making it an offence, punishable, in minor cases, on summary conviction before a county judge or police or stipendiary magistrate, by fine or imprisonment, and in graver cases, on conviction by indictment, by imprisonment only, for any person not a British subject, and who has not been residing in the province for at least one year, to procure or incite any employee or employees in Canada to quit the employment without the consent of the employer; or for any person within Canada to exhibit or publish, or in any way communicate to any employee or employees the contents of any order, request, suggestion or recommendation, (or any document purporting to be a copy thereof), by any person or persons ordinarily resident without Canada, that he or they quit the employment as aforesaid, whether such order, request, suggestion or recommendation, or copy thereof is signed, or purports to be signed by such person or persons on his or their own behalf, or on behalf of any other person, or of any association of persons, whether incorporated or not.

The testimony before us showed practical unanimity on the part of the intelligent and strong minded members of the labouring classes that foreign agitators and their methods were not wanted, in fact, as one of them put it, they regarded it as an insult that such proposals should be made to them by any outsiders.

Violation of Contracts.

The testimony shows that it is necessary to penalize the wanton violation of contracts as well as the sympathetic strike. The older unions for the most part show a commendable appreciation of their obligations in this regard, but some of the recently organized bodies have shown little or no such appreciation, which is probably due to the fact that while they felt a new sense of power their was no sense of responsibility. We would, therefore, suggest that the courts be clothed with power to disincorporate any incorporated union and to declare illegal any unincorporated organization which is shown to have violated any contract without colour of right, or to have gone out on sympathetic strike. This, of course, would not authorize the court to give such a judgment where any reasonable justification is given in defence of the conduct impugned.

Blacklisting.

It was alleged by counsel for the United Brotherhood that the Canadian Pacific Company was privy to a blacklisting scheme, in common with other railway companies in North America, and some evidence was given to show that certificates of service, called 'clearances', did not always fairly state the cause of dismissal. Time did not admit of full investigation into this matter, and the charge respecting blacklisting to other railway companies of the names of employees who had been engaged in a strike, was vigorously repudiated by the officers of the company.

Some evidence was also given to show that employers were beginning to move in the direction of combining to boycott and blacklist men participating in strikes, and one witness swore that before he could obtain lumber from a saw-mill he had to satisfy the Builders' Exchange that certain strikers would not be employed on the building. Neither could this matter be fully investigated, but assuming that employers are combining in this way, it is the natural counter move to the 'unfair" list, the boycott and the sympathetic strike, and equally reprehensible and wrong, and ought equally with them to be declared unlawful. Employers should also be required, if asked, to fully and accurately state the cause of dismissal in the 'clearance', and not leave it open to be inferred that the employee was guilty of some misconduct which would debar him from securing other employment when the real cause was such as to leave it at least open to question as to whether or not the dismissal was wrongful.

Hours of Labour.

During the sittings of the Commission a strike took place among the operators in the saw-mills and planing mills in Vancouver and New Westminster, which we were asked by them to investigate, but we were unable to do so. The demand was for a shortening of hours from 10 hours to 9, with Saturday afternoons off and without reduction of pay, and a memorandum was handed in to show that the product is sold on the average at about three times its cost. As the employers have not filed any statement, we cannot pretend to pass on the merits of this dispute, but we think that much good would result by legislation moving in the direction of the shortening of hours. In these days, when the human energies are strained to their utmost amid whirling dust and machinery, long hours are a crime against nature. The machine should be the servant of man, and not man the slave of the machine. One of the most legitimate modes in which a legislature can aid in improving the condition of the workmen is by the shortening of hours. Of course this ought to be done gradually, and after carefully taking into account the conditions of the particular industry in other countries so as not to transfer it elsewhere, or drive it out of our own country. If it could be brought to pass that the workman would have to work only long enough so as to make his work a pleasurable exercise, instead of an exhausting toil, and at the same time secure a comfortable living, society will have advanced a long way towards the millenium.

These then are the opinions and conclusions which we have formed after the perusal of some two thousand pages of evidence and a large mass of documents and correspondence ; and while the inquiry might have taken a wider scope and been more searching and thorough than the time allotted us permitted, yet we do not think it likely, that we should have reached any different conclusions on the points of importance. At the same time we feel quite free to admit that, while much good can be accomplished by wise legislation, the labour problem, so-called, is incapable of final solution, and that it will be with us as long as human nature remains what it is, and present civilization endures.

Dated at Victoria,
this eighth day of July, 1903.

(Sd.) GORDON HUNTER,
ELLIOTT S. ROWE.
Commissioners.

RETURN

(50)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, under date March 16th, 1903, being a copy of all correspondence exchanged, since last Session, between the Canadian Government and the British authorities on the subject of the Embargo on Canadian Cattle.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

EXTRACT *from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 26th June, 1902.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, dated July 21, 1901, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the colonies, respecting the restrictions imposed on the importation of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom, in reply to the Minute of Council approved by His Excellency on May 15, 1901.

The Minister of Agriculture, to whom the said despatch was referred, observes that it is stated therein that the views of the Canadian ministers have received careful consideration from the Board of Agriculture, but that for the reasons mentioned in a report from that body, a copy of which is inclosed, its members are unable to propose to parliament the modification or repeal of the Diseases Animals Act, 1896, which requires the imposition of the restrictions in question.

The despatch further states that, owing to the power which the Board of Agriculture possess, under the aforesaid Act, of prohibiting altogether the landing, presumably of cattle, from any country outside the United Kingdom in which cattle disease exists, being at present exercised in respect of every country save Canada and the United States, exporters of Canadian cattle are, even without the change desired, in an exceptionally advantageous position.

A reasonable answer to this comment lies in the fact, to which attention was directed in the Minute of Council already referred to, that Canada being an integral part of the empire, and one of its most important sources of food supply, present and future, may fairly be considered entitled to much more favourable treatment, in matters of this nature, than any foreign country, the United States not excepted.

The minister, in reply to the report of the Board of Agriculture, states that there was, and is, no misunderstanding on the part of the Canadian government as to the existing position of the question from a legal point of view. The Canadian government was well aware that the regulations requiring Canadian cattle to be landed at a foreign animals wharf for slaughter there, was and had been from 1896, a statutory one.

The view taken by them, however, was that the reason the Act passed in 1896 was so drafted as to include Canadian cattle as well as foreign animals properly so called, was the same misconception as to the existence in Canada of contagious pleuro-pneu-

monia which gave rise to the embargo imposed in 1892, and that, had it not been for the existence of the said embargo, the question of including Canadian cattle among those dealt with by the Act of 1896 could not possibly have arisen. Their argument was, therefore, directed against the original order of 1892, rather than the statute of 1896, the inclusion in which of Canadian cattle they consider to be only a result or continuation of the former, from their point of view, mistaken action.

No useful object would now be served by reopening the discussion of the reasons which led the Board of Agriculture to issue the order of 1892 ; but, in view of the fact, now openly admitted, even by the experts of the Board of Agriculture, as well as by the president of that body, that contagious pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in Canada, a hitherto unconsidered aspect of the case may reasonably be mentioned. If the original order was justifiable, this disease, one of the most contagious, fatal and uncontrollable maladies to which cattle are subject, and which has decimated the herds of every country where it ever obtained a foothold, has in Canada quietly disappeared of its own accord without one case having been detected by our inspectors, without a single animal having been quarantined, much less slaughtered, and without the expenditure of a penny of public money. This is a remarkable record, but one which cannot be disputed, if the veterinary experts of the Board of Agriculture were right, and the Canadian authorities were wrong in 1892 and 1893.

The mere statement of the case from this point of view, should be sufficient to induce the Imperial government to remove from Canadian cattle the stigma placed upon them by the order of 1892, and perpetuated by including them in the legislation of 1896, the only ostensible reason for which was the prevention of the introduction of this disease.

The minister cannot but consider as most unfair the treatment accorded to the Dominion in this matter, whereby Canadian cattle are, contrary to the facts, publicly declared on the authority of the government of the mother country, to be affected with disease of such a nature as to render them a source of danger to the cattle of any country permitting their importation.

Were the legislation affecting them a part of, or in connection with the fiscal policy of Great Britain, the case would be entirely different and no reason for complaint would exist, at least on the grounds now set forth. As matters stand, however, the reputation for health and soundness of Canadian cattle is being sacrified without reason. It must not be forgotten that the plea of a clean bill of health, past and present, can be urged by no other country affected by the legislation of 1896, and that therefore the charge of unfair treatment holds good only in the case of Canadians who are British subjects.

The minister further states that the argument advanced by the Board of Agriculture, that the trade in live animals between Canada and the United Kingdom has not suffered because, since the passing of the Act of 1896, it has not diminished, takes no account of the enormous increases in the quantities of other agricultural products exported from Canada to Britain during the period indicated. There is no doubt that but for the legislation in question, the live cattle trade would have grown in equal, if not greater proportion, to the mutual benefit of both countries.

That with reference to the difficulty of reconciling the opinions of experts on occasions when the appearance of disease is reported, it may be pointed out that during the last eight years over 800,000 heads of Canadian cattle have been slaughtered in Britain subject to inspection, without this difficulty having been encountered.

The minister submits that the decision of the Board of Agriculture, to the effect that after consideration of the Minute of Council laid before them last year 'they cannot propose the modification or repeal of the Act of 1896,' is a most inadequate and unsatisfactory reply to the arguments advanced in the said Minute, and particularly to the request that action be taken to relieve the cattle of Canada from the unjust and unfair imputation cast upon them by the Order of 1892, and emphasized by their inclusion in the operation of the Act of 1896.

The committee advise that the administrator be moved to transmit a copy of this Minute to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for the Administrator's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

DOWNING STREET, August 20th, 1902.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir H. Strong's despatch No. 231 of the 3rd of July, transmitting an approved Minute of the Privy Council on the subject of the existing restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom.

2. In reply I have to transmit to you, for consideration of your ministers the accompanying copies of a memorandum on this subject which has been prepared by the Board of Agriculture.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Privy Council.

Referred to Minister of Agriculture.

JOHN J. McGEE.

September 8, 1902.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM CANADA INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

MEMORANDUM BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 *and* 1896.

The resolution adopted by the Canadian House of Commons on the 1st ult., which is to be submitted for consideration at the approaching colonial conference, raises an issue of a general character, which has been the subject of public and parliamentary discussion for the past forty years.

Shortly stated, the question is whether: (1) a fixed rule shall be prescribed requiring all imported animals to be slaughtered under official supervision at the port at which they are landed, or (2) a discretionary power may safely be given to a Public Department to dispense with this requirement if they consider it safe to do so.

The latter policy was that which, after much discussion, was embodied in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878—an Act which was subsequently consolidated with others in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

The Act of 1878 provided (fifth schedule) that imported animals should be landed at what were to be known as foreign animals wharfs, out of which the animals were not to be moved alive, but the Privy Council, whose duties in the matter were subsequently transferred to the Board of Agriculture, were required to relax this provision and to waive the requirement of slaughter whenever they were satisfied, with respect to any country, that

(*a.*) The laws thereof relating to the importation and exportation of animals, and to the introduction or spreading of disease; and

(*b.*) The general sanitary condition of animals therein, were such as to afford reasonable security against the importation of diseased animals.

The provision of the Act of 1878 remained in force until 1896, but throughout that period various difficulties were found to attend its administration.

Amongst these difficulties may be mentioned—

(*a.*) The difficulty of diagnosis in the case of the more obscure diseases, and in their early stages ;

(*b.*) The conflict of expert opinion;

(*c.*) The impossibility of obtaining prompt, accurate and continuous information as to the condition of other countries with regard to disease;

(*d.*) The invidiousness of the task of drawing distinctions between the statements of one government and those of another, and of refusing to give credence to the evidence tendered;

(*e.*) The difficulty of keeping *au courant* with the changes of the law in other countries and of relaxations allowed thereunder;

(*f.*) The impossibility of ascertaining the extent to which the laws of another country are efficiently enforced and administered.

The first illustration of the difficulties attending the exercise of the duties imposed upon the department by the Act of 1878 arose in 1879, in the case of the United States, and the latest in 1894, in the case of Canada. In both instances diplomatic correspondence ensued, and somewhat heated discussion arose in non-official circles which promised to continue indefinitely—it lasted for seventeen years in the case of the United States—with results by no means favourable to the maintenance of good relations between the various interests concerned.

In the eighteen years during which the Act of 1878 was in operation considerable expenditure was incurred, and great sacrifices were made by stockowners in this country to clear their herds and flocks from disease. In 1877 no fewer than 2,007 outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia were reported, the number of cattle attacked being 5,330. In 1889 the number of outbreaks was reduced to 474 with 1,646 cattle attacked, whilst in 1895 only one outbreak was recorded with 43 animals attacked.

It was also demonstrated that the mere inspection of imported animals on their arrival could not afford security against the introduction of diseases, especially as regards pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, and scab in sheep, animals which have been examined at the ports and passed as healthy having been found to be affected when slaughtered a few days later.

It was, moreover, ascertained that the compulsory slaughter of imported animals at the ports was compatible not only with the maintenance, but even with the rapid development of the trade.

Thus, in the case of the United States the imports of live cattle, which were 11,538 in 1877 and 68,450 in 1878, when admission into this country was unrestricted, had risen to 276,533 in 1895, and were as many as 403,946 in 1901, although slaughter at the ports was made obligatory in 1879.

In the case of Argentine a trade of considerable magnitude was created and developed under the rule as to slaughter. The imports from that country were only 653 cattle and 22,082 sheep in 1890, but in 1895 they had risen to 38,763 cattle and 306,262 sheep, and in 1899 they were 85,365 cattle and 382,080 sheep.

The imports from Canada have remained practically at the same level before and after the enforcement of the rule.

It was in view of these considerations that the Act of 1896 was passed and a statutory condition prescribed, which is applicable at all times and to all countries alike. No question now arises, or has at any time arisen since that date, either as to the sanitary condition of animals in Canada, as to the laws relating to the admission of animals into the Dominion from the United States and other foreign countries, or as to the administration and enforcement of those laws and of the laws relating to diseases of animals generally.

The disadvantages of the 'in-and-out' arrangement in operation between 1878 and 1896 have already been referred to. These are, of course, avoided by the existing law, but in addition, it may be observed, not only that friction and difficulty are avoided, and the danger of the introduction of disease diminished by the adoption of

a fixed rule, but that the sudden dislocation of trade conditions is prevented and uncertainty and insecurity removed. Breeders are able to make their arrangements without fear that they may at any moment find themselves face to face with a large augmentation of the supply of foreign store stock. Graziers can tell with certainty from what sources it is open to them to supply their requirements. Colonial exporters have a certain knowledge of the conditions under which they have access to the home markets, and they run no danger of a sudden refusal on our part to admit store stock due to some untoward circumstance as regards the prevalence of desease. The value of stable and fixed conditions, from a trader's point of view, is universally recognized, and, as will be seen from the figures cited above, the condition of prompt slaughter at the port is not one which is destructive of trade, or is inconsistent with a largely increased importation of live animals for food.

It may, perhaps, be added that there is nothing in the existing law which is opposed to the Imperial conception. The regulation, and even prohibition, of the movement of animals, in order to prevent the spread of disease, is of almost daily occurrence in the United Kingdom. There has never been a time since operations against contagious diseases were commenced when it could be said that there existed free and unrestricted movement of animals within the limits of the United Kingdom. The importation of animals from Great Britain into Ireland is at times prohibited; regulations requiring the prompt slaughter of Irish swine have on several occasions been made by local authorities in Great Britain, and the movement of animals from one part of Great Britain to another is frequently prohibited.

There seems to be no likelihood, in view of the above consideration, that parliament would repeal the Act of 1896, and reverse a policy which has provided additional security against the introduction of disease and greater confidence and certainty to breeders and feeders of stock, without any serious detriment to the interests of exporters shippers, and consumers.

A copy of the proceedings at the reception by Mr. Banbury of a deputation on this subject on the 9th October last is annexed.

6th June, 1902.

T.H.E.

OTTAWA, December 15, 1902.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER,—At the colonial conference held in London last year, notice was given on behalf of the Canadian government of a resolution favouring the removal of the embargo imposed by the Imperial government against the importation of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom. The conference was of opinion that the question concerned the Imperial and Canadian governments only, and on the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Wilfrid Laurier it was arranged at a meeting of the conference on the 5th August that the subject should be referred to the Right Honourable Mr. Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture in the Imperial government, and myself on behalf of the Canadian government. In pursuance of appointment, I met Mr. Hanbury on the 7th August last for the discussion of the subject with a view, if possible, of steps being taken for the removal of the embargo.

At the very commencement of the discussion Mr. Hanbury stated that perhaps it would save a lenghty argument if he were to explain the attitude of the Imperial government, and thereupon he proceeded to do so. He pointed out that under the original provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, the Board of Agriculture was empowered to establish the embargo against the importation of live cattle, and in their discretion to relax its provisions by waiving the requirement of slaughter whenever they were satisfied with respect to any country that its laws in regard to importation and exportation of animals, the introduction or spreading of disease, and

the general sanitary condition of animals in such country afforded reasonable security against the importation of diseased animals. He further stated that until 1896 the law left it discretionary with the Board of Agriculture to remove the embargo against any country whenever, having regard to the provisions of the Act, the Board was satisfied so to do. He stated that so long as the law was in this condition questions were constanly arising between his government and those of other countries affected by the regulations as to whether the maintenance of the embargo against such other countries was or was not justifiable; that whenever a country was scheduled a dispute arose as to the accuracy of the views expressed by the board's veterinarians which had led to this scheduling. He observed that, owing to the latent nature of disease, examination at the port of entry of large numbers of cattle afforded unsatisfactory evidence as to their being immune from disease, and that in consequence the British farmers were constantly exposed to the danger of disease being imported into their herds and flocks, and that accordingly the Imperial government had decided as a matter of policy, having for its object the protection of the herds and flocks of the British farmers, to alter the law and remove the discretionary power in question from the Board of Agriculture, and by Act of parliament prohibit importation. Hence the passage of the Act of 1896 which repealed the discretionary power vested in the Board of Agriculture, and excluded foreign cattle from importation into the United Kingdom except for slaughter at the port of entry.

Mr. Hanbury stated that his government was satisfied that Canadian herds and flocks were free from disease, and that the Act of 1896 was not occasioned by any suspicion to the contrary but was general legislation applicable to all countries. He concluded by saying that inasmuch as it was practically impossible to determine satisfactorily by diagnosis whether at the early stages cattle were or were not diseased, his government was not in the interests of the British farmer, prepared to take the chance upon this point by permitting the entry of any cattle from outside countries, and would not be prepared to entertain a proposition looking to a repeal of the provisions of the Act of 1896.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hanbury's remarks I stated that I would be glad if he would give me in writing for your information the views to which he had just given expression, and he promised to do so, and subsequently I received from him his letter of August 9, 1902, which I herewith inclose together with copy of my reply. I pointed out to him that the law enabled him to fix the number of days within which imported animals were required, to be slaughtered at the port of entry, and that at present the maximum number was ten days, and I requested an extension from ten to thirty days. In support of this application I argued that frequently it happened that large numbers of cattle arriving at the same time, and all having to be slaughtered within ten days, there were frequent gluts in the dead meat market, a condition of affairs very injurious to the interests of both the Canadian and British farmer. Moreover it sometimes happened that cattle suffering from the sea voyage were not in fit condition for slaughter within ten days, and it would be helpful if they could be allowed to remain a short time longer at the port of entry so as to be fattened up for slaughter. In reply to this request Mr. Hanbury expressed the opinion that he could see no objection to it, and would favourably consider it and write me upon the subject. Not having heard from him, I wrote him on October 21, 1902, and received his reply dated November 21, thereafter, copies herewith inclosed together with copy of my acknowledgment of December 13, which concluded the correspondence.

W. MULOCK.

HERBERT HOUSE, BELGRAVE SQUARE,
August 9, 1902.

DEAR MR. MULOCK,—I am sorry that there should be any misconception either as to the motive of the Act of 1896 or as to the present effect of that Act. There is no question whatever between us about the existence of disease in Canada. I have more than once publicly stated we believe Canada to be free from disease among both herds and flocks. The exclusion of your store cattle is due not to any suspicion of disease but to the fact that the Act of 1896 forbids the entry into this country (except for immediate slaughter at the wharfs) of all live sheep and cattle from all countries. There is therefore no reflection upon Canada as a cattle producing country in the circumstance that the operation of the Act is general and indeed universal. But there is on the other hand a distinct recognition of the immunity of Canada from disease in the fact that Canada and the United States are the only two countries from which fat cattle can be landed for slaughter at the wharfs, and their exceptional position is due to the admitted freedom of both from disease. The Act of 1896 does not therefore imply that Canada is not free from disease, while the existing regulations as to fat cattle distinctly declare our belief that disease does not exist there.

The Act of 1896 was certainly not passed with any special reference to Canadian store cattle. For several years the feeling had been growing that in the interest of the consumer no less than in justice to the farmer every reasonable precaution must be taken to prevent the spread of disease among the flocks and herds of this country. The danger of the importation of disease is very great when store cattle are allowed to be shipped to this country and travel to every corner of it. The examination at the port of entry must necessarily afford a very inadequte security partly on account of the large numbers to be examined but mainly because the disease often remains latent for a period much longer than that of the voyage and at the time of entry there are no external symptoms indicating its presence to the veterinary surgeon. So long as the importation of store cattle from other countries was freely permitted cases of this kind were by no means infrequent.

So long, too, as the importation of store cattle from any particular country depended not upon an Act of parliament making the prohibition universal but upon regulations of the Board of Agriculture, admitting or prohibiting the entry of such cattle from a country on the ground that that country was for the time free or not free from disease, questions repeatedly arose between us and the country affected by our regulations as to whether our veterinary advisers were right or wrong in declaring the existence of disease. Although this alone would not have been a sufficient reason for passing the Act of 1896, that Act has had the further advantage of removing the possibility which had hitherto existed of friction occurring whenever such questions unfortunately arose upon the actual facts of particular cases.

I need not perhaps deal with the other causes which led to the alteration of the law in 1896, because they were all due to the dangers at all times attending the importation of store cattle and their general dispersal all over this country. No special country, I repeat, was in view when general legislation of this nature was introduced.

It is satisfactory to find that the importation of fat cattle from Canada has largely increased—and it is, I am sure, unnecessary for me to add that anything which can reasonably be done to increase such a trade between Canada and the mother country ought to be done. When I had the pleasure of meeting you last Thursday, you referred for instance to the advantages which might accrue to that trade if the limit of ten days within which cattle arriving at our ports must be slaughtered were somewhat further extended. On that point I am having inquiries made, the result of which I hope to communicate to you very shortly. Meanwhile I need only say that it would be a pleasure to meet the wishes of Canadian exporters in this respect to the utmost extent to which that can be done consistently with adequate security for the safety of our own flocks and herds, and so far as I am concerned, no merely formal objections or removable difficulties shall be allowed to stand in the way.

R. W. HANBURY.

HOTEL CECIL, August 12, 1902.

The Right Honourable R. W. Hanbury,
President Board of Agriculture.

DEAR MR. HANBURY,—Permit me to thank you for your letter of the 9th instant, explaining fully the reason for the passage of the Act of 1896 and the attitude of the Imperial government with reference to the importation of live cattle into the United Kingdom.

Whilst regretting that there appears no prospect of a removal of the embargo, it is gratifying to learn from your letter that neither the passage of the Act nor its continuance is based upon the theory that Canadian herds and flocks are not free from disease.

W. MULOCK.

OTTAWA, October 21, 1902.

The Right Honourable R. W. Hanbury, M.P.,
President Board of Agriculture,
London, England.

MY DEAR MR. HANBURY,—Now that your parliament has resumed its sitting, I assume that you have returned to labour, and therefore would trouble you again with reference to the question of slaughtering Canadian cattle. You may remember that at our interview I made a request that the period of ten days at present allowed Canadian cattle to remain unslaughtered on arrival at an English port be extended to thirty days, and you expressed yourself favourable to granting the request. One consideration caused you to hesitate, namely, whether there was sufficient accommodation at Deptford, &c., and other points to admit of cattle being kept alive so long, but on this point you may remember I stated that, if this accommodation was insufficient, the Canadian government would be glad to bear the expense of any increased accommodation necessary in order to admit of your extending the ten-day limit.

The present regulation requiring slaughter within ten days is a great injury to the Canadian cattle trade, and I think cannot be of any service to the English farmer; on the contrary must also prejudice him and the middleman. For example, if a considerable number of cattle arrive in England about the same time, all having to be slaughtered within ten days, there is a constant glut of dead meat in the English market, depressing the price in England, in that way prejudicing interests in your own country, and also at the same time depressing prices in Canada. If you would extend the time, then the cattle could be slaughtered more gradually thus less disturbing the market, keeping prices steady and fairly uniform, instead of having them as at present subject to those extreme variations, perhaps at times to the advantage of the speculators but not in the interests of cattle producers.

There will no doubt be great disappointment throughout Canada when it is learned that beyond peradventure the Imperial government will not remove the embargo. There being no disease amongst Canadian cattle, it is almost impossible for us to satisfy the Canadian farmers why your embargo is maintained, in fact it is regarded as unjust. If, however, we could announce, in connection with your decision to maintain the embargo, that the ten-day limit had been extended to thirty days, it would no doubt take the edge off the disappointment, and go to show our people that you were anxious, as far as possible, to study Canadian interests.

WM. MULOCK.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
4, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W.,
November 21, 1902.

DEAR SIR W. MULOCK,—After our conversation last August, I at once, instituted an inquiry at the various foreign animals wharfs as to the result which would be likely to follow an extension of the period of ten days at present allowed for the slaughter of imported cattle, and I invited the opinion of the port authorities and our veterinary officers on such a proposal.

I find that there has been no demand for an extension of the time for slaughter by consignees and others interested in the trade on this side, and that neither the United States nor Argentina have made any such suggestion.

The inclosed figures (A) returned up to the end of September this year from the four principal ports show that in the case of 98 out of the 158 cargos of Canadian cattle which reached those ports not one animal remained unslaughtered at the end of the 9th day, and in the case of the other 60 cargos, the cattle slaughtered on the tenth day, represent not whole cargoes but merely the surviving animal or animals from shiploads, the bulk of which had been killed on earlier days. The statement (B) furnished by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, the port authority for Birkenhead, which receives as many cattle as all our other wharfs together, further shows that in 1901 only 98 per cent of the animals landed there from Canada, and the United States remained alive till the tenth day, the great majority being slaughtered by the seventh day.

The rapid deterioration of the cattle when not killed within four or five days of landing and the expenses of their keep are no doubt the explanation of these figures. Should it be desired to avoid placing the meat upon a gutted market, which is the main purpose of the proposed extension of time, a much more convenient and cheaper mode of avoiding this difficulty is afforded by the ample cold storage accommodation which is provided at the wharfs.

The present period of ten days before slaughter would therefore appear to satisfy all the practical requirements of the trade, and if it is desired to postpone a sale beyond those ten days cold storage provides the cheapest and least detrimental means of doing so. On the other hand an extension from ten to thirty days would, if advantage were largely taken of it, involve a risk of disease to our home stock out of all proportion to any benefit which Canadian exporters might hope to receive.

The opinion of the port authorities (with the single exception of Glasgow) and of our veterinary officers at all the wharfs is adverse to any extension of the time. They are convinced that were such a change made the danger of introducing disease would be greatly increased. The larger number of animals congregated in the wharfs, the slaughter of so great an accumulation immediately the market became favourable, the increased difficulty in disposing of offals and manure and in disinfecting the lairages within the short time available before the reception of a fresh cargo and the additional difficulties in controlling and supervising the disinfection of the larger number of drovers, attendants, &c., would all contribute to such a result. These practical dangers would be enormously added to were disease found in the wharf, and it would become extremely difficult to insure that infection should not spread to the outside.

The fact that the wharfs belong either to private companies or to local corporations, and not to the British government, would make it less practicable for either this or the Canadian government to bear the expense of increasing the accommodation, though were the period for slaughter extended a very large increase of such accommodation would necessarily be required.

I have not referred to the strong pressure which would be exercised to extend the period in the case of the other exporting countries on the not unreasonable ground that it is specially difficult to make exceptions in guarding against disease. Even within the United Kingdom itself, one county frequently prohibits the introduction of animals from other counties altogether, or only allows it on very stringent conditions.

I need not, I hope, assure you of the pleasure which it would have given me to meet your wish had it been practicable to do so. My regret at finding these serious difficulties in the way is, however, partially removed by the evidence I have quoted to show, that even the existing period of ten days is so seldom taken advantage of, and by the provision already made at our wharfs of other and probably even more effective means of meeting the main object which you have in view.

R. W. HANBURY.

STATEMENT showing for the nine months January–September, 1902, the Number of Cargoes of Canadian Animals slaughtered on each day within the limit allowed by Article 11 of the Foreign Animals Order of 1896, at Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool, and London, respectively.

Port.	Day after arrival on which slaughter was completed										Total number of Cargoes.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
Bristol	.....	...	1	.....	1	....	3	3	5	4	17
Glasgow	...	...	...	.....	.....	....	...	1	8	36	45
Liverpool	2	....	8	3	2	15	2	6	3	7	48
London	..	...	1	3	4	5	6	5	11	13	48

STATEMENT showing the Number of Cattle slaughtered at the Birkenhead Foreign Animals' Wharf on each day after landing during the five years 1897–1901.

——	Year 1897.	Year 1898.	Year 1899.	Year 1900.	Year 1901.
Slaughtered on 1st day after landing	76,707 or 27·23 p.c.	62,355 or 24·50 p.c.	77,705 or 31·28 p.c.	53,380 or 23·75 p.c.	57,761 or 23·67 p.c.
" 2nd "	45,684 16·20 "	48,679 19·13 "	47,930 19·29 "	37,823 16·83 "	42,021 17·22 "
" 3rd "	55,041 19·54 "	51,520 20·24 "	46,142 18·57 "	41,454 18·45 "	44,746 18·34 "
" 4th "	45,542 16·17 "	38,873 15·27 "	32,612 13·12 "	30,746 13·68 "	34,017 13·94 "
" 5th "	25,469 9·05 "	22,309 8·76 "	19,952 8·03 "	21,814 9·71 "	25,591 10·49 "
" 6th "	13,809 4·90 "	12,370 4·86 "	12,297 4·95 "	16,372 7·28 "	18,653 7·65 "
" 7th "	9,426 3·35 "	9,140 3·59 "	6,237 2·51 "	11,540 5·13 "	10,285 4·22 "
" 8th "	5,690 2·01 "	4,285 1·68 "	3,328 1·34 "	6,274 2·79 "	4,944 2·03 "
" 9th "	2,822 1·00 "	2,533 1·00 "	1,539 ·62 "	3,195 1·42 "	3,271 1·34 "
" 10th "	1,413 ·50 "	2,050 ·80 "	664 ·27 "	2,133 ·96 "	2,401 ·98 "

OTTAWA, December 13, 1902.

The Right Honourable R. W. Hanbury, M.P.,
President Board of Agricuture,
London, England.

DEAR MR. HANBURY,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 21, taking exception to the proposed extension of the term (10 days) within which Canadian cattle landing in the United Kingdom are required to be slaughtered. The subject, so far as this government is concerned, belongs to the Department of Agriculture, and I have therefore transmitted your letter to my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture.

The fact that Canadian cattle are slaughtered before the last day does not, I submit, warrant the conclusion that the present ten-day limit does not prejudice Canadian interests.

It will be very unfortunate if there be no relaxation of the present most injurious regulations. I therefore hope your view is not to be regarded as your final decision. It also occurs to me that inasmuch as efforts are now being made for reciprocal development of trade between the United Kingdom and Canada, the present would seem an inopportune time for your government to render a decision that would not certainly be helpful, so far as Canadian sentiment is concerned, in advancing the trade relations between the two countries.

Perhaps you would not mind discussing this point with the President of your Board of Trade.

WM. MULOCK.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION

IN RE

THE TOBACCO TRADE OF CANADA

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1903

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council :

The undersigned, having been appointed by a Special Commission issued on the 3rd day of May, 1902, under the authority of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency on the same date, and by virtue of the provisions of Chap. 114 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, a Commissioner to inquire into and report to His Excellency the Governor General in Council concerning an alleged exclusive contract system adopted by the American Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, and The Empire Tobacco Company, Limited; the object and effect of which is alleged to be to prevent those who deal in the class of goods made and supplied by these companies from selling the goods of other manufacturers, thus creating a monopoly, which seriously affects the interests, not only of the other manufacturers, but also of the growers of tobacco, has the honour to report as follows :—

A very full investigation was held in the cities of Windsor, London, Hamilton and Toronto, in the province of Ontario; in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and the town of Joliette, in the province of Quebec; and in the city of St. John, in the province of New Brunswick.

During the course of the inquiry, the Commissioner had the valuable assistance of eminent counsel, namely : Hon. Mr. Dandurand, K.C.; Mr. Goldstein, advocate, of Montreal, and Mr. O. E. Fleming, barrister of Windsor, Ontario, representing the petitioners ; and the Hon. Mr. Béique, K.C., and Mr. C. S. Campbell, K.C., of Montreal, representing the American Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, and the Empire Tobacco Company, Limited.

The Commissioner transmits with this report the whole record, including the depositions taken in shorthand of one hundred and nineteen witnesses (102 of whom were called on behalf of the petitioners, and 17 on behalf of the companies) ; the documents filed as exhibits in the course of the inquiry ; and the arguments of the learned counsel.

The investigation was directed to the following subjects of inquiry : (1) As to the existence of the alleged exclusive contracts, and the extent to which these contracts are in force; and (2) as to the effect of such contracts on the tobacco trade of Canada; with reference :—

(*a*) To the growers of Canadian tobacco:

(*b*) To the manufacturers of tobacco from Canadian leaf or from a combination of Canadian and foreign leaf.

The manufacture of Canadian leaf tobacco has increased rapidly in recent years. Within the past six years factories for the manufacture of tobacco made from Canadian leaf have been started in Ontario and Quebec, capital has been invested in this industry, the culture of leaf tobacco has been developed, and as a consequence of this enterprise, tobacco made from Canadian leaf has been to some extent substituted for the tobacco made from foreign leaf. In 1897 there was manufactured in Canada, from Canadian leaf 690,141 pounds, and none from combination leaf. In 1898 there was manufactured from Canadian leaf 1,949,429 pounds, and none from combination leaf; and in 1901 there was manufactured from Canadian leaf 3,041,687 pounds, and 1,224,411 pounds of combination leaf. This would show that the tobacco industry in Canada, both from the point of view of the grower of the leaf and the manufacturer of the Canadian leaf, is an industry of increasing importance.

The culture of tobacco leaf in Canada is confined to two districts, widely separated geographically, and the conditions surrounding the growth and cure of the leaf differ greatly in these districts. In the district comprising the counties of Essex and Kent a tobacco known as White Burley leaf is grown, and this is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of plug chewing tobacco. The other tobacco-growing district is in the neighbourhood of Joliette, in the province of Quebec, and there is grown there a variety of leaf which is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of smoking tobacco. The farmers in Essex and Kent sell their tobacco leaf direct to the manufacturer or to his agent, and they have always a ready market for their product. The manufacturer is interested in getting the farmer to produce the very best quality of leaf tobacco, and he encourages the farmer to follow scientific methods in its growth and cure.

In the province of Quebec the farmer as a rule sells his tobacco to a middleman, who retails it to the manufacturer, and the surplus stock not used by the licensed manufacturer is sold in the public market or direct to the individual consumer. Under this system there is no inducement held out to the farmer to grow and cure his crop of tobacco leaf according to what are known in the trade as modern methods. Quite a percentage of the tobacco leaf grown in the province of Quebec under this system contributes nothing to the revenue of the country. All the parties engaged in the manufacture of tobacco who appeared before the Commission were agreed that the system followed in Quebec province injuriously affects the tobacco trade generally ; but as this is not a matter coming within the scope of the inquiry, your Commission does not deem it proper to make any finding or to offer any suggestion.

The inquiry resolved itself into two branches ; one having reference to the manufacture of cigarettes in Canada, and the other having reference to the manufacture of Canadian leaf tobacco in Canada.

The evidence adduced before the Commission disclosed that in the month of September, 1895, the American Tobacco Company of Canada was incorporated by Letters Patent, and acquired from the manufacturers then in the business their interest in the manufacture of certain brands of cigarettes which were at that time practically the only cigarettes manufactured in Canada and which were so much in demand that they might be regarded as a staple article in the trade. Shortly after their incorporation, and about the first day of November, 1895, the agreement which is complained of in reference to the sale of cigarettes was first introduced by the American Tobacco Company of Canada. It is in the following terms :—

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY OF CANADA (LIMITED.)
43 to 49 Cote Street,
MONTREAL, November 1, 1895.

We will be glad to consign to you for sale, on commission, our various brands of cigarettes, such cigarettes to be sent by us, and received, sold and accounted for by you, upon terms and conditions as follows, namely :—

First.—All cigarettes which we may send to you, you are to sell to the retail trade only for retail purposes ; you are to sell none to other than to retail dealers, except by our written permission.

Second.—You shall, at all times, sell our cigarettes at such prices only as we may fix in selling lists sent to you. You shall not sell, or dispose of, any cigarettes at lower prices than those so fixed.

Third.—You are to guarantee all sales made by you. An extra compensation of two per cent (2 p. c.) will be allowed, and can be deducted by you, on all advances made upon consignments which are remitted to us within ten days after the date of shipment to you.

Fourth.—All cigarettes consigned to you are to remain our property until sold by you, subject only to your lien thereon for all advances which you have made under the terms of this agreement.

Fifth.—The cost of freight from our factories is to be paid by you.

Sixth.—You are to guarantee us against loss by fire or otherwise, of any cigarettes consigned to you, and you are to either return to us the cigarettes in good condition or the price of the same as fixed on our selling lists as above mentioned. You are also to pay all charges and other expenses of every nature connected with the storing, keeping and selling of cigarettes which we may consign to you, or for your account, after the delivery thereof by us to the common carrier, including all provincial, county and municipal taxes and license fees.

Seventh.—If you do not discriminate against our cigarettes in favour of those of other manufacture, and if you do not sell, or dispose of, any of our cigarettes at less than the list price, and if, in all respects, you comply with the terms of this agreement, we will pay you a commission of two per cent (2 p.c.) on the amount realized by you from the sale of the cigarettes which we may consign to you.

Eighth.—If, however, you handle cigarettes of our manufacture exclusively, and do not sell or distribute, or in any way aid in the sale or disposition of, cigarettes of other manufacture, and if you, in all respects, fully comply with the terms and conditions of this agreement, we will pay you an additional commission of six per cent (6 %) on the amount realized by you from the sale of cigarettes which we may consign to you.

Ninth.—Settlements and payments of commissions are to be made as follows :—On May 1, 1896, or as soon thereafter as practicable, on all cigarettes consigned by us to you from the date of your signing this contract to February 1, 1896, which have been sold by you and settled for prior to May 1, 1896.

On August 1, 1896, or as soon thereafter as practicable, on all cigarettes consigned by us to you during the three months ending May 1, 1896, which have been sold by you and settled for prior to August 1, 1896, and so on, from quarter to quarter thereafter, in the same manner, for the subsequent consignments, sales and payments.

Tenth.—All obligation on our part to pay you any commission for the sale of the cigarettes which we may consign to you is, and shall be, dependent upon your strict compliance with the agreement hereinbefore contained, and that you will not sell any of our cigarettes for a less price than that fixed in our selling lists sent to you. If you should sell, or dispose of, any of our cigarettes at less than such price, you shall forfeit all right to the payment of any commissions on cigarettes which you may have previously sold, and on which commissions have not been paid you, and you shall at once, on demand, pay to us the list price for all cigarettes which you have sold, and deliver to us all our cigarettes then in your possession which may have been previously consigned by us to you.

Eleventh.—Upon your acceptance in writing of the terms and conditions of this agreement, you understand and agree that you will handle our cigarettes exclusively, on the terms and conditions herein specified, and, in the event that you hereafter determine to sell cigarettes of other manufacture, you are to notify us, in writing, of such determination ; and thereafter, if you have fully complied with all other terms of this agreement, the commissions to be paid to you for sale of our cigarettes shall be at the rate of two per cent (2 %).

Twelfth.—If you shall sell or distribute, or in any way, directly or indirectly, aid in the sale or distribution of any other cigarettes than those of our manufacture, without having first given us written notice of your intention so to do, as required by paragraph eleventh, you shall not be entitled to claim or receive any commissions not previously paid to you in excess of two per cent (2%) on any past or future sales under this agreement; and the right and option is hereby distinctly reserved to us to determine and declare that you have surrendered all right to be paid any commission over said rate of two per cent, if we shall be satisfied that you have, in any way, aided in the sale or distribution of cigarettes other than those manufactured by us.

Thirteenth.—We reserve the right of determining, at all times, as to the number of cigarettes and the brands which we will consign to you under this agreement, we

to determine the matter before or after receiving requests or reports from you; and you expressly agree that you will promptly make reports, or account of all sales, to us, whenever, or as often as we may call for the same.

Fourteenth.—The right is reserved to us, at any time, to decline to consign to you any more cigarettes, and to withdraw the cigarettes already consigned to you, upon repaying to you all your legitimate advances thereon, and the right is reserved to you, at any time, to decline to act further for us, after having delivered to us all cigarettes then in your hands, and paying over to us the proceeds of all sales of our cigarettes at list price.

Fifteenth.—Requests for consignments, as well as all advances and reports of sales, must be made to our office in Montreal. Commissions will also be settled and paid from there.

Sixteenth.—No employee of this company has any authority whatever to change or modify this agreement, or any circular, letter or price list of this company.

Seventeenth.—This agreement shall take effect from the date hereof, and shall supersede all agreements as to our cigarettes then existing between you and the company.

Your agreement in writing hereon to receive our cigarettes on consignment, and to sell and account for the same, under the above terms and conditions, when executed by you, will constitute a binding contract between you and our company.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited.

By O. S. PERRAULT.

.....agree to receive cigarettes on consignment from The American Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, and to sell the same, and account to said company therefor, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the foregoing written proposition to us. To the faithful performance of all of such terms and conditions we hereby agree and bind ourselves.

Dated.....1895.

(Sign here).....

In the presence of

Street and No.....

(Witness sign here).....

City or town.....

Province.....

The main features of this contract are :—

(*a*) The selling price is fixed by the manufacturer.

(*b*) A commission of 2% is allowed the consignee on the amount realized from the sale of the cigarettes consigned; these cigarettes under the agreement remaining the property of the American Tobacco Company of Canada until sold by the consignees.

(*c*) If the consignee handles the cigarettes of the American Tobacco Company exclusively, and complies with the terms and conditions of the agreement, an additional 6% is allowed in the way of commission to the consignee on the amount realized from the sale of the cigarettes.

This contract has been entered into between the American Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, and most of the wholesale grocers and jobbers in cigarettes in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the maritime provinces.

The cigarettes manufactured by the American Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, acquired such a reputation in the trade generally that there was an almost

universal demand for them in the retail trade, and the wholesale merchants and jobbers required to carry them in stock in order to supply this demand.

It was established that the commission of 2% is not sufficient to compensate the wholesale merchant or jobber for handling the cigarettes of the American Tobacco Company in Canada; that the extra 6% commission earned by handling their goods exclusively enables the merchant or jobber to make a good profit, the benefit of which is assured the merchant or jobber dealing with the company under the terms of the contract, and that in consequence most of the larger dealers in cigarettes have entered into the agreement with the American Tobacco Company to the exclusion of the sale by them of the cigarettes made by the other manufacturers. It was also established that wholesale merchants and jobbers are unable to purchase goods from the American Tobacco Company of Canada except under the terms of this contract.

The manufacture of cigarettes in Canada has increased from 106,493,180 in 1897 (when of this total the output of the American Tobacco Company was 86,008,500) to 137,284,934 in 1902, (when of this total the output of the American Tobacco Company was 109,437,550).

In 1901 the Empire Tobacco Company, manufacturers of tobacco out of Canadian leaf, introduced a form of contract somewhat similar in its effect to the contract already in use in the cigarette trade. The Empire Tobacco Company is under the same general management as the American Tobacco Company of Canada is, in fact, a branch of that concern, the former being engaged in the manufacture of cigarettes and the latter engaged in the manufacture of tobacco from Canadian grown leaf. The contract with the Empire Tobacco Company, Limited, is in the following terms :—

THE EMPIRE TOBACCO COMPANY (LIMITED).

MONTREAL, 1900.

We will be glad to sell our brands of tobaccos to you, upon the following terms and conditions, viz. :—

First.—All tobaccos which we may sell to you, you are to sell to the retail trade only for retail purposes ; you are to sell none to other than retail dealers except by our written permission.

Second.—You shall, at all times, sell our tobaccos at such prices only as we may fix in selling lists sent to you.

Third.—The cost of freight from our factories is to be paid by us.

Fourth.—If you handle no manufactured tobacco made from Canadian leaf, or made from a combination of Canadian and foreign leaf, excepting the brands made by us, and, if you, in all respects, fully comply with the terms and conditions of this agreement, we will pay you a rebate of 5 cents per pound.

Fifth.—Settlements and payments of rebates are to be made as follows :—Once every 30 days, commencing 60 days from the first day of the month, in which this agreement is put in force, provided such shipments have been paid for.

Sixth.—All obligations upon our part to pay you any rebate for the sale of our tobaccos, which we may sell you, are, and shall be, dependent upon your strict compliance with the agreements herein contained, and more especially that you will not sell any of our tobaccos for a less price or upon different terms than those fixed on our selling lists sent to you. If you should sell or dispose of any of our tobaccos at less than such price, or on different terms, you shall forfeit all right to the payment of any rebates on tobaccos which you have previously purchased, and on which rebates have not been paid you, such forfeiture to be determined and declared by us alone.

Seventh.—Payments for all tobaccos which we may sell to you are to be made by draft, 30 days net, from date of shipment.

Eighth.—This agreement can be terminated by either party, at any time, by giving written notice to that effect.

Ninth.—No employee of this company has any authority whatever to change or modify this agreement, or any circular, letter or price list of this company.

Tenth.—This agreement shall take effect from the date hereof, and shall supersede all agreements regarding our tobaccos then existing between you and this company.

Your agreement in writing hereon to sell our tobaccos under the above terms and conditions, when executed by you, will constitute a binding contract between you and our company.

THE EMPIRE TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED,

By.....

President.

.....the undersigned, agree to sell the tobaccos made from Canadian, or a combination of Canadian and foreign leaf, of the Empire Tobacco Company, Limited, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the foregoing written proposition to us. To the faithful performance of all of such terms and conditions we hereby agree and bind ourselves.

Dated.....190 .

Signed.....

In the presence of.....

(Witness sign here).....

The main features of this contract are :—

(*a*) The selling price is fixed by the manufacturer.

(*b*) A rebate of 5 cents per pound is allowed to the purchaser if he handles no manufactured tobacco made from Canadian leaf or made from a combination of Canadian or foreign leaf other than that manufactured by the Empire Tobacco Company.

This contract differs from the cigarette contract in this, that the tobacco when sold becomes the property of the purchaser and is not forwarded on consignment as in the case of cigarettes.

It has been entered into by nearly all the leading wholesale grocers and jobbers in the province of Ontario, and by many of the merchants engaged in the same business in the province of Quebec.

The contract is not in force in the other provinces of the Dominion.

Under the terms of this agreement it does not pay the wholesale grocer or jobber to handle the goods of the Empire Tobacco Company except for the rebate of 5 cents per pound, which is earned only when their goods are dealt in to the exclusion of the tobacco manufactured by the independent manufacturers. With very few exceptions the wholesale merchants who appeared as witnesses before the Commission and who are parties to this contract are satisfied with its provisions.

As to the growers of Canadian leaf tobacco it would appear that they have as yet suffered no inconvenience from the contract system complained of, and have been at no disadvantage. Their crops of tobacco leaf have secured to them remunerative prices, and so far as they are concerned, tobacco growing is a paying industry. The apprehension does exist, however, among those engaged in the culture of tobacco, that if the present system should result in only one buyer of their product remaining in the field, the price would be regulated by that buyer, there being at present no export market for tobacco.

No evidence was adduced to show that as a result of this contract the price of tobacco was enhanced to the consumer, nor that the quality of the article was in any way deteriorated. On the contrary, it appeared that as a result of the conditions at

present existing in the tobacco trade generally, and possibly owing to the competition existing between the Empire Tobacco Company and the other manufacturers of Canadian and combination leaf in Canada, the consumer gets fair value for his money.

Nor can it be said that the terms of these agreements are illegal. Doubtless their object is to obtain for the cigarettes and tobacco manufactured by the two companies such an exclusive and extensive sale as to render it unprofitable for others to engage in the same line of manufacturing, but the means employed under these contracts do not transgress any statutory enactment, nor are they contrary to the well settled rules of the common law in reference to trade competition.

A criminal charge was laid by Mr. J. M. Fortier against the American Tobacco Company in the city of Montreal, and also against Mortimer B. Davis *et al*, directors of the American Tobacco Company in the city of Quebec, for conspiracy in restraint of trade under Articles 216 and 520 of the Criminal Code. In the well considered judgments of the learned judges Chauveau of Quebec and Dugas of Montreal, it was held that the system of trade adopted by the defendants was not contrary to the provisions of the criminal law.

It is apparent that this contract system secures to the two companies certain advantages in their having exclusive facilities for the distribution of their manufactured products, or rather the exclusive enjoyment of facilities which should be common to all. It does to some extent prejudicially affect the other manufacturers of cigarettes and Canadian leaf tobacco in Canada, as it restricts the opportunities of the other manufacturers to reach the retail dealers and through them the consumers. The wholesale trade is the highway between the manufacturer and consumer, which practically all manufacturers are desirous of using . The manufacturers to whom this highway is not available have to secure other and more expensive channels to dispose of their goods at a reasonable profit. The manufacturer who is not able to avail himself of the wholesale trade distributing his goods is compelled to incur greater cost in distributing his goods to the retailer by the employment of a greater number of travellers and sales agents, the greater number of accounts which have to be kept, and the consequent increased clerical work; the larger number of collections which have to be made, and the greater risk of loss in connection with these accounts; and the increased cost of freight on small packages. The extra price at which he may be able to sell direct to the retailer as compared to that which he might obtain from the wholesale merchants, is not sufficient to reimburse him for the extra cost which he has to incur in being obliged to conduct his business in this way.

It did appear during the course of the inquiry, that trade contracts having in view somewhat similar objects as the contracts in question were in use in other lines of business. A consideration of the contracts would involve a very lengtby inquiry. All the parties interested would be entitled to notice of the proceedings, in order that they might have an opportunity to appear and explain the circumstances of each case and the conditions existing in the particular businesses affected.

Your Commissioner being of the opinion that an investigation of these contracts did not necessarily come within the scope of this inquiry, merely records the fact that such contracts do exist.

Your Commissioner made personal enquiries as to the working of the Statute of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts entitled 'An Act for the protection of traders,' referred to in the Order in Council hereinbefore mentioned, and which statute is in the following words :—

Section 1.—No person, firm, corporation, or association of individuals doing business in this commonwealth, shall make it a condition of the sale of goods, wares or merchandise that the purchaser shall not sell or deal in the goods, wares or merchandise of any other person, firm, corporation or association of individuals : *Provided,* that nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the appointment of agents or sole agents for the sale of, nor the making of contracts for the exclusive sale of goods, wares or merchandise.

Section II.—Any person, firm, corporation, or association of individuals, or the agents of any such person, firm, corporation, or association of individuals, violating any provision of this Act, shall be punished for the first offence by fine of not less than fifty and not more than one hundred dollars ; and for each succeeding offence by fine of not less than one hundred and not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the House of Correction for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section III.—This Act shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

(Acts of 1901, Chapter 478).

It appeared that in so far as could be ascertained no prosecutions had been undertaken under the provisions of this Act in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Appellate Court of that State had no opportunity to interpret its provisions.

Your Commissioner is of the opinion, that the terms of this law, even if adopted by the Parliament of Canada, would not afford to the petitioners the relief asked for.

Your Commissioner finds, as the result of the inquiry :

(1) That the contract system complained of by the petitioners does in fact exist and is in general use in the cigarette and tobacco trade in Canada.

(2) That the provisions of the contracts in question are not illegal, either under the common law or under any statutory law heretofore enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

(3) That the manufacturers of cigarettes and of Canadian tobacco other than the American and Empire Tobacco Companies are at a disadvantage in the distribution of their goods, and in the prosecution of their business generally, by reason of such contract system.

The extent to which legislative control over the freedom of contract should be exercised, and how far the rules of the trade can be interfered with by statutory enactments, without injury to the public interest, are, in the opinion of your Commissioner, questions of policy for the consideration of Parliament.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. B. McTAVISH,

Commissioner.

Ottawa, April 6, 1903.

RETURN

(63)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 23rd March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence, orders in council or applications relating to or concerning the grant or concessions to A. N. C. Treadgold, or to the Hydraulic Mining Syndicate, either separately or associated with A. N. C. Treadgold, of claims, rights or privileges on Bonanza, Bear and Hunker creeks, or their tributaries, or elsewhere in the Yukon.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

C. P. R. COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, June 19, 1901.

Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Ottawa.

Will you consent to express what I believe to be your intention in condition three, by changing the words net profit into dividend, and inserting all before the capital erasing stock, and in regulation E, first paragraph, by inserting obligatory quantities of between the and water ? Both changes vital to me here. Reply Treadgold Tom Tom, London.

OTTAWA, June 21, 1901.

WALTER BARWICK, Esq., K.C.,
King St., Toronto, Ont.

I am directed to inclose herewith a copy of an ordinance, dated the 12th instant, granting certain rights, powers, privileges, and franchises to Malcolm H. Orr Ewing, A. C. N. Treadgold and yourself, in connection with the diversion of water from the Klondike river, in the Yukon Territory; also a copy of the order in council referred to in the said ordinance.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

[For ordinance and order in council of June 12, 1901, above referred to, see Sessional Paper, No. 81, 1902.]

OTTAWA, June 21, 1901.

E. C. SENKLER, Esq.,
Gold Commissioner,
Dawson, Y.T.

I am directed to inclose herewith a copy of an ordinance, dated the 12th instant, granting certain rights, powers, privileges, and franchises to Malcolm H. Orr Ewing, A. N. C. Treadgold and Walter Barwick, in connection with the diversion of water from the Klondike river, in the Yukon Territory; also a copy of the order in council referred to in said ordinance.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

THE 29TH DAY OF JUNE, 1901.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas, the application made by Malcolm H. Orr Ewing, of Malvern England, A. N. C. Treadgold, of London, England, and Walter Barwick, of Toronto, Ontario, bearing date May 31, with respect to the establishment of hydraulic works of aurifreous deposits now unworked for the want of a sufficient water supply in the Yukon Territory, was by an order of the Governor General in Council, dated June 12, 1901, granted, and

Whereas, the applicants have now asked that their application, a copy of which is annexed to the above mentioned order in council, be amended, and it is expedient that the said request be also granted;

Therefore, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order, and does hereby order, that the said order in council, dated June 12, 1901, above mentioned, shall be and the same is hereby amended by substituting the word 'dividend' for the words 'net profit' in the thirteenth and fourteenth lines of section 3 of the conditions under which their application was granted, by inserting the word 'all' before the word 'capital' in the fifteenth line of that section, and by inserting the words 'obligatory quantities' between the words 'the' and 'water' in section 'E' of the regulations attached to said order in council.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT GOLD COMMISSIONER,
DAWSON, Y.T., July 16, 1901.

To the Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21st ult., inclosing copy of order in council, No. 1293, also copy of an ordinance, No. 1294, both dated June 12, 1901, to which the following certificates were respectively affixed:—

'I hereby certify that the within order in council was received at my office July 15, was posted therein July 16.'

'I hereby certify that the within ordinance was received in my office July 15, was posted therein July 16.'

J. LANGLOIS BELL,
Asst. Gold Commissioner.

OTTAWA, July 19, 1901.

E. C. SENKLER, Esq.,
Gold Commissioner,
Dawson, Y.T.

I am directed to say that on the 21st ultimo, a copy of an ordinance, dated the 12th of last month, granting certain powers, privileges, rights, and franchises to Malcolm H. Orr Ewing, A. N. C. Treadgold and Walter Barwick, in connection with the diversion of water from the Klondike river, in the Yukon Territory, and also a copy of the order in council referred to in the said ordinance, was sent you. I now inclose a copy of an order in council, dated the 29th ultimo, amending the order of June 12, 1901.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

OTTAWA, July 19, 1901.

WALTER BARWICK, Esq., K.C.,
King St., Toronto, Ontario.

I am directed to say that on the 21st ultimo, a copy of an ordinance, dated the 12th of last month, granting certain powers, privileges, rights, and franchises to Malcolm H. Orr Ewing, A. N. C. Treadgold and yourself, in connection with the diversion of water from the Klondike river, in the Yukon Territory, and also a copy of the order in council referred to in the said ordinance was sent you. I now inclose a copy of an order in council, dated the 29th ultimo, amending the order of June 12, 1901.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

THE GOLD COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., July 23, 1901.

To the Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

I have some difficulty in construing section 10 of the order in council granting to Treadgold *et al* water privileges upon the Klondike river. I am doubtful whether it is the intention of the department that under this order in council Treadgold *et al.* are entitled exclusively to all the locations that revert to the Crown on Hunker, Bonanza and Bear creeks. Since this order in council came into force I have not allowed any ground that has reverted to the Crown on these creeks to be granted to relocators, and I am of the opinion that it is the intention of the department that this ground should be reserved for Treadgold *et al.* I think it would be well that the Minister's opinion in this matter should be telegraphed to me on receipt of this letter, in order that the relocators may know as soon as possible what is the actual intention of the government.

E. C. SENKLER,
Gold Commissioner.

GREAT NORTH-WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

August 3, 1901.

To H. B. MCGIVERIN,
Ottawa
From New York.

Get certified copy of two small water charter amendments, passed July 9. Mail to-day to Queen's, Toronto.

TREADGOLD,
Manhattan Hotel.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH.

DAWSON, Y.T., August 6, 1901.

Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Does clause 10, Treadgold water concession, give absolute grant of relocated claims, and must grantee enter upon or make entry for in competition with free miners? Opinion of legal adviser and my own that section does not give exclusive right. Answer.

E. C. SENKLER.

TELEGRAM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, August 14, 1901.

E. C. SENKLER,
Gold Commissioner,
Dawson, Y.T.

Abandoned locations on Bonanza, Bear and Hunker to be held pending Treadgold Company's compliance with provisions of order in council.

PERLEY G. KEYES.

OTTAWA, August 21, 1901.

E. C. SENKLER, Esq.,
Gold Commissioner,
Dawson, Y.T.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, file 1526, with respect to the order in council dated June 12 last, granting certain rights to Messrs. Ewing, Treadgold and Barwick, and in reply to say that on the 14th instant the following telegram was sent to you:—

'Abandoned locations on Bonanza, Bear and Hunker to be held pending Treadgold Company's compliance with provisions of order in council.'

Under the provisions of the above order in council, all mining locations abandoned within the territory comprising Bonanza, Bear and Hunker creeks, and their respective tributaries, should be held in reserve until it is seen whether or not the company complies with its undertakings.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

TELEGRAM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, September 6, 1901.

E. C. SENKLER, Esq.,
Gold Commissioner,
Dawson, Y.T.

Respecting clause 10, Ewing-Treadgold order in council, course to be followed is as follows: Ground is to be open for entry by ordinary miners as if no such order were passed; entries to be granted to applicants in the usual way; no reserve made or authorized by such order. Clause 10 only confers upon grantees a right to stake and enter for the abandoned claims in same way as any other free miner. If Ewing-Tread-

gold Company apply to be registered for any of these abandoned claims, you will require them to locate, stake and comply with all formalities in each individual case of each individual claim, except payment of entry fee. Advise public of these instructions at once to avoid misunderstanding; also let it be known that provisions of this order in council do not take away from the rights of miners and mining companies to secure water rights under water regulations.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, September 16, 1901.

E. C. SENKLER, Esq.,
Gold Commissioner,
Dawson, Y.T.

Referring to the order in council, dated June 12 last, granting certain rights to Messrs. Ewing, Treadgold and Barwick, I beg to inform you that the Minister has had under consideration section 10 of this order, and he has decided that the interpretation placed upon that section by yourself and the legal adviser, as set out in your telegram of the 2nd ultimo, is the correct one. In accordance with this decision, the following telegram was sent to you on the 6th instant:—

'Respecting clause ten, Ewing-Treadgold order in council, course to be followed is as follows: Ground is to be open for entry by ordinary miners as if no such order was passed; entries to be granted to applicants in the usual way; no reserve made or authorized by such order. Clause ten only confers upon grantees a right to stake and enter for the abandoned claims in same way as any other free miner. If Ewing-Treadgold Company apply claims you will require them to locate, stake and comply with all formalities in each individual case of each individual claim, except payment of entry fee. Advise public of these instructions at once to avoid misunderstanding; also let it be known that provisions of this order in council do not take away from the rights of miners and mining companies to secure water rights under water regulations.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GOLD COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON TERRITORY,
DAWSON, Y.T., October 15, 1901.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram to the Gold Commissioner of August 14, *re* the Treadgold order in council, also the Minister's telegram of September 6, in connection with the same matter, and the departmental letter of August 21 and September 16, file No. 69412 T. & M.

DUFFERIN PATULLO,
Acting Asst. Gold Commissioner.

EXTRACT *from a report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on December 7, 1901*

On a report dated November 30, 1901, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting with reference to the order in council of June 12, 1901, granting certain rights and franchises to Messrs. Malcolm H. Orr Ewing, A. N. C. Treadgold and Walter Barwick, that the grantees have asked for certain amendments to the order in council.

The minister submits the following amendments to the said order in council:—

Section 3 of said order in council is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

In respect of Rock creek, the said right shall be a prior right up to 2,500 miner's inches.

Section 10 of the said order in council is hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted therefor:

10. The right, subject to no payment except the royalty prescribed upon output, to obtain entry for and work all mining locations now or hereafter abandoned on Bonanza, Bear and Hunker creeks and their tributaries.

All such locations shall be deemed to be vested in the grantees on the first day of January, 1902, but the grantees shall not receive the entry for any of such locations until they have expended the sum of $250,000 as herein provided, nor shall they work any of the said locations until the provisions of condition 2, respecting the delivery of two thousand (2,000) miner's inches of water, have been fulfilled. In default of the delivery of two thousand (2,000) miner's inches of water as provided in condition 2, the right of the grantees to the said locations shall forthwith cease and determine.

Condition 2 under section thirteen of the said order in council is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor: The grantees shall deliver within the district during the summer season of 1905, not later than July 1, 1905, a flow of water of 2,000 miner's inches, equal to 3,000 cubic feet per minute, for distribution along the line of a conduit constructed from the mouth of Bonanza Valley to Grand Forks, at such an elevation above Bonanza creek as will afford a pressure due to an effective head of not less than three hundred feet at any and every point throughout the length of such conduit. Such flow shall be continuously maintained, and be available during at least sixty days of each season and each season thereafter during the period for which this franchise is granted, as set forth in condition 7 thereof, and in default thereof the exclusive and prior rights of the grantees shall cease and be determined.

In case of unavoidable accident to the works of the grantees, they shall be entitled without forfeiture to a reasonable time for effecting repairs; provided, also, that if the grantees shall be delayed or their operations interfered with by floods, war, civil commotion, strikes, accident to machinery or works, or by the act of God or other causes over which the grantees have no control, and so prevented from complying with the conditions of this clause, they shall be entitled to extensions of time equal to the periods of delay.

Condition 3 of said section 13 is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

3. The grantees shall supply water to the owners of claims within the district, subject to the regulations hereinafter contained.

The following shall be inserted in the said order in council after said condition 3 as

3*a*. At any time after the 31st of December, 1905, if the grantees have complied with the terms of condition 2, as above set forth, the Minister of the Interior may in respect of any portion of the district except those already by that date served by the grantees' works, require the grantees to elect whether they will proceed with the construction of works to furnish a reasonable supply of water for mining purposes for such portion of the district, or abandon in respect thereof their exclusive right to supply water; and if the grantees are not within six calendar months from the receipt of the notice of such requirement prepared to proceed with the construction of works calculated to furnish a reasonable supply of water for such portion of the district, then the exclusive right of the grantees in respect of such portion of district may be revoked and determined by order of the Governor in Council.

Regulation 'F' in the said order in council is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

'F.' The charge which the grantees shall be entitled to make for the use of such water on each placer claim shall not exceed 25 cents per miner's inch per hour.

The following shall be added to the said order in council as regulation 'G':

'G.' Whenever the grantees divert and take water on any creek or tributary, any free miner's bona fide working claims on such creek or tributary below any point at which the grantees divert and take water on such creek or tributary may collectively require the grantees to leave in such creek or tributary for use in working the claims of such free miners the lawful amount of water naturally flowing in such creek or tributary at the grantees' point of intake, as prescribed by clause 6 of the regulations for the diversion of water in the Yukon Territory, bearing date the third of August, 1898.

The plans of the grantees' works shall be submitted to and approved by the Governor General in Council before the works are actually proceeded with.

The committee submit the foregoing for His Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

TORONTO, December 20, 1901.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

I will thank you very much if you will send me copy of the last order in council amending the order in council of June 12, 1901, under which certain rights to establish hydraulic works in the Klondike district were conferred upon Mr. Malcolm H. Orr Ewing and others. I have already received a copy of the amending order which was passed on June 29, 1901.

WALTER BARWICK.

OTTAWA, January 10, 1902.

Hon. J. H. Ross,
Commissioner,
Dawson, Y.T.

I beg to inclose herewith for your information a copy of an order in council, dated the 7th ultimo, amending the order in council of June 12 last, granting certain rights and franchises to Messrs. Ewing, Treadgold and Barwick. Please advise the Gold Commissioner.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

[For order in council dated December 7, 1901, see Sessional Paper, No. 81, 1902.]

OTTAWA, January 10, 1902.

WALTER BARWICK, Esq.,
Barrister, &c.,

18 and 20 King St. West., Toronto, Ont.

In reply to your letter of the 20th ultimo, I beg to inclose herewith a copy of an order in council dated the 7th of last month, amending the order in council of June 12 last, granting certain rights and franchises to Messrs. Ewing and Treadgold and yourself.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., February 15, 1902.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 10, file 69412 T. & M., inclosing a copy of an order in council dated the 7th ultimo, amending the order in council of June 12 last, granting certain rights and franchises to Messrs. Ewing, Treadgold and Barwick.

J. R. BROWN,
Territorial Secretary.

EXTRACTS from Dawson *Daily News*, Thursday, February 13, 1902.

TREADGOLD'S COLOSSAL MONOPOLY OF MINES AND WATER.

It means that Eldorado, Hunker, Bear, Last Chance, Gold Bottom and every stream tributary to each, closed to location. Every lapsed claim within this vast area falls to the concessionaires by virtue of an order in council. Existing water rights superseded, and a prior right given to Rock creek water for twenty-five hundred miner's inches. Miners may no longer direct the water except for their own use. Treadgold has a practical monopoly for the sale of water. This iniquitous monopoly will prevent development of the Bonanza division of Dawson district, and cripple the commercial interests of the city in proportion.

At last the coterie of absentee speculators have gained their point. Treadgold and his two partners have, through the persisent efforts of one of them, Walter Barwick, a Toronto lawyer s ucceeded in placing their hands upon every claim which or shall revert on every creek in the richest part of the Klondike district.

Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Last Chance, Gold Bottom, and every stream and gulch tributary to each, have been withdrawn from location. Hundreds of gold bearing streams, with hundreds of claims upon each, falling in at the rate of scores every week, can no longer be relocated, but they at once become the property of the owners of the Treadgold water grant without any effort, without any competition, and without adequate compensation.

This colossal grab was attempted some time ago and the ground was closed, but the *News* pointed out that the holders of the lease were required to enter upon the ground in each case as the claims lapsed, and this presupposed staking, which set up a condition of competition with free miners, who stood an equal chance of getting there first, and the contentions of the *News* was admitted to be just and legal, and the ground was reopened.

Now, however, a new order in council has been passed, and the words 'enter upon' have been stricken out, and words substituted which convey the ground direct just as soon as it lapses.

For this vast concession, conveying as it does the cream of the mines in this district and the sole right to sell water, all that the concessionaires are obligated to pay is the sum of $250,000 by the end of next December, and this sum is to be spent upon matters pertaining to the grant, and not necessarily in this country. The money must be spent upon the objects of the enterprise, whatever this may mean.

This is not all. Upon the same day another order in council was passed, which takes from the miner the right to divert any more water than he can use himself. He can no longer sell his surplus. The Treadgold people must have the sole right to deal in this commodity.

To further the purposes of the owners of the grant, the ground has been definitely closed, and no longer can any relocations be made within the area of the black line on the accompanying map.

The privileges of the Treadgold partners extend even to the acquisition of the water of Rock creek, which had previously been covered by water grants, but an order in council takes precedence of an ordinary local grant, and injury and damage is the result.

What will be the effect upon business ? What will the merchants think, and what should they do ? What will the miners say who have paid for the right to locate within the closed district ? All these are questions of supreme moment, and the situation is so grave that action of some kind should be taken immediately, or the situation will be beyond redemption.

If no necessity existed for representation in parliament before, it exists now, and such outrages would be prevented.'

DAWSON, Y.T., February 13, 1902.

Messrs. WOOD, VALLENCE & CO.,
Hamilton, Ontario.

We are sending you a marked copy of a Dawson paper, which marked article we wish to call your attention to.

If this is allowed to stand, it means that two-thirds of our gold-bearing area is closed to the prospector and miner, and absolutely tied up for a period of three years, and possibly longer. It will mean a falling off in trade in all lines from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. Surely you cannot be so disinterested in the development and advancement of this section as to sit quietly by and allow such an outrage to common decency in matters of government to be committed.

Every manufacturer, every wholesaler in Canada is indirectly interested in this matter, and should not rest until this order of affairs is reversed.

Just such administration of affairs in the Yukon has driven over 8,000 honest law-abiding English, Canadian, Australian and American prospectors and miners from this section, and if this condition of affairs continues to exist, there will be left nothing but a skeleton of a once prosperous and wealthy community.

If you could come with us to a visit to the creeks we would show you miles of ground held under concessions lying idle, while adjoining ground resembles a human beehive, alive with men delving for the golden treasure.

We do not overestimate this matter. We have been silent heretofore, but the time is now arrived when every man, every woman and every child in the Yukon Territory should enter a protest against a measure aimed aginst their prosperity and their homes.

Believing you will consider this matter carefully and act accordingly.

HOLME, MILLER & CO.

EXTRACT Dawson *Morning Sun*, February 14, 1902.

GIGANTIC MONOPOLY TO BE EXPOSED IN MASS MEETING.

WHAT IT MEANS.

Three hundred and fifty square miles of territory.
Two hundred and twenty-five thousand square acres.
Twenty thousand dollars a day earned now.
Five hundred and twenty thousand dollars a month earned now.
Three million one hundred and twenty thousand dollars earned in six months.
Ten million dollars earned in three years.
Three thousand eight hundred relocations last year.
Three thousand seven hundred renewals last year.
Loss of revenue to the government.
Loss of business to merchants.

Shrinkage in securities.
Values reduced.
Miners deserting territory.
Confidence gone.

Public opinion was quickly aroused when the *News* appeared on the streets last night with the first exposure of the gigantic mining grab attempted by Treadgold & Co. A mass meeting was quickly arranged for, and the A. B. hall promptly engaged for Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Every man who has anything at stake in the country should be present, and support the resolution which will be presented for the endorsement of the people present.

The map published in the *Daily News* yesterday, showing the dimensions of the enormous wet blanket upon future development which is cast upon the Dawson mining division by the Treadgold concession, was an object lesson that probably did more to arouse a deep public interest in the subject than any arguments against the creation of this iniquitous monopoly that have been or can be made.

Knots of miners gathered together last night and this morning, and conning over the map discussed how their individual interests are affected by the concession. Merchants also were asking each other if some means could not be discovered to prevent the tying up from development of this vast mining district for the next two or three years, arguing that such a suspension of mining in the immediate neighbourhood of the city must materially injure business interests.

The map shows a territory covered by this concession of about 350 square miles, or over 225,000 acres. It shows also that this is the richest portion of Yukon territory in its number of gold-bearing streams and in its mining development. It shows about eighty streams that have been located, and in addition many others that have not as yet even been named. Within this area there are thousands of claims—creek, bench and hillside—that would in a short time be staked and developed were it not for the fact that the individual miner has been robbed of this mining territory so near to his base of supplies in order that a wealthy syndicate might be made a present of it; to have and to hold until 1905, whether they do any development on it before that year or not.

That some of the claims embraced have been abandoned is no argument. In every placer mining camp claims are abandoned as worthless and afterward relocated and worked at a profit. Many of the Klondike pioneers, for instance, abandoned their claims on Eldorado, and even during last year only, 3,800 miners relocated claims that other miners had abandoned. Here follows a list of the principal creeks and gulches that are closed to development by the concession:—

UPPER BONANZA.

Tributaries.—Spring gulch, Gauvin gulch, Homestead gulch, Jim gulch, Nugget gulch, O'Neil gulch, McKay gulch, Victoria gulch, Seven pup, Carmack, Fork, Rice gulch, Ready, Bullion.

LAST CHANCE.

Tributaries.—Discovery pup, Henrietta pup, Fifteen pup.

HUNKER.

Tributaries.—Henry gulch, Bordeleau gulch, Finn pup, Tinhorn gulch, Hester creek, Fifty-four pup, Independent creek, Trilby gulch, Colorado creek, Not Much Gold gulch, Bee gulch, Little Gem gulch, Six Below pup, Mint pup, May pup, Six Above pup.

ELDORADO.

Tributaries.—Irish gulch, French gulch, Glacier gulch, Little Eldorado gulch, Twenty-seven gulch, Nugget gulch, Oro grande gulch, Gay gulch, Golden gulch, Chief gulch.

LOWER BONANZA.

Tributaries.—Examiner gulch, California gulch, Lovett gulch, Trail gulch, Cripple gulch, Seventy-seven pup, Sixty-seven pup, Pure Gold gulch, Forty-nine gulch, Forty-four gulch, Mosquito gulch, Monte Cristo gulch, Fox gulch, Queen gulch, American gulch, Eighteen gulch, Magnet gulch, Little Skookum gulch, Skookum gulch.

Boulder creek.—Byrne gulch, Campbell gulch, Dahlman gulch, Varnah gulch.

Adams creek.—Stampede gulch.

BEAR.

Lindow creek.

GOLD BOTTOM..

Tributaries.—Ontario gulch, Sode creek, West Gold Bottom gulch.

In addition to the above are innumerable creeks and gulches which have no names that appear on any map, but upon each and all of them there are claims, a number of which lapse each year.

EXTRACT Dawson *Morning Sun,* February 14, 1902.

TREADGOLD CONCESSION EXCITES ALL YUKONERS.

The whole populace of Dawson and the creeks is in a furore of excitement bordering on consternation over the far-reaching effects of the amended Treadgold concession.

The facts that have come to light with the publication of the order in council in full have given it a different and undeniable interpretation from the one it was first supposed to bear.

The result of reference to legal authorities is that amendments to the concession will have the effect of closing to entry every vacant placer mining claim in the Klondike country proper.

Hunker, Bear and Bonanza, and all of their tributaries and ground contiguous thereto, are within the reach and grasp of the great concessionaire syndicate. That means every paying creek in the country flowing into the Klondike river. Those which empty into the Indian river and the Yukon are the only ones omitted, and every miner in the country knows how few those are.

EVE OF QUARTZ DEVELOPMENT.

The order has been passed by the Privy Council and will be submitted to parliament, which convened yesterday. Unless the approval of parliament is thwarted the order will become the law of the land.

Only a few days remain to the people here who hope to retain what they consider their most sacred rights before it is possible that the giant octopus will have fastened its tentacles upon the country that the poor prospectors have conquered and placed in the list of proud territories of the Dominion of Canada, and which with the process of strangulation once in effect will divest the country of its population and cheat the government of its income from this source.

BLASTS HOPE OF NEW STRIKES.

Last night two or three men or more could hardly be seen together who were not talking about the new phase of the concession. It was the talk all round, and there is no use trying to deny or conceal it,—that the Treadgold concession will sap the life of the country.

In the course of the conversation if there was one there were one thousand men who said they would 'mush' out of here in the spring and try their fortunes in the Koyukuk rather than face the disadvantages presaged by the enforcement of the more than threatened order of things.

Even now there are men who are preparing to be first in the rush to get away from Dawson, and to look for better places of business and other sorts of industry on the American side, where for so long a time they have been saying that the chances for a miner are better.

ENORMOUS PRICE FOR WATER.

Among other things that were spoken of were mass meetings to petition parliament against the ratification of the order in council, and of enlisting the efforts of every Dawson barrister now sojourning for the winter on the outside.

The people universally regret that the action came about while Commissioner Ross is on his way to Ottawa, and the wire is down so that he cannot communicate directly with the capital. All have a clear and defined confidence that he will be able to come to the rescue of the Yukon in her hour of greatest need.

Not for the mining industry alone do the people object, but on account of the life of the city of Dawson itself. They are firmly of the belief that the place will be little more than a memory with the Treadgold people in power, and that where now palatial public buildings and costly banks and big stores and warehouses all stand will be no more than a reminder of once when there was a prosperous country somewhere in the far north.

LITTLE TIME TO THWART IT.

On the eve of development of quartz and the opening up of coal mines the men of money here are fearing that the secrets of those future branches of wealth will be secrets still after the present hardy propectors shall all have left the country.

It is admitted on all sides that the placer claims now in operation have but a few years of life at most. The hope of the country for the immediate future is in the possibility of new discoveries at the very threshold of Dawson, but with the men who opened the doors of this country to the world, and were the means of bringing over 100,000 population, all may now be removed from the field of its one-time operation and activity.

MINERS TALK OF LEAVING HERE.

The striking of new and rich pay in localities where such pay has been found in the past has been expected and counted upon, and never a man has doubted that such would be found. With that one hope blasted, the town and people in it would begin to emigrate.

The conditions of the Treadgold concession as they were formerly understood were merely that A. N. C. Treadgold and associates had been given a water grant from the Klondike river, and an elapsed claim grant for Hunker, Bear, Bonanza, and tributaries.

MASS MEETING IS SUGGESTED.

The water was to be taken from the Klondike and conveyed to those creeks for the use of the concessionaire, and to be sold to the miners who required it. There was a stipulated sum, and now there is a smaller one; but when prices are compared with those in any mining country in the world it will be seen that the price proposed to be fastened on this country for the next score of years is enormous.

TREADGOLD HAS DONE NOTHING YET.

The syndicate has not made a move toward complying with its agreement in putting in its big water hoisting apparatus, nor has it begun the construction of a single ditch, flume or dam.

Though it has had title to many placer claims under its grant, it has made not a single improvement on such claims.

While all admit the need of water and of the use of capital in the hydraulicking process of mining, the miners certainly object to the terms of the present grant, and much more so to the amended one.

EXTRACT Dawson *Morning Sun,* February 14, 1902.

THE TREADGOLD CONCESSION.

Probably the editor of this paper is in a better position than most people of Dawson to fully appreciate the only possible defense that can be offered for the passing of the order in council respecting the above concession, which has recently reached Dawson.

We say this because the editor is so much more familiar with the views held outside than he would have been had his residence been longer here. It is apparent that there must have been a vast combination of misrepresentations regarding the Yukon, formed to assail the authorities at Ottawa to induce them to come to the conclusion that this territory cannot get along without Treadgold, and that it is a very insignificant matter to hand over to him all the abandoned claims on certain creeks. It is certain that nobody outside knows much about the Yukon, and the editor confesses that he has been here so short a time that for awhile, and until he was enlightened, he could not see any great value in abandoned claims. He said—and no doubt the authorities at Ottawa said: 'What good would the claims be if the present owners valued them so little as to lose them rather than pay the small renewal fee ? Why not give them to some one like Treadgold, who will appreciate them and work them ?'

One only needs, however, to examine the matter for a little on the spot to understand fully how erroneous such an idea is, and to appreciate how great must have been the imposition practiced to obtain such an order. Treadgold and his associates are horribly anxious to develop this country. They are grieved to think our people are suffering for water. It will be observed, however, that their efforts to develop are confined to districts where other men have found and opened the richest mines on earth. They do not care to strike out into new regions for themselves. They cannot be induced to leave the Klondike. Their excuse for confining themselves to this region is that Bonanza, Hunker, Eldorado, &c., are in distress for water, and they desire to relieve this distress at the small cost of twenty-five cents per miner's inch.

It is most fortunate that the legal adviser of Treadgold does not possess any knowledge of the elementary principles of law, and that he has, in his eagerness to secure for his clients more than they should justly have, overreached the mark. It is perfectly clear that the order, so far as it relates to Rock creek, is invalid, for such a grant as the order contemplates could only be made subject to the regulations regarding water rights, and subject to existing grants. On its face this portion of the order is null and void, as being a fraud and imposition upon the Crown, represented by the Governor in Council. There is no better established proposition of law than the one upon which this concession is based, and no owner of any grant on Rock creek need worry over this part of the order in council.

With regard to clause 10 of the order, we believe, after due and careful consideration, that that also is *ultra vires* of the Governor in Council. We know of no power of the Governor in Council to dispose of claims in the matter pursued in this order. He can make regulations regarding such claims and their disposition, but he cannot dispose of them.

We believe every one in the Yukon Territory who knows Commissioner Ross has the fullest confidence that he will, as soon as he reaches Ottawa, make such representations upon the subject as will show the government how outrageous has been the imposition by which the passing of such an order in council has been procured, and the necessity for its immediate cancellation.

We do not think any one need take seriously the playful threat of the Assistant Gold Commissioner to forfeit the $15 deposited with any application, even if the grant in respect of which it is paid is refused.

There is one further final resort for the people of the Yukon, even if Treadgold's concession stands, and that is the formation immediately of a syndicate to prevent the reversion to the Crown of any further claims on any of the creeks covered by the concession.

EXTRACT Dawson *Sun,* February 15, 1902.

ORDER NOT IN EFFECT.

Must be published in Canada Gazette. Would call a mass meeting. Barrister C. M. Woodworth suggests that course in Treadgold matter, and people and bar send a strong telegram with petition to Mr. Ross.

The order in council concerning the Treadgold concession has aroused a great deal of discussion around town. Miners as well as the legal fraternity are discussing its phases, and while it is known to not be effective in withdrawing from entry any ground until the order shall have been duly published in the *Canada Gazette,* its effect thereafter is worrying them. Here is a letter from Barrister C. M. Woodworth on the subject:—

Editor *Morning Sun,*—The order in council amending the grant to Treadgold and his associates is made under the authority of sections 47, 90 and 90*c* of the Dominion Lands Act. Sections 91 and 91*a* of the same Act read as follows:

'91. Every order or regulation made by the Governor in Council, in virtue of the provisions of the next preceding clause, or of any other clause of this Act, shall, unless otherwise specially provided in this Act, have force and effect only after the same has been published for four successive weeks in the *Canada Gazette;* and all such orders or regulations shall be laid before both houses of parliament within the first fifteen days of the session next after the date thereof.'

'91*a*. Notwithstanding anything contained in any such Act, the omission to publish any order or regulations heretofore made by the Governor in Council under the provisions of any Act relating to Dominion lands, or to publish such order or regulation in any prescribed manner, shall not be held to invalidate it or anything done thereunder.'

It therefore becomes a serious question as to whether the order in council will take effect (a) before it has been published in the *Canada Gazette,* and (b) until 15 days after the first sitting of parliament.

The fourth publication in the *Canada Gazette* will not be finished apparently for some weeks yet, and as parliament opens to-day the avenue for it becoming law on this ground will remain closed for 15 days. The publication in the *Gazette* ought certainly to be postponed at the unanimous request of the people of the Yukon Territory until Commissioner Ross arrives in Ottawa, and the matter will certainly be opposed in parliament if instructions were wired to leading Dawson lawyers now on the outside, so that they might instruct leading members of parliament.

I venture to suggest, though it may not be a solution of the whole difficulty, that the mayor be asked to call a public meeting at once, and that protest be wired to Ottawa to Commissioner Ross and such other leading Yukoners now on the outside as may be able to deal with the matter.

C. M. WOODWORTH.

CALL A MASS MEETING.

People are just commencing to realize the enormity of the steal attempted by the Treadgold concession holders. No other term will correctly indicate the nature of the transaction. Rights which belong to the public are being taken without compensation or shadow of authority. What can this be called other than a theft ?

The Governor in Council derives his power to deal with public lands under the authority of sections 47, 90 and 90*c* of the Dominion Lands Act. Section 91 of the Act reads: 'Every order or regulation made by the Governor in Council, in virtue of the next preceding clause, or of any other clause of the Act, shall, unless otherwise specially provided in this Act, have force and effect only after the same has been published for four successive weeks in the *Canada Gazette*; and all such orders or regulations shall be laid before both houses of parliament within the first fifteen days of the session next after the date thereof.'

This raises the question as to whether the order in council will take effect : First, before it has been published for four successive weeks in the *Canada Gazette,* or until fifteen days after the first sitting of parliament. It would appear that there is an opportunity to defeat this attempt to control the mines of this district if immediate action is taken. Parliament convenes to-day, and there are at least two weeks in which to prepare any memorial or other communication which it might be thought desirable to send to Ottawa to frustrate the intentions of Treadgold & Co.

A mass meeting of citizens of Dawson and miners should be called without a moment's delay to protest against the granting of the lease, and petitioning that it be cancelled forthwith. In the meantime the ground is not susceptible to the order in council if the terms of the Dominion Lands Act are understood by us. If our interpretation is the correct one, the ground cannot be legally closed for fifteen days after to-day, so that the arbitrary rules now in force at the Gold Commissioner's office are without warrant of law. Every man who presents an application for a claim for lapsed ground within this concession and is refused a grant can insist upon his application being received together with recording fee of $15, and this money is perfectly safe should it prove that the grant never can issue. There is no legal method of forfeiting one cent.

EXTRACT from the daily *Morning Sun,* Dawson, February 16, 1902.

LIBERAL CLUB SENDS UNANIMOUS PROTEST TO OTTAWA.

Adopts stirring resolutions against the Treadgold concession, and will wire them to Governor Ross and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Cabinet.
Strong speeches last night.

An earnest and enthusiastic meeting of the Liberal club was held last evening at Pioneer hall, for the purpose of discussing the recent order in council concerning the Treadgold concession.

One hundred and fifty members were present, and Vice-president F. T. Congdon called the meeting to order. He stated that, while the meeting had been called at the instance of the Liberal club, the subject under discussion was of such vital interest to the country that any one who felt interested would be privileged to speak.

Mr. Congdon spoke of the aroused feeling of the people,—aroused justly on account of the injustice of such a grant, and that it was the duty of the Liberal club to point out the wrong that had been made. He declared it to be a violation of all the principles of government, and that it had evidently been gained by the grossest misrepresentations. They should not go to extremes in the matter, as was being done at present, but calmly discuss its great mistake. The government should not give such grants, for it was but the trustees of the people, and it was the purpose of the people to see that they were considered in such affairs. He read some extracts of law on con-

tracts, and closed his remarks by saying that with a united effort of the Liberal club they should get good results from the Commissioner's visit to Ottawa.

Those who had come were primed for the occasion, and hardly had the chairman finished his remarks before Dr. Catto asked and obtained the floor.

COST NO MORE THAN RAILROAD.

He said the order has got to be revoked, and a committee should be appointed to look into the matter thoroughly and communicate with the government. What must be done must be done in haste. Dr. Catto said that it would cost no more to take water to Gold Hill than it would cost to construct the railroad shortly to be built. Yet the latter was a private enterprise, and would receive abundant remuneration for the investment.

The supply of water to the miners is the only commendable part of the concession. But the mere delivering of the water would bring excellent results for the investment. He would encourage such a venture by a subsidy, but under no circumstances should they be given control of any claims reverting properly to the Crown.

DUTY OF ALL YUKONERS.

The next speaker called on was orator Charles Macdonald, who said: 'I have not the slightest reluctance in improving this opportunity to state my feelings concerning the Treadgold concession. I only wish that men more conversant than myself—and there are many here—had been called upon. But we would be false friends to the Liberal government if we did not point out the mistakes of the party. (Hear, hear.)

As we all know, a mighty concession has been given, yet the government has no right to make such a gift, for it is merely the trustee of the people. This matter of the Treadgold concession must not and cannot be carried into effect. It is our duty to act promptly and point out the wrong. There can be no two opinions. It should become a law. (Hear, hear.)

It is our duty, therefore, as Liberals and friends of the Liberal party, to point out the wrongs, and send a telegram to the ministers and to Governor Ross.'

Mr. Macdonald suggested a most emphatic resolution, and said that the money for sending the telegram to the amount of $1,000 could be easily obtained.

AWAITING MR. ROSS' ARRIVAL.

'When Mr. Ross arrives at Ottawa,' continued Mr. Macdonald, 'I know and feel sure he will make it plain that a mistake has been made in the granting of this concession. But we would be false to ourselves, false to our friends and false to this country if we did not point out the wrong to the government.'

A. D. Williams thought there was some good points to the concession. If the concessionaires would distribute water along Hunker and Bonanza it would be a great boon to the miners. That part of the concession met partly with his approvel, but he said he did not wish to go on record as approving the part which granted them abandoned claims. He was interrupted several times, but the earnestness of the speaker in the interest of having water supplied to the creeks was not doubted. In making reference to his own concessison he said he wished he had never owned it, for it was in getting water to his ground that he was now deeply in the hole.

Weston Coyney, a newspaper man, said:

'I am not a Liberal, but my father and grandfather were Liberals. I would not like to see too hasty action taken in this affair, but believe it should be thoroughly discussed.'

TREADGOLD SHOULD HAVE TO STAKE.

Mr. Macdonald said that it would not have been so bad if Treadgold had been compelled to stake, or had an even break with the prospector.

A. F. George, another newspaper man, likened the Klondike to a great reservoir, on which the country drew for a supply. He made a pretty illustration of how a claim being abandoned to-day in one district would be made up by the discovery of another He had worked out two claims himself, and yet there was ground still untouched, and awaiting the hand of the miner.

'Now,' he said, 'if this opportunity is taken away from three or four thousand men to work in this district as individuals, we will only have in its place in a few years 500 men and our boss, Mr. Treadgold.'

Mr. George thought there should be a rattling of dry bones, and made that remark apply to his belief that not only this but other concessions should be looked into.

Then came an animated discussion, in which many took part. First one point and then another adverse to the concessison was brought to light. It was learned that the amount of water to be supplied by the concessionaire would be only 50 sluiceheads, and, naturally, he would use that for mining his own ground.

DISASTROUS EFFECT IN LONDON.

Another speaker said he had just had a conversation with a man who had arrived last night from London, and that gentleman had informed him that there had been a depletion of Klondike money in the London market when the news of the Skagway conspiracy got in print. Such a move as this would certainly be disastrous on the investment seeking capitalists of London.

That brief talk, coming as a suggestion to keenly guard the interests of the Yukon gave vigour to the discussion that few expected when they went to the meeting, although it is admitted all expected a lively meeting.

F. J. Stackpole jumped to his feet, and with impassioned emphasis said:

'I have been a Liberal all my life, but I would not stay with any party that has acted like the present government. My interests are in the Yukon, and that's the part I am wanting protected.'

Alex. I. Macfarlane did not hesitate to say that if the government was in ignorance of this country it was about time to quit sending delegations to Ottawa, and have them send delegations here. He suggested that Mr. Sifton be asked to take a trip in over the ice.

DENOUNCED IN ENTIRETY.

W. D. Bruce said the meeting had gathered for one purpose. It was to announce in the strongest terms the Liberal club's objection to the granting of the Treadgold concession. There could be only one way to do it. That was to denounce it in its entirety. If part of it was bad it was all bad. He did not believe in sending a delegation, as Mr. Ross could better attend to the wishes of the people.

Several others made short and fiery speeches on whether it should be the entire concession or only the amendments which have just been made by the Privy Council. Others favoured sending a delegate. Some advised sending by telegram, but this was finally settled by the remarks of Chairman Congdon, which came next.

MR. ROSS HAD AN INTIMATION.

Mr. Congdon said that although Mr. Ross had not seen the order in council, it having arrived a few days after his departure, yet he believed that from an intimation that such a concession would be granted Mr. Ross made a hurried departure. With Mr. Ross at Ottawa the Yukon would have one friend known and tried. He would obtain the same entree into the council meetings as a minister, and any suggestions coming from him would carry the weight of one of the highest officers in the government; one who is thoroughly familiar with the wants and needs of this portion of the country. The speaker could say that Mr. Ross had been closely studying the conditions of the country since he arrived here. With such a man in the midst of the offi-

cials at Ottawa it was the Liberal club's duty to strengthen his request by sending telegrams as to what was wanted, backed by a unanimous voice. A delegate could do no good, for the time lost in his securing ingress to the council would be more than the time required by Mr. Ross to secure all the changes desired.

MR. ROSS THE PROPER REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Congdon said it was also proper that these requests should come through Commissioner Ross, as the head of the government of this territory. He said he had resolutions in hand which he could not, while acting as chairman, introduce. After reading them he asked that some one present them to the meeting, provided they expressed the sentiments of the meeting.

The resolutions were moved by J. H. Davison and seconded by J. C. Noel. There seemed to be considerable lack of knowledge as to the exact terms of the concession, and for the purpose of gathering data to apply in a more pointed manner to the injury done to the country in the original grant and the amendments of December 7, a committee was appointed to gather such statistics as would be valuable for the club to send, to back up its request and to strengthen the hands of Governor Ross at Ottawa. This is the resolution upon the subject of the committee:

A COMMITTEE IS NAMED.

'That a committee be appointed to collect statistics and other information regarding the concession and the probable consequences of its operation, with a view of providing the Commissioner with the same.

'It is further resolved that telegrams be sent to the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and to the other members of his cabinet, protesting against the Treadgold order in council, and praying that its operation be suspended pending the arrival at Ottawa of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.'

The following were the committeemen appointed: George F. Coffey, M. H. Boulais, A. F. George, A. D. Williams, W. A. Beddoe, Dan. A. Matheson, J. R. Gray, J. H. Davison, J. L. Cote, George Brimston, T. F. Sinclair, J. U. Nicol, Geo. Edwards, James McNamee and Mr. Wigmore.

In discussing the resolution, the following gentleman made remarks: J. R. Gray, F. J. Stackpoole, W. D. Bruce, Alex. I. Macfarlane, W. Arthur Beddoe, Jeff H. Davison, F. M. Sheppard, and a few others.

When the question was called it included the telegraphing of the resolution, and passed unanimously. The resolution read as follows:

THE RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the Liberal Association of Dawson has summoned this meeting of the association to discuss the Treadgold concession, and to make such representations in respect thereto to the government as might be deemed necessary, and has invited all Liberals, whether members of the association or not, to attend this meeting; and

Whereas, this meeting has the greatest confidence in the judgment and ability of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, and in his desire and determination to guard the interests of the people of this territory; and

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting their confidence in the Commissioner is shared by the people of the territory at large; therefore be it

Resolved, that this meeting requests the Commissioner to undertake the presentation to the government of the representations which it is desired to make in regard to such concession, and that this meeting urges the Commissioner to use all his great influence to secure a cancellation of the obnoxious features of the recent order in council, and the other order in council relating to such concession, and to relieve this territory from the disastrous consequences certain to ensue if such order in council is allowed to stand in full; and be it further

Resolved, that the Commissioner's attention be called to the fact, and that he be requested to represent to the government that, in the opinion of this meeting, the insertion of such features in the orders in council could only have been procured by the grossest misrepresentation and fraudulent concealment; that it never could have been represented to the minister who proposed said orders, or to the Governor in Council, that the orders were an interference with and abrogation of vested rights; that it was retroactive in operation and most far-reaching and uncertain in effect; that it was certain to produce distrust and lack of confidence among the mining communities of this territory, and prove fatal to the progress of the territory; nor could it have been presented and made apparent that the only consideration promised for the enormous interests granted was a monopoly to supply water at an exorbitant and prohibitive price.

F. T. CONGDON,
Vice-president.

J. T. BETHUNE,
Secretary.

CONCESSION SHOULD NOT BE ENFORCED.

In one thing especially there was great unanimity, and that was the Treadgold concession should not be allowed to come into force. There were a few speakers who tried to point out the good of securing water by granting a concession, but it was quickly made clear that private capital had already constructed small pumping plants which were remunerative, and that outside capital would yet be keen to get the opportunity here presented for investment.

That concluded the meeting, and it was understood that every man present would attend the mass meeting at the Arctic Brotherhood hall Monday night.

MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting will be held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the A. B. hall, to denounce the Treadgold concession, and prepare resolutions to be wired to Ottawa.

DAWSON, Y.T., February 17, 1902.

Messrs. WOOD, VALLENCE & CO.,
Hamilton, Ontario.

We are sending you to-day marked copies of the Dawson *Daily News* and the *Morning Sun*. The latter paper is the government's organ here. We wish to call your attention to the articles referring to the 'Treadgold grants.'

We wish to enlist your services in an endeavour to have this grant repealed. This means the success or failure of many a business enterprise in Dawson. To us it means a loss in trade of 25 to 50 per cent. Neither the *Daily News*, which is an independent paper, or the *Sun*, the government's organ, overestimate the damage this grant will do to the commercial interests here.

If there is anything you can do in this matter, any influences you can bring to bear, we trust you can see your way clear to do so.

HOLME, MILLER & CO.

OTTAWA, April 10, 1902.

Hon. A. T. WOOD,
The Senate, Ottawa.

Referring to the letter of Messrs. Holme, Miller & Company, and to the papers which you sent, having reference to what is known as the Treadgold concession, I beg to say that I will be very glad to bring the matter to the attention of the minister. I was under the impression, however, that the people of Dawson had two representatives at Ottawa to discuss this particular matter with the government, but I have no doubt that whatever is decided will be satisfactory to those concerned.

JAS. A. SMART,
Deputy Minister.

OFFICE OF THE GOLD COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON TERRITORY,
DAWSON, Y.T., April 11, 1902.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following telegram from the Honourable Clifford Sifton to the Gold Commissioner: 'Throw open for entry at once all the lapsed and abandoned claims withheld from entry by reason of Treadgold order in council.'

The minister's instructions in this matter have been carried out, and upon the receipt of the telegram the following notice was posted by the Gold Commissioner:—

DAWSON, Y.T., April 17, 1902.
4.30 p.m.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the above period all the lapsed and abandoned claims withheld from entry by reason of the Treadgold order in council are open to locations by free miners under the placer mining regulations.

D. PATULLO,
Asst. Gold Commissioner.

TELEGRAPH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, April 17, 1902.

E. C. SENKLER, Esq.,
Gold Commissioner,
Dawson, Y.T.

Throw open for entry at once all the lapsed and abandoned claims withheld from entry by reason of Treadgold order in council.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.
per G. U. R.

EXTRACT *from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on April 21, 1902.*

On a memorandum dated April 17, 1902, from the Minister of the Interior, recommending, in virtue of clause 47 of the Dominion Lands Act as enacted by section 5, chapter 15 of the Act 55-56 Victoria, and of section 8 of the Yukon Territory Act, as that section was enacted by section 2 of chapter II. of 62-63 Victoria, that Messrs. Malcolm H. Orr Ewing, of Malvern, England, A. N. C. Treadgold, of London, England, and Walter Barwick, of Toronto, Ontario, be granted the following rights, powers and privileges:—

1. The sole right to divert and take water from the Klondike river at any point or points between its entry into the Yukon river and Flat creek, for the purpose of generating power with which to pump water to work the auriferous deposits in the district (hereinafter termed 'The District') comprising the beds, banks, valleys, slopes and hills of the Klondike river, of Bonanza, Bear and Hunker creeks, and of their tributaries.

Provided, that if the right given by this section is not exercised within six years from the date hereof it may be revoked by order of the Governor General in Council.

Provided that if any power is developed and rendered available by the grantees under this section which they do not make use of, then the same shall be offered for sale to the public, and the rates to be charged therefor shall be subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

Provided that licensed holders of mining locations situated on the Klondike river shall be entitled as against the grantees to the use of a flow of water sufficient for working their claims, but not exceeding in all three thousand five hundred (3,500) miner's inches, equal to five thousand two hundred and fifty (5,250) cubic feet per minute.

Provided further that in the event of the grantees interfering with the flow of the Klondike river by the erection of dams or other obstructions, or by diversion of its water to such an extent as to prevent the passage of sawlogs or other timber down the stream, then the grantees shall for holders of timber berths under license from the Dominion government provide slides and facilities free of charge for the transmission of such logs and timber over such dams and obstructions, and over the portion of the river affected by such diversion of water.

2. The prior right to divert and take water from the Klondike river for distribution and use in the district, up to five thousand miner's inches.

3. The right to divert and use water of Rock creek, subject to the right of free miners' bona fide working claims on Rock creek to the use of the water, which they are entitled to under the regulations now in force respecting the diversion of water in the Yukon Territory.

4. The right at any point or points in the bed, banks, valley, slopes and hills of the Klondike river between its mouth and Flat creek, and of any creeks and tributaries within the district, to construct and maintain dams, cribs, intakes, flumes and any other works necessary for the generation of power, as well as for the diversion, distribution and use of water, and the right of entry upon and way through any lands and any mining ground for the purpose of such construction and maintenance.

Provided that the grantees shall place in a separate dump for the use of the owners of any mining ground entered upon by them in the exercise of this right all gravel which they may be obliged to move in such mining ground in consequence of the exercise of such right.

5. The right to purchase any Crown lands required by the grantees for the purposes of their works at a price not exceeding ten dollars per acre, saving and reserving all the timber, mines and minerals upon or under such lands.

6. The right at any point or points in the district to build, maintain and operate pumping stations, electrical works and reservoirs.

7. The right of entry upon and way through any lands and any mining ground for the purpose of constructing, laying and maintaining dams, reservoirs, flumes, ditches and pipe lines for conveying the grantees' water supply to any point within the district.

Provided that the grantees shall place in a separate dump for the use of the owners of any mining ground entered upon by them in the exercise of this right all gravel which they may be obliged to move in such mining ground in consequence of the exercise of such right.

8. The right of entry upon and way through any lands and any mining ground within the district, and within the Indian river district, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining overhead or underground wires, and any other structures for the transmission of electricity for any purpose whatsoever throughout the said districts, and the right to levy and collect such tolls as may be approved by the Governor General in Council for the use of electricity in the said districts.

Provided that the grantees shall place in a separate dump for the use of the owners of any mining ground entered upon by them in the exercise of this right all gravel which they may be obliged to move in such mining ground in consequence of the exercise of such right.

9. The right, subject to the regulations hereinafter contained, to use, distribute and dispose of by sale or otherwise the water delivered by the grantees within the district. No water so delivered shall at any time be deemed to be part of the water naturally flowing in any creek or tributary within the district, but shall be and remain at all times and places the property of the grantees.

10. The right, subject to no payment except the royalty prescribed upon output, to make entry for and work any abandoned mining claim or claims on Bonanza, Bear and Hunker creeks, such right to be exercisable only when the grantees by the construction of works in pursuance of this franchise are in a position to deliver water upon such claim or claims for the working thereof.

11. The prior right, if mineral-bearing lodes or deposits of any kind whatever be discovered through the operations of the grantees upon lands or locations owned or leased by the grantees within the district, to enter upon and purchase locations embracing the discoveries in the manner prescribed by the regulations governing mining in the Yukon Territory.

12. The right to take from Crown lands, to be designated by the department, subject to the payment of Crown timber dues, all timber and materials needed for the construction, maintenance and operation of the grantees' works.

13. The right, subject to the regulations hereinafter contained, to construct, lay, maintain, supply with water and operate bed rock flumes, and any other flumes for supplying water in the district.

14. The grantees shall not be required to pay to the Crown or to the district or local authorities occupation rents, assessments or other dues in respect of any lands, except timber lands, or in respect of any flumes, drains, properties or profits other than import customs duties, school taxes and a royalty on the gold mined in the mines owned by them, or any tax or assessment which may be substituted for such royalty.

Provided that no other or higher royalty, or any tax or assessment which may be substituted for such royalty, shall be imposed on any gold or silver mined from quartz by the grantees, than that prescribed by the present regulations, nor shall it at any particular time be greater than the lowest royalty on the output of gold and silver from the quartz mines of other mine owners in the Yukon district.

Provided also, that no other or higher royalty, or any tax or assessment which may be substituted for such royalty, shall be imposed on any gold and silver mined from placer mines by the grantees, than that prescribed by the present regulations, nor shall it at any particular time be greater than the lowest royalty imposed on the output of gold and silver from the placer mines of other mine owners in the Yukon district.

The properties of the grantees shall be exempt from representation.

The rights conferred upon the grantees shall extend for the period of thirty years, at the expiration of which period all exclusive and prior rights granted to them shall cease and be determined; but the works and structures built by the grantees, together with the lands, rights and easements which they shall have purchased or acquired shall remain the grantees' private property.

The grantees shall have the right to assign any of the rights conferred upon them to any company or companies, or to any persons associated together for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the grant or any part of them.

Regulations.

'A.' The grantees shall allow all free miners within the district to tail their sluices, hydraulics, ground sluices and drains free of charge into the flumes and drains of the grantees, yet not in such a way as to damage or obstruct the free working of the flumes and drains of the grantees by rocks, stones, boulders or otherwise.

'B.' The grantees shall compensate the owner of any mining claim or lands for any damage which any such owner may sustain by reason of any of the grantees' works breaking or being imperfect.

'C.' Any question of compensation arising under this grant shall be determined judicially by the Gold Commissioner, subject to appeal to the Territorial Court of the district, and the said court may, upon special circumstances being shown, make an order for the taking of further evidence.

'D.' The grantees shall yield to the owners of claims entered upon by them for the purpose of carrying out any of the works contemplated by this grant, any gold which they may obtain in respect of any gravel which may be moved by them in such claims in consequence of the construction of such works.

The committee submit the same for His Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

EXTRACT *from a report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on April 21, 1902.*

On a memorandum dated April 17, 1902, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that he has been in consultation with the Honourable James H. Ross, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, with regard to certain objections which have been raised to the orders in council of June 12, 1901, June 29, 1901, and December 7, 1901, granting Messrs. Malcolm H. Orr Ewing, of Malvern, England, A. N. C. Treadgold, of London, England, and Walter Barwick, of Toronto, Ontario, certain rights, powers and privileges as set out in the above mentioned orders in council, and such objections have also been the subject of consultation with the grantees.

The minister recommends, as the result of the said consultations, with the assent of the said grantees, that the orders in council cited above be rescinded.

The committee submit the foregoing for His Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

To the Right Honourable
The Earl of Minto,
Governor General of Canada.

We, the undersigned petitioners, residents of the Yukon Territory, view with deep concern the action of the government in granting what is known as the Treadgold concession, embracing within its prescribed area as it does, Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker and Bear creeks, with all their tributaries, thus practically closing this entire mining district to the efforts of the individual prospector.

Further, we view with alarm the exclusive right given the company by virtue of the conditions set forth in the articles of the said concession to nearly all the available water in the Klondike district for mining purposes; the exorbitant rate of twenty-five cents per miner's inch per hour to be charged; the small quantity the company is obliged to deliver, and the indefinite period of time allowed for the completion of the work, we consider a most serious phase of the conditions.

Firmly believing that the order in council granting such a monopoly as the said Treadgold concession is based on a misunderstanding, and if not repealed will surely result in disaster to this camp.

We pray, therefore, that in your wisdom you will be pleased to cause the matter to be brought to the attention of the government for its most earnest consideration, for these and reasons contained in the subjoined extract of a report of a committee appointed at a mass meeting to investigate the matter.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

DONALD MacGREGOR,
Convener.

ARTHUR WILSON,
M. Y. C.

Dated at Dawson, this 22nd day of February, A.D. 1902.

Extract *from report of Committee appointed at Mass Meeting re Treadgold Concession.*

The undersigned who were appointed by the general committee nominated at the mass meeting held at Dawson on the evening of Monday, the 17th of February instant, as a sub-committee, to collect information and make a report in regard to the objectionable features of the Treadgold concession, beg to report as follows:—

It is easy to understand how intelligent gentlemen at the capital should be misled both as to the value of the water supply contemplated by the Treadgold concession, as to the size of the capital proposed to be invested by him, and as to the value of the concessions made to him, but in the opinion of your committee no one in possession of the information which your committee has been able to obtain, by search at the Gold Commissioner's office, by numerous interviews with miners, engineers, and other men practically acquainted with the conditions of this territory, and from every source available, *can doubt that the supply of water contemplated by the scheme of the applicants for the concession is a mere stalking horse, under cover of which he may obtain absolute possession of enormous mining tracts, practically embracing the richest known mining district in the territory.*

It seems to your committee that while from a logical or scientific point of view the instruments containing the Treadgold concession are of a most imperfect and inartistic kind, they are, from the point of view of Mr. Treadgold and his associates, framed with clever adroitness. They are complex, involved and obscure, and as a consequence difficult to readily understand, and appear to have been purposely framed in that way to deceive into the belief that the Treadgold people were conferring an enormous benefit on the country and were receiving small return, whereas they are in effect giving little or nothing and receiving vast benefits.

Your committee has special reports made by individual members of the committee on the various features of the concession, which reports have been submitted to the committee and approved by it, and are herewith attached and returned to the general committee for its information.

To summarize the many opinions and views adverse to the concession is most difficult, but your committee desires to lay special stress on the following particulars:—

(1.) That the concession instruments ignore to a very large extent and override rights and vested interests already created by private enterprises and private capital.

(2.) That Treadgold makes no adequate covenants to insure fair and reasonable supply of water to miners who may require it.

(3.) That the price is too high, and that his powers of impounding water and obtaining abandoned claims, and his exclusive, sole and prior right with regard to water, afford him a most potent lever to compel payment of his exorbitant rates or abandonment of property.

(4.) That the closing to the prospector and the miner of large tracts of country, the ignoring of private rights, the exclusive rights and the other special privileges granted to the concession, will create a state of uncertainty in the most important section of the community that will be most injurious to the interests of the territory, and will tend both to deprive the government of revenue and the business community of the territory of a large branch of trade.

(5.) That the expropriation clauses are not framed with due regard to the rights of individual owners, and have no adequate provisions for indemnification.

In conclusion, your committee very greatly fear that if the concession is allowed to stand in its present form and without most radical amendments and alterations, that a monopoly will be created that will practically comminate the richest part of the Yukon Territory. In the opinion of your committee the best scheme for supplying water for mining purposes would be one initiated, operated and controlled by the government, but above all it is undesirable that a monopolist of the water supply should at the same time be a competitor in mining operations, with miners dependent upon him for their water supply.

Your committee believes that the government has been deceived in this matter, and that if a commission were appointed to obtain evidence regarding the true facts of the matter ample grounds would be furnished to justify the government in rescinding the various orders in council and other instruments relating to the concession, if not in toto at all events in so far as they are most objectionable.

Dated at Dawson this 22nd day of February, A.D. 1902.

C. M. WOODWORTH.
J. H. DAVISON,
A. F. NICOL,
GEO. EDWARDS,
JOSEPH A. CLARK,

FRED. T. CONGDON,
Chairman.

J. T. BETHUNE,
Secretary.

OTTAWA, April 28, 1902.

WALTER BARWICK, Esq.,
Care Messrs. Barwick, Aylesworth & Wright, Barristers,
Toronto, Ontario.

I beg to inclose herewith for your information a copy of an order in council, dated the 21st instant, rescinding the orders in council of the 12th day of June, the 29th day of June and the 7th day of December last, by which Messrs. Ewing, Treadgold and yourself were granted certain rights, powers and privileges in the Yukon Territory.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

OTTAWA, April 28, 1902.

E. C. SENKLER, Esq.,
Gold Commissioner,
Dawson, Y.T.

I beg to inclose herewith for your information a copy of an order in council, dated the 21st instant, rescinding the orders in council of the 12th day of June, the 29th day of June and the 7th day of December last, granting to Messrs. Ewing, Treadgold and Barwick certain rights, powers and privileges with respect to the waters of the Klondike river and Rock creek, and to the abandoned mining claims on Bonanza, Bear and Hunker creeks.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

OTTAWA, April 28, 1902.

Hon. J. H. ROSS,
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

I beg to inclose herewith for your information a copy of an order in council, dated the 21st instant, rescinding the orders in council of the 12th day of June, the 29th day of June and the 7th day of December last, granting Messrs. Ewing, Treadgold and Barwick certain rights, powers and privileges with respect to the waters of the Klondike river and Rock creek, and to the abandoned mining claims on Bonanza, Bear and Hunker creeks.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

[For order in council dated April 21, 1902, see Sessional Paper, No. 81*a*, 1902.]

OTTAWA, April 28, 1902.

WALTER BARWICK, Esq.,
Care Messrs. Barwick, Aylesworth & Wright, Barristers,
Toronto, Ontario.

I beg to inclose herewith for your information a copy of an order in council, dated the 21st instant, granting to Messrs. Ewing, Treadgold and yourself certain rights, powers and privileges with respect to the waters of the Klondike river and Rock creek, and to the abandoned mining claims on Bonanza, Bear and Hunker creeks.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

OTTAWA, April 28, 1902.

E. C. SENKLER, Esq.,
Gold Commissioner,
Dawson, Y.T.

I beg to inclose herewith for your information a copy of an order in council, dated the 21st instant, granting Messrs, Ewing, Treadgold and Barwick certain rights, powers and privileges with respect to the waters of the Klondike river and Rock creek, and the abandoned mining claims on Bonanza, Bear and Hunker creeks.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

OTTAWA, April 28, 1902.

Hon. J. H. ROSS,
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

I beg to inclose herewith for your information a copy of an order in council, dated the 21st instant, granting Messrs. Ewing, Treadgold and Barwick certain rights, powers and privileges with respect to the waters of the Klondike river and Rock creek, and the abandoned mining claims on Bonanza, Bear and Hunker creeks.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

[For order in council dated April 21, 1902, see Sessional Paper, No. 81*a*, 1902.]

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., May 21, 1902.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, file No. 69412 T. & M., together with a copy of an order in council dated the 21st instant, granting Messrs. Ewing, Treadgold and Barwick certain rights, powers and privileges with respect to the waters of the Klondike river and Rock creek, and the abandoned mining claims on Bonanza, Bear and Hunker creeks.

J. N. E. BROWN,
Territorial Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GOLD COMMISSIONER,
DAWSON, Y.T., May 23, 1902.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the Gold Commissioner of the 28th ultimo, file No. 64912 T. & M., inclosing copy of order in council of April 28 last, granting certain rights, powers and privileges to Messrs. Ewing, Treadgold and Barwick.

This order in council was received May 21, 1902, and was posted May 22, 1902.

D. PATULLO,
Acting Assistant Gold Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE GOLD COMMISSIONER,
DAWSON, Y.T., May 23, 1902.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo to the Gold Commissioner, file No. 64912, inclosing copy of order in council rescinding the orders in council of the 12th day of June, the 29th day of June and the 7th day of December last.

This order in council was received May 21, 1902, and posted May 22, 1902.

D. PATULLO.
Acting Assistant Gold Commissioner.

OTTAWA, June 13, 1902.

A. N. C. TREADGOLD, Esq.,
Ottawa.

I am directed to inclose herewith, in compliance with your verbal request, a copy of the regulations for the disposal of the right to divert and use water from any stream or lake in the Yukon Territory, with the amendments thereto up to this date.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

Telegram.

To Ryley,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

July 2, 1902.

From London, July 2.

Did Boyle renew Ewing's and my miner's licenses ? Reply to-day.

TREADGOLD,
Tom-Tom, London.

Cable.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, July 2, 1902.

Tom-Tom,
London.

Boyle renewed Ewing's and your miner's licenses sixteenth June.

RYLEY.

Telegram.

To Ryley,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

July 3, 1902.

From London, July 3.

Which section water regulations was rescinded last December ? Reply Tom-Tom.

Telegram.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, July 4, 1902.

Tom-Tom,
London.

Section ten water regulations rescinded last December.

RYLEY.

OTTAWA, May 19, 1902.

Messrs. HOLME, MILLER & Co.,
Dawson, Y.T.

I beg to inform you that your letters of the 13th and 17th of February last, addressed to Messrs. Wood, Vallence & Co., of Hamilton, Ontario, have been handed in to this department, together with the newspaper clippings which accompanied the same, having reference to the rights and franchises granted to Messrs. Ewing, Treadgold and Barwick by orders in council dated the 12th and 29th of June and the 7th December last, and in reply to say that by an order in council dated the 21st of April last the above orders were rescinded, and other rights and privileges granted in lieu thereof. A copy of the order in council amending the rights granted to the above persons is herewith inclosed for your information.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

MINERS WANT NO MODIFICATION OF TREADGOLD CONCESSION.

They address a letter to the Hon. Clifford Sifton asking that it be rescinded.—Signed by many practical men with interests large and small—exposing a grievance.

The views of the practical mining men of the creeks upon the Treadgold concession have not changed from the moment the amended grant was made known in the city. They have united in a memorial to the Hon. Clifford Sifton, setting forth the bad features of the concession, and taking the ground that the only real remedy will be to have it totally rescinded.

In thus addressing themselves to the Minister of the Interior the petitioners do not take the position of placing themselves in opposition to the government, but on the contrary they explicitly state that their object is not to embarrass the government, but to place it right upon a matter where they believe an error might otherwise be committed. Here is the letter drafted by the miners mentioned, addressed to Mr. Sifton :

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Honourable Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

I have been requested by a number of the leading and representative mine operators of the Yukon, having claims upon the creeks included in the Treadgold concession, to draw your attention and that of the public to the accompanying statement of some of their objections to the measure.

The men whose names are thereto attached are not politicians, but practical business men. Their object is not to embarrass the government, but to expose a real grievance and avert a pending calamity. It is their general opinion that no modification of the concession will suffice to remove the evils with which it is fraught, but that unless totally rescinded it will hang like a black cloud over the land threatening widespread disaster.

The absence of many claim owners and pressure of time have prevented the paper from being as largely signed as it might have been, but it is believed to represent the substantially unanimous opinion of the practical and independent mine operators of the district.

Submitting the above and the subjoined memorandum to your respectful attention,

R. W. SHANNON.

MEMORANDUM containing objections of practical miners in the Yukon district to the Treadgold concession.

REASONS FOR THE CONCESSION.

The preamble to the order in council of June 12, 1901, gives as a reason for the privileges granted the following: 'The mining now carried on in the Klondike district because of the inadequate supply of water is necessarily confined to the washing of the richest gravel only, comparatively small in area, thus leaving large tracts of gold-bearing gravels unworked.'

It is true that there are large quantities of ground unworked for want of a sufficient quantity of water; at the same time the men at present in the district are gradually absorbing this land and applying capital and machinery to the purpose. Among these are operators who are identified with the country since its discovery, and have grown up with it.

HYDRAULIC MINING NOW A SUCCESS.

The statement that the richest gravel only is worked at present is not correct; it is partly, and only partly, true. The hydraulic system has already been introduced by private enterprise. For example: Mr. Alexander McDonald has employed it on the Bonanza creek, Mr. Johansen on Hunker, and others have followed their example, and have placed hydraulic machinery upon the ground for use during the coming season. The operators above mentioned work, not the richest ground only, but all the gravel on their claim, leaving nothing undisposed of. In the natural course of affairs, if miners are allowed to proceed as they have been doing hitherto without interference other capitalists will undoubtedly proceed on the same lines, and by this means without any cost to the country, without any special concessions, without favouritism and without injury to any other interests, the whole of the gold-bearing gravel will be operated up to a certain height, which height will be determined by the cost of raising the water from the creek level up to the hillside gravels, and by the values of the hillside gravels encountered.

The grantees under the orders in council are only required to give a 300-foot elevation; the miners who are already using hydraulic apparatus are raising water themselves to a height of 300 feet at a less cost than Mr. Treadgold and his associates are authorized to charge.

It is possible, though not probable, that paying dirt might be found at a height at which a private operator under ordinary circumstances, and with a small amount of capital, would find unprofitable work.

SHOULD GRANT CONCESSIONS.

In such a case it would be justifiable to grant special advantages to a largely capitalized company, which by operating on a wider scale and employing more expensive machinery would lift the water to the highest levels at a cost sufficiently small to allow them a fair profit.

This, however, is a contingency for the future, and a plan that can only be adopted fairly and with profit to the district after the creeks which are now being worked have been exhausted. Under present conditions the creeks are worked continuously, but should a large company with an extensive volume of water operate the higher levels, there would be a discharge into the creek beds of so much dirt or debris as to effectually put an end to operations in them.

CREEK CLAIMS SHOULD BE WORKED OUT FIRST.

For economical mining it is absolutely essential that the creek claims should be worked out before hydraulic operations on a large scale are commenced on the hillsides.

The miners who work on the creeks carry on their business at present with a fair profit, having only to handle the dirt naturally belonging to the creek, but a discharge of debris from the hillside would so add to the expense of their operations as to take away their profit and drive them out of business. In our opinion it will be from ten to twenty years, if then, before the district has been so far worked as to call for any such wholesale grant of lands as is included in the Treadgold concession or justify its adoption.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF THE CONCESSION.

The above incontrovertible facts and considerations establish clearly, we believe, the following propositions: That no capital has been kept out of the country by the want of such a scheme; that the needs of the country, in so far as the application of hydraulic machinery to mining operations is concerned, are being amply met as they arise by private enterprises, and will continue so to be for many years to come; that the concession secures nothing that the miners are not already providing for themselves; that it saves nothing in the cost of the water to those who require it, and that if taken advantage of to carry out the purpose indicated in the preamble of orders in council it will have a disastrous effect upon the operations at present going forward in the creek beds.

We now propose to consider another important feature of the arrangement. It is provided by the orders in council that all abandoned claims on Bear, Bonanza and Hunker creeks and their tributaries,—this includes Eldorado,—shall be deemed to be vested in Mr. Treadgold and his associates, on and after the 1st day of January, 1902.

It might be supposed by a person ignorant of mining that a claim which has been abandoned is by that very fact proven to be inferior and non-productive, or at least not sufficiently productive to pay for being worked by the private individual. This, however, is far from the truth. It is the universal experience in mining countries that claims may be prospected three or four times and abandoned, and may yet turn out to be rich and profitable.

ABANDONED CLAIMS PROBABLY WORTH MILLIONS.

The value of the gift made to Mr. Treadgold and his associates is incalculable, but we believe it is no extravagance to say that it runs up into the millions of dollars.

CONCESSION COVERS EVERYTHING.

The effect of a blanket concession like this is to close up the district and withdraw it from relocation. When it is remembered that the district included in the grant comprises the greater part of the gold-bearing area which has been exploited in the vicinity of Dawson city, and that it contains almost all the roads and improvements that have been made by the government in the mining territory, it will be seen how important the consequences of this measure will be.

The prosperity of the district, the diffusion of comfort among all classes, the continued influx of population and the attraction of further capital for development, all depend upon the abandoned claims being left open to be further prospected by private individual miners and relocated.

INJURES THE WORKINGMAN.

The closing of the district will be injurious to the interests of the wage-earner. At present the mining area is thickly populated with individual wage-earning operators. These men are not occupied continually, being usually idle part of the year. During the idle period they are accustomed to prospect and try to find something for themselves.

THE AMBITIOUS PROSPECTOR OPENS THE COUNTRY.

It is not alone those who are for the time being idle who engage in prospecting, but there is another class of wage-earners even more useful. These are men who are ambitious to better their condition. They work first, in order to earn a small reserve, and spend weeks, sometimes months, searching for the precious metals. More often than not they fail and have to begin again. It is in this way that the resources of the district are exploited. Such is the universal practice throughout the world.

The capitalists who have been engaged in developing the country depend upon the two classes of labourers above mentioned for their supply of workmen. By closing the district to further prospecting, both the capitalists and wage-earners above spoken of will gradually disappear.

DESTROYS INCENTIVE.

There is no longer any incentive for the individual wage-earner to stay, and he is prevented from looking about for claims for himself, and, as explained above, he cannot obtain continuous employment the year round.

The capitalist must go because he will be compelled to import labour for a short period of the year at higher wages, and consequently the cost of production will be increased. Banks of gravel that would be worked with wages at the present scale could not be profitably operated on a higher scale. Furthermore, the ground now owned by individual miners will be worked out in many cases in from one to five years, and the operators will then be compelled to seek further locations, not from the government or under public regulations open to all the world, but from a private firm whose interests are strictly financial, and whose only object will be to get every dollar they can out of the property they control.

AT THE MERCY OF A UNIVERSAL LANDLORD.

The machinery belonging to miners and mining companies now in the country represent millions of dollars. This would be rendered idle and consequently valueless, since the owners would be at the mercy of a universal landlord, and must submit either to his terms or leave the country.

It may be asked why they could not remove their machinery outside the Treadgold concession and commence operations anew. The answer is that the concession covers nearly all the roads and improvements made in the district by the government. Consequently in moving to a location outside the concession new roads would have to be built to reach the objective points, and no individual could stand the expense. It would, in fact, be cheaper to bring in machinery for a new district from the outside up the natural waterways of the country than to attempt to move it from its present position across intervening mountains and valleys to other places.

MINOR DETAILS.

The ordinary miner has to prospect, mark out and enter upon his claim. The grantees under the order in council are saved all that trouble, since it is provided that all mining locations now or hereafter abandoned on the various creeks included in the grant are to be deemed to be vested in them without entry.

FREED FROM FEES OF ALL KINDS.

The ordinary miner has to pay $15 per claim per annum rental, and to do work to the extent of $200 on each claim (called 'representation.' See order in council, June 12, 1901, sec. 13. sub-sec. 5.) Mr. Treadgold and his friends are relieved of these expenditures. Sec. 13, sub-secs. 4 and 5.

The grantees are to expend during the present year at least $250,000, and this is presumed to be some kind of return for the enormous grant made them.

It is stated that 1,310 abandoned claims vested in them between January 1 and March 1 of the present year. In the hands of private miners these would have entailed an outlay as above of $215 each at least, or in all $281,650 per annum, some portion of which would go to the government, while the government will get none of the $250,000 required to be expended by the concessionaires.

GET THE EARTH FOR NOTHING.

In any event we consider the expenditure required of the grantees trivial in comparison to the extent of the gift made to them.

We are confident, from our experiences in this and other mining countries, that every abandoned claim in the district will be taken up within two years at least if the district is left open to individual prospectors, and that most of them will be taken up within one year.

The grantees are required to deliver within the district during the summer of 1905 a flow of 3,000 cubic feet, or 18,600 gallons of water per minute, at such an elevation as to afford a pressure at an effective head of not less than 300 feet, and this at a charge of 25 cents per miner's inch per hour.

TREADGOLD WATER TOO EXPENSIVE.

One private operator in the district himself raised 1,500 gallons per minute for his own use to a height of 300 feet at a less cost than 25 cents. There are others doing the same thing quite as cheaply, and additional new machinery has been placed on the ground for the same purpose by still other parties.

GENERALLY.

It is our firm conviction that if the arrangement is not repealed and the orders in council rescinded, they will put an end to individual enterprise in the Yukon, will paralyze every branch of industry there, will cause the people at present in the country to get out of it as quickly as they can work out existing holdings, will hand the country over bodily to a gigantic monopoly whose interest it will be to carry out their operations with Chinese or Japanese labour, and will, in fact, complete the ruin of the Yukon Territory, not at a distant day, but within the next four or five years.

C. George Johannsen, for Johannsen & Blick (30 claims); James Henderson, manager for McDonald, Bonanza, Limited (16 claims); George T. Coffey, manager Anglo-Klondike Mining Company, Limited (40 claims); Albert Trabold (46 claims); L. Faillaid, manager Syndicate Lyonnais (15 claims); Charles A. Dunn, manager for Stanley & Worden (12 claims); McKay, Nelson & Dalgarn (13 claims); Gervais & Simard (10 claims); Thomson & Granger, Patterson & McAskill, Faull & Cordt, Southier Brothers, McKnight, Chilo & Bagley; White, Sheets & Co.; Fyfe & Danson, Alexander & Rhisdan, Higgins & White, Johnson & Lee, Brazeau Brothers, Nordstrom Brothers, Yeager & Co., Badger & Co., Henderson & Tauger, Fax & Co., Miller & Curt's, Clark, Stafford & Williams; Fisher & Christianson, Weeks & Co., Bourke Bros., August Ryberg, Frank Agnew, H. McGuiness, Isaac Watier, James Burnfield, F. Hicks, E. A. Wendt, Martin Murray, Patrick King, Simon Fraser, J. S. Cameron, H. E. Boucher, Joseph View, T. Potter, C. Andrews, James Butler, John A. Moe, J. P. Simons, John Erickson, J. J. Putraw, James Hall, H. C.

Belcher, Charles A. Anderson, P. H. McCormick, F. C. Johnson, C. W. Sankey, J. B. Shattuck, Carl Blomquist, C. M. Van Cleave, James Munroe, R. G. Wilson, James Cosgrove, Lee Sholson, John Macaulay, A. W. McLeod, A. F. Stander, Charles Reid, Noe Dufault, A. Binett, Joseph Duleau, George Harvey, H. Y. Crockett, R. J. Oliver, John Mellon, K. L. Smith, H. C. Ash, J. D. Hartman, R. Gilmore, Kenneth Sinclair, John Kerns, Louis Renaud, A. H. Anderson, E. McWilliams, Frank McAndrews, John Knoll, Alberta Dalton, A. Burton, J. F. Brown, J. McIntyre, Louis E. Miller, John L. Ely, Charles Olsen, Henry Avisor, Robert Casilty, J. McGrath, Ben. Jones.

Dated at Dawson, this 15th day of April, 1902.

JOINT REPORT

ON THE

SURVEY AND REMONUMENTING OF THE QUEBEC-NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY.

W. F. King, Chief Astronomer (Canada).

Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor, New York (U.S.).

10th January, 1903.

We, the undersigned, EDWARD A. BOND, of Albany, State Engineer and Surveyor of New York, and WILLIAM F. KING, of Ottawa, Chief Astronomer of the Department of the Interior of Canada, representing the State of New York and the Dominion of Canada respectively in the work of the resurvey of the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, from the Richelieu to the St. Lawrence river, and the renewal of the monuments marking the same, beg to report as follows upon the operations conducted under our direction.

The line under consideration, between the rivers above named, forms part of the northern boundary of the state of New York and of the southern boundary of the province of Quebec. The boundary between the United States and Canada in this region was described by the first article of the Treaty of Washington, August 9, 1842, as following, from Hal's stream, a tributary of the Connecticut river, to the St. Lawrence, the line surveyed previous to 1774 by Valentine and Collins as the 45th parallel.

A few words as to the history of this definition may not be out of place here. The 45th parallel of north latitude was named as the northern boundary of a certain grant by James I. in 1606. Again, by Royal Proclamation of 1763, and Order in Council of 1768, the same parallel of latitude was designated as the boundary between the provinces of New York and Quebec in this quarter. A survey of the 45th parallel was made in the years 1771-74 by Messrs. Valentine and Collins, to form the line between the provinces.

By the second article of the Treaty of Paris, 1783, the boundaries of the United States were described thus:—

'From the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz., that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of Saint Croix river to the Highlands; along the said Highlands which divide those rivers which empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river, to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquay. . . . . .'

By the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, 1814, the description contained in the above treaty, as regards the eastern portion of the land boundary from the source of the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence river, was confirmed, and provision was made for the appointment of commissioners to survey and mark the line.

The commissioners appointed under this article failed to agree. Besides the difficulties in interpretation which arose relative to the 'North-west angle of Nova Scotia,' and the 'Highlands,' and which were the subject of controversy for more than twenty years afterwards, the commissioners found that the line surveyed and laid out by Valentine and Collins did not coincide with the 45th parallel. It was 151 feet north of it at the St. Lawrence river; it crossed the parallel southward four miles east of the St. Lawrence, running 2,506 feet south of it at 17½ miles east of the St. Lawrence; again crossing the parallel to the northward at 35 miles east of the St. Lawrence, it was 4,200 feet north of it at the outlet of Lake Champlain.

The commissioners having reported their failure to agree upon any part of the eastern portion of the land boundary, further negotiations were entered into by the two governments, resulting in the reference of the matter to the King of the Netherlands, by treaty of 1827.

The award under this treaty, given on January 10, 1831, as regards the New York and Vermont part of the line, again designated the 45th parallel, but with a diversion to the north at the west side of the Richelieu river, so as to include in New York Fort Montgomery, which had been erected by the United States north of the true parallel but south of the Valentine and Collins line, which at this point was 4,200 feet north of latitude 45°.

The award of the King of the Netherlands having been rejected, the question was again opened up, and was not finally settled until the treaty of August 9, 1842.

By this treaty the line of Valentine and Collins was reverted to as the international boundary.

In 1843 Lt.-Col. Estcourt and Mr. Albert Smith were appointed commissioners under article I. of the treaty of 1842, to survey and mark the boundary line from the source of the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence river. They laid down the New York portion of the boundary in the year 1845. Their final joint report was dated June 28, 1847. They marked the line with cast-iron monuments, a description of which will be found in the annexed report of Messrs. Bigger and Willis. The commissioners, with their report, filed plans and field notes of their survey. Certified copies of these field notes were procured by us, for use in our operations, in March last from the War Department in Washington, where the originals are on record, together with copies of a tabular statement showing the deflection angles and distances between monuments, with the data procured by Lieut. Thom, U.S.A., from a resurvey made in 1851. Appendix No. 1.

The Laws of New York, chapter 421 of 1887, section 2, provide for an examination in that year, and every three years thereafter, under the direction of the State Engineer and Surveyor, of all monuments on the boundary lines of the state, and also for a replacing and resetting, in co-operation with the authorities of adjacent states, of such monuments as may be found injured or displaced.

Under this law, examinations of the monuments along the Canadian boundary have been made every three years since 1887. The examination of 1890 was participated in by an officer appointed by the government of Canada.

While very serious deterioration of the monuments placed in 1845 was then observed, subsequent examinations showed progressive falling off in their condition until the necessity of repair or renewal of the monuments became urgent.

In 1889, Mr. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor of New York, called the attention of the government of Canada, through the Minister of the Interior, to the matter, suggesting another joint examination. Subsequently, the Governor of the state of New York, at the instance of the State Engineer, wrote to the Secretary of State of the United States, stating the necessities of the case. Appendices Nos. 2 and 10.

The Canadian government was unwilling to enter upon an examination of the monuments without provision for their renewal where found necessary, and this, it was thought, could not properly be undertaken except in conjunction with the United States government. Appendix No. 5.

In May, 1900, the government of Canada, by Minute of Council, proposed, through the usual diplomatic channels, a joint examination and repair of monuments along the whole of the boundary line between the United States and Canada. Appendix No. 5.

The United States government did not, at the time, accede to this proposal; but, in October, 1900, the Secretary of State transmitted, through the British ambassador, the proposal of the state of New York, with an expressison of his concurrence in the same. Appendix No. 7.

On January 5, 1901, the government of Canada expressed their willingness to co-operate with the state of New York, now that the agreement of the United States government had been secured, but suggesting that the scope of the proposed operations be enlarged so as to cover the whole of the eastern part of the boundary. Appendix No. 8.

On July 15, 1901, the Secretary of State of the United States, at the request of the Governor of New York, again brought the matter to the attention of the British ambassador, stating the necessity of speedy action, and on August 16 the government of Canada replied by Minute acceding to the proposal. Appendices Nos. 13 and 11.

At the beginning of September, Mr. Bond was authorized by the Governor of the state to open negotiations with the Department of the Interior of Canada, and on the 28th of that month the Canadian government appointed Mr. W. F. King as their Commissioner, with authority to make arrangements for the prosecution of the field work. Appendices Nos. 15, 16 and 19.

The Commissioners thus appointed decided, before proceeding with the replacing of the monuments, to have a careful examination of the existing monuments made, and for that purpose, and for such further field operations as should be found necessary, appointed representatives: the State Engineer appointing Mr. H. P. Willis, of Schenectady, and the Canadian Commissioner Mr. C. A. Bigger, of Ottawa, in October, 1901.

These gentlemen went over the line in October and November, 1901. After consideration of their report, it was thought advisable to replace all the old monuments by new ones. After considering various forms of iron and steel monuments, we decided to adopt granite with concrete base, and also to make a precise survey of the whole line.

Tenders were called for, both in Canada and the United States, for the construction of these monuments, to be delivered at certain railway stations near the work on or before March 1, 1902. The tenders were opened on January 5, 1902, and the contract was awarded to E. R. Fletcher, of Hardwick, Vermont, whose tender was the lowest.

The monuments are 6 feet in length, the lower portion of the stone having an ashlar face, 12 inches square, for 1 foot of its length. From this point for a distance of 4 feet 7½ inches, the stone tapers from 12 inches to 9 inches on each side, with each corner having a bevelled face of ½-inch wide. The remaining 4½ inches at the top is dressed in the form of a pyramid.

It was decided that they should be set in concrete bases, 3 feet square, and averaging 4 feet 6 inches in the ground and 9 inches above the surface. One foot of the granite stone was embedded in the concrete. The upper surface of the concrete was given a slope to turn rain, and on it was imprinted the lettering, as follows:—

On the south side, 'U.S.'
On the north side, 'Canada.'
On the west side, 'Treaty 1842.'
On the east side, the number of the monument, with 'Renewed 1902.'

In the case of the new monuments, the word 'renewed' was omitted, and the letter A followed the number.

The actual field work was begun by Messrs. Bigger and Willis on June 3, near Rouse's Point, and the last monument was set on or about October 12. The line survey continued later, and some of the astronomical work yet remains to be done. A full

account of the field work will be found in the annexed report by Messrs. Bigger and Willis. Appendix No. 1.

We recommend that the new monuments be accepted as marking the true line between Canada and the United States, as under the 1st article of the treaty of the 9th August, 1842. We further recommend that periodical inspections, with repair if necesssary, be made jointly by the government of the United States and Canada.

Copies of correspondence relating to the agreement under which our work was done, diagram showing the form and dimensions of the new monuments, and copy of the report of Messrs. Bigger and Willis, are submitted herewith. Appendix No. 23.

Signed in duplicate at Albany, in the state of New York, this tenth day of January, 1903.

EDWARD A. BOND,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

W. F. KING,
Chief Astronomer.

List of appendices to joint report by W. F. King (Canada), and Hon. Edward A. Bond (U.S.), on the survey and remonumenting of the Quebec-New York international boundary:—

1.—Report by Messrs. Bigger and Willis.

1899

2.—May 9. Bond to Deville.—Proposes joint inspection.

3.—May 15. Deville to Bond.—Formal acknowledgment.

1900

4.—Mch. 2. Bond to Deville.—Reopens question.

5.—May 26. Order in Council.—Canada willing to join United States in examination and repair of whole of southern boundary.

6.—Oct. 23. Bond to Hay.—Wants State Department to take up matter with Canada.

7.—Oct. 29. Hay to Bond.—Has submitted matter to H.M. Ambassador. No new convention necessary.

1901

8.—Jan. 5. Order in Council.—Objection now removed. Canada willing to cooperate, but suggests that scope of operations be enlarged.

9.—Aug. 5. Odell to Bond.—Transmitting copy letter from Adee.

10.—Aug. 3. Adee to Governor N.Y.—No reply from H.M. Ambassador.

11.—Aug. 16. Order in Council—Concurrence with proposal of United States Secretary State as to demarcation of limited portion of line.

12.—July 17. Lowther to Minto.—Transmits note from United States government.

13.—July 15. Hay to Lowther.—Gratification at assent of Canada to general survey and repair of whole line, but suggests limited operations.

14.—Jan. 12. Pauncefote to Minto.—Acknowledges O. in C. intimating willingness of Canada to join in demarcation of Quebec-N.Y. line.

15.—Sept. 2. Graham to Bond.—Transmitting letter.

16.—Aug. 30. Adee to Governor N.Y.—Canada concurs in Governor's proposal *re* Quebec-N. Y. line. State Engineer may be put in communication with Department Interior.

17.—Sept. 4. Bond to Odell.—Has taken matter up with Department of the Interior, Canada.

18.—Sept. 4. Bond to Deville.—Submits form of agreement for joint operations.

19.—Sept. 28. Order in Council.—Recommending apppointment of Mr. W. F. King, Chief Astronomer, as Commissioner on behalf of Canada.

20.—Sept. 2. Lowther to Minto.—Transmits copy of note from United States government.

21.—Aug. 30.—Adee to Lowther.—Has notified Governor of N.Y. of Canada's assent to restoration of monuments on New York-Quebec line.

22.—Copy of agreement for inspection, restoring and replacing of interstate boundary monuments, signed by Edward A. Bond, New York, and James W. Latta, Pennsylvania.

23.—Diagram, showing form and dimensions of new granite monuments.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Hon. Edward A. Bond,
State Engineer and Surveyor,
Commissioner for the State of New York.

William F. King, Esq.,
Chief Astronomer, Department of the Interior,
Commissisoner for Canada.

When in October, 1901, we were directed by you to make an examination of the boundary line between the state of New York and Canada, we met at Rouse's Point on the 22nd day of that month, and began our work at monument No. 645, near the west bank of the Richelieu river, and followed the line westerly to the St. Lawrence river, which was reached on November 8.

The monuments marking this section of the line were, with two exceptions, hollow cast-iron pillars, 6 feet long, the lower half in the ground being 6 inches square, with projecting flanges at the bottom, the upper half above the ground tapering to 4 inches, the top closed in the form of a pyramid.

These monuments were set under the direction of Commissioners appointed pursuant to the Treaty of Washington concluded August 9th, eighteen hundred and forty-two. The names of the Commissioners, &c., in large projecting letters appear vertically on the sides of the monument as follows:—

North side, J. B. Estcourt.
South side, Albert Smith.
East side, Treaty of Washington.
West side, Boundary Aug. 9th, 1842.

In our examination of October, 1901, we found the location and the condition of these monuments briefly as follows:—

No. 645 lay in about 2 feet of water, and 100 feet out from the westerly shore of the Richelieu river. This monument is much larger than those described above.

No. 646 is a large cut-stone monument, standing plumb, and is in excellent condition. There are inscriptions on the several sides, giving the names of the Commissioners, the Astronomer and his assistant, the countries divided, the latitude, 45 00 42·8; longitude, 73 21 27, and the date of the treaty.

No. 647 stood on the south side of an east and west road, 49 feet west of a north and south road, and about 66 feet west of the centre line of the Grand Trunk Railway; leaning 10 inches or 12 inches south, loose in the ground, and cracked down the south-west corner.

No. 648 on the east side of a highway running north and south, and on the south side of the westerly extremity of a road from the east; leaning north-westerly at an angle of 45 degrees, and cracked down the south-east corner.

No. 649 standing diagonally to line, about 8 feet south of a ditch, and 100 feet east of cedar, elm and maple second-growth on the south side of the line; in perfect condition, but leaning 8 inches or 10 inches south, and quite loose in the ground.

No. 650, about 25 feet west of the west side of a north and south road; entirely out of the ground. The original site was pointed out by parties living in that vicinity, and was indicated by a group of small field stone, about 9 feet east of an open shed.

No. 651, on the north side of a rail fence, leaning 6 inches south, and not firm; is in good condition; land is cultivated on both sides of the line. Monument about 212 feet west of a fence running south and 294 feet west of a fence running north.

No. 652 in a rail fence in timber, and standing diagonally to line; condition perfect.

No. 653 in a north and south highway, about 7 feet west of the easterly limit thereof. There is a road on the Canada side of the line from this point west.

No. 654 about 15 feet west of east side of a north and south road, and in line with a stone fence which forms the southerly boundary of a road from the east, terminating at this point; monument leaning north-west, but in good condition.

No. 655 in an opening in the centre of a stone fence, leaning south, otherwise in good condition; on the westerly slope of high ground, and about 153 feet west of a stone fence running south.

No. 656 in dense swamp, about 500 feet west of the present easterly limit; diagonal to line; leaning 6 inches or 8 inches to the east, and in good condition.

No. 657 in a rail fence on a summit about 680 feet east of the highway; leaning 18 inches north-east, but in perfect condition.

No. 658 on the south bank of a ditch, and projecting about 2 feet 6 inches above the surface; the north and part of the east side to the depth of 17 inches below the top broken out; a creek crosses the line about 120 feet west of the monument.

No. 659 on the west side of a private road locally known as Lucas's road; about 4 feet west of the centre line of a stone fence running south and about 5 feet north of the northerly end thereof; leaning a few inches east, but solid and in good condition.

No. 660 near the west side of a travelled road in line with a rail fence running west, and 57 feet 6 inches north of the northeast corner of a brick dwelling house owned by James Toner.

No. 661 on the west side of Upton's road, standing plumb, and in excellent condition.

No. 662 in south side of brush fence in mixed timber, principally cedar; monument leaning 8 inches or 10 inches south, but in perfect condition; about 10 feet south and 20 feet east of a large poplar.

No. 663 in hardwood timber, about 270 feet east of the southeast angle of cleared land on the Canada side; heaved about 4 inches, and not firm; leaning northerly 10 inches or 12 inches, otherwise in good condition.

No. 664, 10 feet east of a rail fence running north, and on the south edge of a rail fence running east and west; loose in the ground and heaved about 3 inches; small triangular piece broken out on the south side.

No. 665 on summit of a narrow ridge; a strip of clearing extends north from the line along the ridge. This monument was broken off close to the ground, the top standing on the cedar core; an old road runs north and south along the ridge.

No. 666 on a slight elevation opposite a small clearing to the south of the line; a second growth of timber continues on the north side of the line; clearing on the south side extends about 150 feet east and about 750 feet west of the post.

No. 667 on a pastured ridge running northeast and southwest; clearing to the north 200 feet wide; clearing on the south commences at this point and extends west; post in perfect condition.

No. 668 on the west side of a highway; heaved 18 inches; loose in the ground, otherwise in perfect condition. A small frame building used as a grocery store stands about 200 feet to the east and on the line; a stone building also occupied as a store and dwelling stands 45 feet or 50 feet to the west of the monument and on the line; names on sign, 'Rose, Jodoin & Son.'

No. 669 in perfect condition; on the southeast angle of a clearing, and diagonal to the line; a rail fence runs north from this monument.

No. 670 in mixed timber, about 250 feet west of a creek, and 350 feet west of the beginning of the timber on the north side of the line; post heaved 15 inches, and very loose in the ground.

No. 671 on a ridge running north and south, and about 40 feet west of a fence running south; heaved 18 inches; and a piece broken out about 3 feet from the top.

No. 672 on a small knoll in a rail fence, 19 feet east of a wire fence running north; leaning north, and cracked down the southeast corner.

No. 673 in centre of a lane, heaved and almost down; condition perfect.

No. 674 on the west side of Nichol's road; was very loose, and had been heaved considerably; leaning at an angle of 45 degrees, but in perfect condition. Mr. Schrieber's house is on line about 68 feet east of the post.

No. 675 diagonal to line, and in perfect condition; about 25 feet west of the post a board fence runs south, and about 35 feet west a rail fence runs north into Canada.

No. 676 on the top of a bank about 75 feet west of a creek; diagonal to line; heaved 4 inches; loose in the ground, but plumb.

No. 677 on the top of a ridge; broken off below the surface; about 600 feet west of Mr. Richards' clearing.

No. 678 on the northeast slope of a rocky ridge about 10 feet west of a brush fence; diagonal to line; very loose, and heaved 10 inches, but plumb and in good condition.

No. 679 heaved 2 feet, very loose, leaning east; a square section broken out about 3 feet from the top; 150 feet west of the northeast angle of cleared land.

No. 680 at the north end of a rail fence, and due north of a small school-house on the main road. This monument was used as a fence post, a wire fence leading east and west therefrom; heaved 6 inches, loose in the ground, but plumb; badly cracked on the east side.

No. 681 on a high hill near a summit at the northeast angle of a pasture; leaning 6 inches east, heaved 6 inches, and cracked on the west side.

No. 682 on west side of a highway; loose; heaved about 20 inches; leaning 6 inches south; in good condition. Mr. Sheay's barns are on the line a short distance to the west.

No. 683 in thick timber at the top of a steep slope from the east; leaning slightly east and north; heaved 3 inches; solid in the ground, and in perfect condition.

No. 684 on high ground, plumb and firm; heaved 8 inches; a section 21 inches long broken out of the west side; also small hole near the top; a piece 10 inches long broken out of the east side; about 150 feet east of an abandoned clearing; formerly occupied by Robert Story, now owned by Charles Barr.

No. 685 on the summit of a ridge, a few feet east of McDermott's east line; a wire fence to the east and north; post heaved 12 inches, and quite loose in the ground; turned sideways in the hole; badly cracked on east side near the top; had been used as a target; a good winter road passes about 100 feet to the south of the post.

No. 686 on the south slope of the bank of a creek; heaved about 10 inches, quite loose, and leaning 6 inches east and south. A piece 6 inches long was broken out 1 foot below the top; the north side cracked.

No. 687 on a ledge of rock north of and about opposite the centre of the pond in the 'Gulf;' about 20 feet below the summit level, and about 30 feet north of where the ledge breaks off almost vertically. The pond is 100 feet (approximately) below the level of the post, and in a deep gorge, which crosses the line diagonally northwest and southeast. The monument stood 5 feet above the surface, with large pieces of rock around it; quite loose, but plumb, and in perfect condition.

No. 688 on top of what is called Huckleberry Rock on the southwest side of the 'Gulf;' the site was marked by a flat pointed stone on end, surrounded by a number of large flat stones similar to those placed around No. 687. A small piece of the monument was found in the hole.

No. 689 in a depression on high ground about 130 feet west of a cluster of three white birch trees; diagonal to the line; loose in the ground; leaning west 3 inches or 4 inches; heaved 8 inches or 10 inches; otherwise in perfect condition.

No. 690 had been heaved 18 inches; quite loose in the ground, leaning about 15 inches to the west; diagonal to the line; about 200 feet east of Mr. McDowell's road, and 150 feet east of a small meadow to the south of the line.

No. 691 about 40 feet west of a winter road on Woodward Jackson's farm; heaved 18 inches; leaning 18 inches southwest, and quite loose in the ground; otherwise in good

condition. About 80 feet west of this point a survey post marked XXXXI-XXXXII stands about on line, and is intended for a lot line in Canada.

No. 692 on south edge of a good winter road along the line; broken off close to the ground; the top reversed, and standing in the base; the shell varied in thickness from 5-16 to 3-4 of an inch.

No. 693 lying on the ground near a wire fence; its site was marked by a small circle of stones; there is a small clearing to the northeast of the post on the Canada side of the line.

No. 694 on a slight elevation, sloping north and west; diagonal to line; solid in the ground; leaning 3 inches east, and in perfect condition.

No. 695 in a thick second growth, about 20 feet north of a rail fence; pasture to the south of the line, extending to a rail fence 200 feet to the east; about 1,100 feet east of the Clinton Mills road; monument leaning 4 inches east; heaved slightly, but in perfect condition.

No. 696 on high ground in thick hardwood bush, and about 8 feet south of a wire fence; firm in the ground, though heaved 2 inches; leaning southwest about 5 inches.

No. 697 in stone bottom of fence running east and west, and about 3 feet east of a wire fence running north; broken off near the ground, reversed and standing on bottom section; pasture to the south, and woods to the north.

No. 698 in a rail fence, leaning 3 inches north and 4 inches west, solid in the ground, and in perfect condition; cultivated land on both sides of the line; a wire fence runs north into Canada about 130 feet west of the post.

No. 699 on a high ridge opposite a fence running south; heaved 6 inches; leaning 6 inches south, but in good condition.

No. 700 on the top of the east bank of a stream; heaved 8 inches; leaning 10 inches south, and loose in the ground; diagonal to line; in perfect condition. There is a highway known as the Churubusco road about 570 feet east of this monument.

No. 701 about 60 feet west of a wire fence running south; nearly opposite and about 40 feet south of a large ash tree; monument leaning west and south, loose in the ground; heaved 12 inches, but in perfect condition.

No. 702 leaning northeast about 5 inches; diagonal to the line; loose, and heaved about 4 inches; condition perfect. Pasture land to the north and south of the line, and a rail fence leading east.

No. 703 on east side of a road, projecting above ground 2 feet 4 inches; leaning north and west, but is firm; small pieces broken out near the top on the east and west sides. Monument stood 10 feet 6 inches west of a frame store owned by O'Neil Brothers, and had been used as a hitching post.

Nos. 704 and 705 in a field about 12 feet north of a wire fence; they were on the line, and about 8 feet apart; both heaved about 12 inches; No. 704 leaning 12 inches north and 6 inches west; No. 705 leaning about 8 inches or 10 inches west and north, and slightly loose in the ground. The placing of two monuments close together indicates an astronomical station.

No. 706 about 120 feet east of a wire fence on the Canada side; leaning northwest under a tree top, and almost down; condition perfect.

No. 707 in a rail fence about 600 feet west of a highway, and about 90 feet east of a wire fence on the north side; bottom of the post in the ground under a pile of stones; top broken off.

No. 708 about 60 feet east of the northwest angle of a small pasture south of the line; leaning a little south and west; heaved about 6 inches; slightly loose, but in perfect condition.

No. 709 in a rail fence 25 feet west of a wire fence running south and 60 feet east of poplar bush on the Canada side; post leaning north, very loose, and almost down, but in perfect condition.

No. 710 lying on the north side of a rail fence about 360 feet east of travelled road. Some stones had been placed around the hole, which was on the south side of the fence; the post in good condition.

No. 711 upon the east side of the highway; firm in the ground; heaved about 3 inches; leaning 15 inches or 18 inches west; a small hole on the east side near the top; band about 2½ inches wide just below the top; apparently used as a hitching post; in front of brick store owned by J. C. Cook.

No. 712 in a pile of stones on the south side of a rail fence about 60 feet east of a rail fence which runs north into Canada; leaning about 18 inches southwest; firm, and in perfect condition.

No. 713 about 75 feet west of stone fence running south; on the south side of a rail fence; heaved 6 inches; leaning north 8 inches; loose in the ground, with stones piled around the base; cleared land to the north and south of the line.

No. 714 on the east side of the Chateauguay road, 25 feet west of the remains of stone foundation of burned building; Richard Boyd's store stands on the west side of the highway, and is on the line; monument leaning 4 inches north, but solid in the ground, and in good condition.

No. 715 on high ground; heaved 3 inches; leaning 2 inches north, but solid in the ground, and in perfect condition.

No. 716 in low ground 50 feet or 60 feet west of a low ridge; 15 feet south of a brush fence; heaved 3 inches; leaning 6 inches east, and in good condition.

No. 717 diagonal to the line; leaning 5 inches north; solid in the ground, and in good condition; in a wire fence running east and west, and about 80 feet east of a fence running north.

No. 718 on the north side of a wire fence about 200 feet west of the northeast angle of a clearing on the New York side; slightly heaved; leaning 3 inches west, and in perfect condition.

No. 719 on the east side of highway; leaning east 8 inches; heaved 4 inches, with triangular piece broken out of east side near the bottom; bullet hole in the west side; the remains of old stone buildings on line stand about 40 feet west of the monument; it is claimed by those residing in the vicinity that this post had been moved north.

No. 720 in the valley of the Chateauguay river; 10 feet west of the edge of the channel; diagonal to the line; slightly loose; leaning 4 inches north, and, with the exception of a bullet hole in the southwest side, in perfect condition.

No. 721 on the west side of the highway; leaning 8 inches east and north; badly cracked and a piece broken out of the east side; opposite and 5 feet east of the northeast angle of a frame store, owned by Mr. Bush.

No. 722 on the south side of a rail fence on the first knoll west of the highway; diagonal to the line; slightly loose in the ground; heaved 6 inches; leaning north and east about 4 inches; in perfect condition.

No. 723 in wire fence on a ridge in hardwood timber, about 360 feet west of a line in Canada, starting from a survey post marked XVIII on west side, XIX on the east side; monument diagonal to the line; heaved about 3 inches; plumb; two cracks down the southwest side near the top.

No. 724 on knoll 1 foot south of a wire fence in hardwood second growth; heaved 4 inches; slightly loose in the ground, and leaning 3 inches north.

No. 725 about 60 feet west of a wire fence, running south; 15 feet south of a brush fence running west; diagonal to the line; heaved 6 inches; quite loose in the ground, but plumb, and in perfect condition.

No. 726 on dry ground, cleared to the north; small brush to the south; 2 feet south of a wire fence; heaved 6 inches; quite loose, leaning 6 inches south; about 123 feet west of a wire fence running south into New York state, and about 200 feet west of a wire fence running north on the west side of a small cultivated field in Canada.

No. 727 on low ground 1,200 feet west of road and about 200 feet west of clearing on Canada side; in an open place in second growth, and stands 6 feet south of a wire fence; leaning north 4 inches and west 2 inches; heaved 6 inches; solid in the ground, and in perfect condition.

No. 728 on northerly slope of high ground in open hardwood timber; sharply de-

fined, ridge starting 120 feet northwest and running northeasterly some distance; post diagonal to the line; heaved 7 inches; solid and plumb; piece 12 inches long out of the southwest side, and post badly cracked on the southwest and southeast sides.

No. 729, 55 feet west of a wire fence running north on the west side of a clearing in Canada, and about 55 feet east of Stebbins' creek; cultivated land on the south; post heaved 8 inches, quite loose; leaning 12 inches southwest; in good condition. Mr. Stebbins' barn is nearly opposite, and about 1,200 feet south of this monument.

No. 730 on a dry stony ridge, about 325 feet west of a rail fence running north; pastured land on both sides of the line; post on the north side of a rail fence, in stone pile; firm in the ground, leaning 4 inches south, and in good condition.

No. 731 on south edge of a small pasture in Canada, on east edge of rocky knoll, about 40 feet east of a group of large bushy hemlocks; post broken off diagonally from 18 inches above down to near the surface of the ground; bottom section solid, but heaved 8 inches, and leaning northeast; irregularity in thickness of shell very noticeable.

Nos. 732 and 733 on line about 10 feet apart on the south edge of cultivated land a short distance east of Trout river. Both monuments were leaning northwest, and were almost down; a cluster of elms has grown up between the posts. The placing of these two monuments close together indicates, as already mentioned, an astronomical station.

No. 734 formerly stood on a peninsula in Trout river. The construction of a dam has raised the water so that during spring freshets the site is covered. It does not appear that this monument could usefully be replaced.

No. 735 on Main street in Trout River village, just outside of a two-plank board walk 14 feet 3 inches east of Mr. Dolan's hotel; broken off close to the ground; base apparently in original position; line crosses Main street diagonally, a number of buildings being intersected.

No. 736 on the north side of a rail fence, a short distance west of the village of Trout River; diagonal to the line; heaved 18 inches; leaning northwest at an angle of 30 degrees with horizon, but is in good condition.

No. 737 on top of a stony knoll on the south side of a rail fence; pasture land on both sides of the line; post 16 feet west of a rail fence running south; just north and west of the post, there is a thicket of small cedars; monument diagonal to the line; solid in the ground, plumb, and in good condition.

No. 738 in pasture land 8 feet south of rail fence; at foot of a stony ridge, running southwest; heaved 18 inches; very loose in the ground; leaning 2 feet southwest, but in perfect condition. Some stones had been placed around the base; pasture land extends to the south; cultivated land to the north of the line.

No. 739 was found leaning northwest against a rail fence; bottom in a ditch; the core still in the ground; monument in perfect condition. The land adjacent to the line on both sides is level and cultivated.

No. 740 on the south side of a rail fence 210 feet west of a barn on the Canada side of the line; heaved 8 inches; loose in the ground; leaning 30 inches southwest, but in good condition; cleared land on both sides of the line.

No. 741 on the south side of a rail fence 25 feet west of summit of a rocky ridge; three large trees, a maple, a basswood and a yellow birch stand northeast of the post; monument diagonal to the line; cracked on the northeast side on the top; solid in the ground, and plumb.

No. 742 on the northwest side of a road crossing the boundary diagonally northeast and southwest; heaved 3 inches; plumb, and in good condition. Several buildings belonging to William Amlet stand on the line to the west of the post.

No. 743 in pastured land, about 10 feet north of the west end of a rail fence and the east end of a wire fence; about 6 feet west of a ditch running north; heaved 18 inches; leaning 4 inches south; very loose in the ground and cracked down one corner nearly 2 feet. This post had been turned one quarter around to the east; it was also badly cracked near the bottom.

No. 744, 170 feet west of a creek, 60 feet west of the easterly limit of green timber on the Canada side; heaved 8 inches; leaning 2 feet west; very loose in the ground, but in good condition.

No. 745 at the westerly edge of a bad cedar swamp and at the easterly limit of a rocky ridge; heaved 6 inches; diagonal to the line; leaning 2 inches west; in good condition.

No. 746 heaved 4 inches; leaning south 6 inches; solid in the ground, and in good condition; on high rocky ground on the north side of a rail fence north of an abandoned road, which ends about 60 feet east of the post.

No. 747, 18 inches north of a wire fence on a stony knoll, and in line with a rail fence running northeast; monument diagonal to the line; heaved slightly, but plumb and in good condition.

No. 748 on the east side of a highway in front of an old building used as a store; 1 foot south of the door, and 8 feet out on the street; broken off close to the ground; bottom solid.

No. 749 on south edge of a knoll, the first high ground west of the road; heaved 6 inches; loose in the ground; leaning southwest 12 inches, and cracked on the southeast side.

No. 750 on the summit of a high rocky knoll in the remains of a stone fence; diagonal to the line; heaved slightly; leaning 3 inches south; cracked down the southwest side from the top 18 inches; pasture to the north and south.

No. 751 in low wet ground at the foot of a ridge, 320 feet, more or less, west of a fence running south; very loose; leaning north 12 inches; heaved 5 inches; small hole in the north side 2 feet from the top; on the north side of a rail fence; grove of maples on ridge to the west.

No. 752 on the east side of road leading north from Ft. Covington ; leaning 5 inches east; solid in the ground, and in good condition.

No. 753 in wire fence in low wet land; heaved 18 inches; very loose, plumb, and in good condition.

No. 754 near the centre of the main street of Dundee; broken off close to the surface; buildings to the east and west on line.

No. 755, broken off 6 inches below the surface by ice; on northeast side of road along west bank of Salmon river; top now lying on the east side of the road.

No. 756 about 300 feet west of the east edge of Dundee swamp; on the south side of winter road, and about 65 feet west of a rail fence running south; diagonal to line; heaved 18 inches; leaning southeast about 3 feet; in perfect condition.

No. 758 in Dundee swamp 15 feet south of the winter road ; heaved 12 inches ; leaning 36 inches west, but in good condition.

No. 758 near the southwest corner of clearing on Tyo's island; some stones around the base; very loose; leaning southwest 2 feet ; heaved 1 foot ; in perfect condition ; diagonal to the line.

No. 759, 1,120 feet west of Pyke's creek; was found lying on the ground beside the fence; no evidence as to its position on line.

No. 760 on the northeast side of a road which comes up to the boundary from the south and extends west along the boundary for a short distance, and thence northwesterly into Canada; post at the west end of a stone wall from the east along line; leaning 36 inches northwest; solid in the ground, and in perfect condition.

No. 761, 2 feet north of a wire fence in low swampy ground; cleared land to the north, but many stumps south of the line; about 200 feet west of an ash and elm swale, and is nearly north of Hollinbeck's house; heaved 15 inches; very loose in the ground, but in perfect condition.

No. 762 on high land between two swamps; 22 feet east of a wire fence running south; very loose; heaved 10 inches; leaning northwest 5 inches; diagonal to the line; cleared land to the north and south.

No. 763 in dense wet alder swamp, 596 feet west of the easterly limit thereof; was very difficult to find.

No. 764 on easterly slope of hardwood ridge; leaning 1 inch south, and 1 inch east; in good condition; about 500 feet west of the alder swamp.

No. 765 about 80 feet east of a water course; in a low wet meadow; willow bushes along the line 200 feet to the west, but no indication of the line to the east for 500 or 600 feet, thence a wire fence; post heaved 12 inches; about 2 feet of the top broken off and missing.

No. 766 in a line of willow bushes; land cleared on both sides; leaning 8 inches east, but solid in the ground, and in good condition.

No. 767; land cleared on both sides of the line; no fence; line indicated by bushes; post about 800 feet south of a yellow house on the highway; leaning 18 inches north-west; solid in the ground, and in good condition; cleared land extends about 600 feet along the line west of the post; thence thick second growth to the north and south.

No. 768 in southwest angle of a small clearing surrounded by brush; leaning 8 inches west and 6 inches north; solid in the ground; in perfect condition, and diagonal to the line; about 500 feet southwest of a small house in a pine grove.

No. 769 on summit of first ridge east of St. Regis river, in grove of small hickory and oak; heaved 2 inches; leaning 4 inches south, and in perfect condition.

No. 770 formerly on east bank of St. Regis river; has disappeared.

No. 771 on the main street of St. Regis, 6 feet southeast of a wire fence, leaning south and east 2 inches; slightly loose in the ground; heaved 3 inches; diagonal to the line; has been turned around 180 degrees. Running Deer's house on the east side of the street, and a small building on the west side, are on the line.

No. 772 on high ridge just outside and west of the village of St. Regis; heaved 8 inches; leaning 6 inches east, and in perfect condition.

No. 773 on high ground about 4 feet northeast from old log stable; heaved 8 inches; solid in the ground; leaning west 3 inches and north 12 inches; condition perfect.

No. 774 formerly stood on the bank of the St. Lawrence river. The Indians say that this post has not been seen for many years.

In connection with the above description of the condition of the monuments at the time of our examination of 1901, it is of interest to refer to the results of the joint examination of this line which was made in 1890. In the following table a comparison is made in case of a few monuments:—

Number	Condition in 1890.	Condition in 1901.
670	Heaved 6 inches, loose though plumb.	Heaved 15 inches, very loose.
671	Firm, but leaning slightly north-east.	Heaved 18 inches; piece broken out about 3 feet from top.
679	Heaved 1 foot, loose and leans south.	Heaved 2 feet, very loose.
683	Post plumb and firm.	Heaved 3 inches, leaning slightly east and north.
685	In hard ground, plumb and firm.	Heaved 12 inches, quite loose in ground, turned in hole; badly cracked on east side.
686	Plumb and firm.	Heaved 10 inches, quite loose, leaning 6 inches east and south. Piece 6 inches long broken out of north side.
699	Plumb and firm, in hard ground.	Heaved 6 inches, leaning 6 inches south.
700	Plumb and firm in ground.	Heaved 8 inches, leaning 10 inches south and loose in ground.
756	Leans a little south-east, but is firm.	Heaved 18 inches, leaning south-east about three feet.
762	Plumb and firm.	Very loose, heaved 10 inches and leaning 5 inches west.

From this we may infer that in another decade many of the posts which we found standing would be entirely out of the ground, and as many of the monuments indicated deflection angles, their re-location would be somewhat difficult. The monuments were not placed below the frost line, and the thickness of the shell was exceedingly irregular,

varying from 5-16 to 3-4 of an inch. The action of the frost in the spring drew the post, and the irregular expansion and contraction during extreme temperature cracked the shell.

Originally there were one hundred and thirty monuments set on the section of the line between the Richelieu and St. Lawrence rivers. Erosion of the easterly banks of the St. Regis and St. Lawrence rivers has destroyed the sites of Nos. 770 and 774, and the construction of a dam on Trout river has inundated the site of No. 734, and these monuments have disappeared.

In summing up the above notes of our examination, we may give the following general statement:—

In perfect condition (No. 646)	1
Heaved, leaning, loose or altogether out of the ground, but in good condition	83
Solid, plumb and perfect	9
Cracked, broken, or missing	37
	130

The above is sufficient demonstration of the necessity of renewing the monuments set in 1845. Ten only out of one hundred and thirty were found in perfect condition.

The decision of the Commissioners, under the Treaty of Washington, as to the size and weight of monuments to be used was, no doubt, largely influenced by lack of facilities for transport. Railways and excellent highways now cross and recross the line, and modern conditions prevail.

In reporting to you the results of our examination, we expressed the opinion that the size and weight of the existing monuments were insufficient. Apart from their want of permanency, and the difficulty experienced in finding them, their diminutive appearance seemed altogether out of keeping with the importance of the line which they were intended to mark. The international boundary between Canada and the United States should be marked more conspicuously and permanently than by small cast-iron posts.

We observed that there were several railways and a number of highways crossing the line without any mark at the point of intersection. It was noticed that at several places along the line, high ridges occur between the posts. New monuments at road crossings (eleven in all) appeared necessary, and also some five new monuments at intervening points.

In our report we felt unable to advise any material expenditure having for its object the perpetuation of the existing monuments; that is, the ninety-two which were in perfect condition. The cost of scraping, painting and resetting would, perhaps, be about twelve or fifteen dollars each. Although intact, the irregularity in the thickness of the metal would be a constant menace to their stability, and we could offer no satisfactory method of augmenting their strength. Concrete filling was considered, but the question of unequal expansion and contraction would still exist, perhaps to a greater extent, through the introduction of a core having a different and comparatively unknown co-efficient of expansion.

Thirty-six of the existing monuments in any case would have to be replaced by new ones; apart from the additional sixteen at road crossings and intervening ridges.

The visible line, as located under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, 1842, consisted of an opening in the forest thirty feet wide on the ground, with monuments at deflection and intermediate points. At isolated places the depression in the sky line of the timber is still plainly visible. But there are long sections of second growth where there is not the slightest indication of the position of the line. Where the land is cleared and cultivated, trees and brush have grown up along the fences, so that under present conditions it is almost impossible to see from any one monument to another.

We called your attention to the fact that in the case of the missing monuments, a resurvey of more or less extent would be necessary to replace them, and should you decide to build new monuments throughout, a rigorous instrumental survey of the whole line could be made at the same time at comparatively small additional expense. The plan and field notes of such survey would be of great value to both countries. They would effectually perpetuate the many governing points which indicate deflections along the line now established as the boundary between the province of Quebec and the state of New York. The lengths of the tangents range from twenty thousand seven hundred to twenty-three hundred feet, and the deflection angles from a few minutes to several degrees of arc.

You having decided to erect granite monuments along the whole extent of the line, and having awarded to a firm at Hardwick, Vermont, the contract for their construction and their delivery at certain convenient railway stations by March 1, 1902; your representatives, previous to their delivery, met at Hardwick for the purpose of inspecting and accepting the monuments on your behalf.

In May, we were further directed to make preliminary arrangements for the field work of the renewal of all the monuments from the Richelieu to the St. Lawrence river, and of a rigorous instrumental survey.

We met at Three Rivers, and made out statement of the number of men required, the tools necessary for the rebuilding of monuments, and the instruments to be furnished by each country for the purpose of carrying on the survey, and at once submitted them for your approval. We were then directed to commence the work as soon as possible.

On the evening of the 3rd of June, the Commissioner for Canada and your representatives met at Rouse's Point. We at once began assembling material for the monuments, arranging for labourers, and in every way preparing for carrying out your instructions speedily and successfully.

It was supposed that the monument building would not progress as rapidly as the survey, consequently at the beginning our energies were directed toward that branch of the work, and the first monument (No. 647) was built on June 9.

Water to the depth of five or six feet covered the site of No. 645, which was left until later in the season. After several days' experience, we found that this work could be carried on efficiently with the following staff:—

Foreman (expert concrete worker)	1
Teamsters	2
Stone breakers	2
Labourers	3

The new monuments were located and constructed as follows: Where there was no doubt as to the old monument being in its true position, it was first referenced by intersection hubs, east, west, north and south. These hubs projected 12 inches, and were so placed that cords stretched between nails on their tops passed exactly six inches east and north of the centre of the old monument. The old monument was then removed, a hole three feet square (properly placed) was excavated to the depth of about four feet six inches.* Concrete mixture, one part Portland cement, two parts clean sharp sand, and five parts broken stone, properly rammed, was used to fill the excavation to within three inches of the surface of the ground. The cords were placed in position, and the monument adjusted thereto, and kept in place by guys attached to an iron collar which fitted over the pyramidal top. A form three feet square inside and twelve inches high was then carefully placed at right angles to the line and the concrete carried up to its top.

*Where soft marshy ground was encountered, the hole was excavated to a sufficient depth to secure a solid foundation; where ledge rock occurred, all loose material was removed, and the site washed and roughened, in order to secure a proper bond.

This portion of the base was finished with a mixture of one part cement and one part of sand, the top having an outward slope of about one in ten. While 'setting' was in progress, brass plates with inscriptions of bevelled projecting letters were placed in position on top, and kept there until a perfect impression was obtained. Twenty-four hours after the form was removed and the exposed surfaces given a brush coat of Portland cement grout.

In addition to replacing the original monuments, sixteen new monuments were erected as follows:—

No. 650 A.—In a rail fence on top of a high ridge, between monuments 650 and 651. This point is visible for many miles from the east.

No. 651 A.—On the easterly side of a highway, between Nos. 651 and 652.

No. 652 A.—In pasture land, on a summit between monuments 652 and 653.

No. 657 A.—On the westerly side of a highway leading north into Canada, and between Nos. 657 and 658.

No. 663 A.—On the east side of a highway crossing the line, between monuments 663 and 664.

No. 665 A.—On the right of way of the Grand Trunk Railway, and near the westerly limit thereof.

No. 674 A.—On a high ridge, between Nos. 674 and 675. Cultivated land on both sides of line.

No. 676 A.—On the easterly side of a highway, crossing the line between monuments 676 and 677.

No. 678 A.—In cleared land, on high ground, between 678 and 679.

No. 679 A.—On summit of a rocky ridge, in second growth timber, between monuments 679 and 680.

No. 695 A.—On the west side of the north section of the Clinton Mill's road, between numbers 695 and 696.

No. 699 A.—On the west side of the Churubusco road, about five hundred and seventy feet east of No. 700.

No. 706 A.—On the east side of McCann's road, between 706 and 707.

No. 722 A.—On the west side of Jameson's road.

No. 727 A.—On a sand knoll just east of the easterly limit of the right of way of the Mohawk and Malone branch of the New York Central Railway.

No. 751 A.—On the westerly limit of the right of way of the Grand Trunk Railway.

All new monuments were placed on the line joining the two nearest original monuments.

Where deflection angles occurred, the original monuments were placed diagonally, and in the original notes were called angular monuments. In accordance with your instructions, the new monuments were placed at right angles to the line.

Monument No. 734, previously referred, was not rebuilt. No. 754, which originally stood in the centre of the main street of Dundee, was erected eleven and forty-eight hundredths feet west of the bottom of the old monument, which was left in place. No. 770, formerly on the east bank of St. Regis river, was placed about ten feet east of the highway, which runs nearly parallel to the river, a short distance back from the east bank.

Monument 774, which formerly stood on the bank of the St. Lawrence river, has been carried away by erosion. The new monument was erected about 100 feet east of the present bank.

In those cases where, as previously explained, two monuments had been set on line, to indicate an astronomical station, we did not consider it necessary to place more than one new granite monument.

Monument No. 645, in the Richelieu river, was rebuilt in October at the close of our season's work. We measured easterly from No. 646, the distance given in the original notes, and found the stone foundation referred to in the report of the survey of 1845.

Owing to the fact that water covered the site to a depth of two feet, we constructed a cofferdam six feet square. A hole three feet square was excavated nine feet below the surface of the water before we obtained a solid foundation.

The concrete was carried up to within six inches of the surface of the water before the monument was placed thereon. The base was constructed in the same manner as that of the other monuments, and when completed its top projected six inches above the surface of the water. The space between the base and the cofferdam was filled with gravel well rammed.

The other branch of the work—the survey—was conducted in the following manner:—

This section of the boundary line, as located under the Treaty of Washington, consists of a series of tangents of different lengths, and of deflection angles irregular as to direction and magnitude. As the line passes through an inhabited country, and at many points buildings and orchards are on and along the line, it was imperative that we should place our survey lines near the boundary, and have as few tangents as possible, in which we were fairly successful.

Thus we were compelled to adopt a system of survey which consisted of a succession of straight lines of different courses, and in order to secure the best possible results as regards azimuth especially, these lines were so placed as to obtain the maximum length without departing materially from the original line.

When organized, our survey party consisted of the following:—

Assistant surveyors	1
Chainmen	4
Axemen	5

Office computations, based on the original notes, determined the position and direction of our tangents or transit lines. On the ground these lines were run in accordance with modern precision methods. The position of each monument was referred rectangularly to our transit line. Two independent measurements were made with narrow steel tapes. The leading chainman used a tape sixty feet long, and recorded the distance from monument to monument only; the check chainmen used a tape one hundred feet long, and continued their measuring throughout, noting the distance to each monument, and leaving marked stakes at hundred-foot intervals. Temperatures were recorded, and every care exercised in carrying on this part of the work. Where differences between the two recorded distances were appreciable new measurements were made.

The copy of the original notes which accompanied our instructions aided us materially in carrying on the work. As the survey progressed, it was found that the alignment of the original monuments between the diagonal monuments or deflection points was good, although errors were found in the deflection angles given in the notes.

It was a matter of current report that certain monuments, namely, Nos. 659, 719, 721 and 743 had been moved from their original positions by unauthorized persons. Our survey showed, however, that the first of these was only 4¼ inches from the true line, and No. 719 was exactly on line. Nos. 721 and 743 proved to be 3·39 feet and 4·41 feet, respectively, off line. No. 743 also was found to have been moved easterly a distance of 53·81 feet, and, as will be seen from the notes we have given of our examination of the monuments, was completely loose in the hole, and turned partly round. The discrepancies in the positions of these two monuments were much greater than any others found, and far beyond the range of accidental error of line running or monument setting in the original survey. Our survey shows the probable error of the placing of an original monument to be not more than two or three inches. This was considered by us to be corroborative of the rumoured displacement, and we set the new monuments on the true line: No. 721, 3·39 feet, and No. 743, 4·41 feet south of where we found the old posts. No. 743 was also moved westerly 53·81 feet.

The astronomical observations, consisting of the determining of the azimuths of the transit lines, and of the latitude of certain points, were unavoidably delayed until the latter part of the season. Most unfavourable climatic conditions were encountered, and only about one-half of the necessary observations were secured. Azimuth station No. 5, near the Churubusco road, marked the westerly termination of this work. The report in connection therewith will be made when observations are completed.

Field notes of our survey in duplicate will be elaborated during the winter season, and submitted for your approval.

H. P. WILLIS,
Representing the Commission for State of New York.

C. A. BIGGER,
Representing the Commission for Canada.

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
ALBANY, May 9, 1899.

Boundary Line Monuments.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Department of the Interior, Technical Branch,
Ottawa, Canada.

I beg leave to call your attention to the law relating to the monuments marking the boundary lines of our state, a copy of which I enclose. This law requires that an examination and inspection of the boundary line monuments shall be made during the present year, and I earnestly solicit your co-operation with us in such examination and inspection.

We now have an appropriation for this purpose, and would gladly put the necessary party in the field, to co-operate with such persons as are designated by your department, on short notice, if you will let me know what your wishes are in the matter.

EDWARD A. BOND,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

APPENDIX No. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, May 15, 1899.

EDWARD A. BOND, Esq.,
State Engineer and Surveyor,
Albany, N.Y., U.S.A.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, inviting the co-operation of our Government in the examination and inspection of the monuments marking the boundary line between Canada and the state of New York. I have submitted your invitation for instructions, and will advise you later.

E. DEVILLE,
Surveyor-General.

APPENDIX No. 4.

State of New York,
Office of the State Engineer and Surveyor,
Albany, March 2, 1900.

Hon. E. Deville,
Surveyor-General, Dept. of Interior,
Topographic Survey Branch, Ottawa, Canada.

From May 15 to June 30, 1899, we held some correspondence in relation to the examination of the monuments marking the boundary line between Canada and the state of New York. Our law stipulates that the State Engineer and Surveyor shall make an examination of the state boundary monuments once in three years. The time has arrived when the monuments between Canada and the state of Nw York, by the terms of our statute, should be examined.

It would please me very much if a representative of your Government could take this matter at the same time, so that each party will know of any defective monuments, and also know of any repairs to monuments that ought to be made.

I shall be very glad if you will take this subject up with the proper parties, and let me know at an early date what the possibilities are of co-operation by your department with ours in this examination.

EDWARD A. BOND,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

APPENDIX No. 5.

Extract *from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 26th of May, 1900.*

On a report dated 12th May, 1900, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that he has received a communication from the State Engineer and Surveyor of the state of New York, stating that he is required under their law to make every three years an examination of the monuments marking the boundary of his state, and that the time for the periodical examination is at hand, and asking the co-operation of the Government of Canada so far as regards that portion of the state boundary which coincides with the boundary of the Dominion.

The Minister observes with regard to this proposition that it looks to a mere examination of the monuments, and not the repair or replacing of those broken or lost. This last would be out of the power of the state of New York or of Canada, either separately or jointly without an international agreement with the United States. Without power to replace, the examination would appear to be of little service to the Dominion. For this reason, he (the Minister) is unable to recommend compliance with the State Engineer's request.

The Minister would, however, call attenetion to the general question of which this is a part, namely, the examination, and where necessary, the remarking of the whole of the southern boundary of Canada, wherever it has been surveyed by the various

commissions appointed for that purpose. The portions of the boundary line which have been so marked are:—

From the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence river, separating the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec from the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York; this line was surveyed under the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, and marked with cast-iron monuments.

From the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains (49th parallel), separating Manitoba and the North-west Territories from the states of Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana; surveyed 1872 to 1874 and marked, in part with iron monuments, in part with earth or stone mounds.

From the Rocky Mountains to the Straits of Georgia (49th parallel), separating British Columbia from the states of Montana, Idaho and Washington; surveyed 1859 to 1861, and marked with mounds and iron posts.

As regards all these portions of the line many complaints have been made from time to time of the disappearance of monuments, and the consequent difficulty of determining the exact position of the boundary, while the British Columbia portion of the line was, in November, 1892, the subject of a formal request by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for not only a re-establishment of lost posts but also for an additional or supplementary survey, on the ground that the demarcation by the Commissioners was not sufficiently complete for modern requirements.

Again, the boundary line between Ontario and Minnesota, between Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods, has been designated by the Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent, and by the Ashburton Treaty, by description and maps only, and the line (which in general follows the water communication) has never been marked where it crosses the portages.

The Minister submits that while this question was one of those before the Joint High Commission, it is yet essentially different from the other questions before that Commission, as it involves no cession of territory or relinquishment of rights on either side, but is a matter purely of business arrangement to the mutual advantage of both countries.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that Your Excellency be moved to inform Her Majesty's Government of the desire of the Government of Canada to join with the United States in an examination of their common boundary for the purpose of re-establishing lost monuments and of placing such supplementary monuments as may appear necessary to meet modern requirements.

The Committee advise that Your Excellency be moved to transmit a certified copy of this Minute to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
ALBANY, October 23, 1900.

New York-Canada Boundary Monuments.

Hon. JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

By the laws of the state of New York, it devolves on the State Engineer and Surveyor to once in three years examine all of the boundary monuments of the state, and

report to the legislature their condition, and in connection with this work I have had the boundary monuments between Canada and the state of New York examined this past summer.

Of a total of 130 monuments I find only 37 in perfect condition. I find four are missing; 13 are broken, or have pieces broken off; 8 have fallen down; 5 have cracked; 39 have been heaved by action of the frost; 24 lean: that is, are not plumb. Of these, some of them are firm and others loose.

I would be glad if you would tell me what is best to be done to induce the Canada government to join, either with the government of the United States or with our state, to have these monuments replaced and put in proper and first-class condition.

If your department will take it up with the Canadians, I shall be very glad; but, if not, and they will assent to joining my department in adjusting this matter, we will gladly attend to it.

If I have not addressed the right department, I would appreciate it very much if you would have this letter referred to the proper parties.

EDWARD A. BOND,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

APPENDIX No. 7.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, October 29, 1900.

EDWARD A. BOND, Esquire,
State Engineer and Surveyor,
Albany, New York.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant in relation to the condition of the boundary monuments between the state of New York and the Dominion of Canada.

I have submitted the matter to the British ambassador, with a view to ascertain whether the Canadian government will be willing to join in the replacing and repair of the monuments. As a new survey is not involved but simply the repair of existing monuments, it would not seem to require any new convention, but merely provision on both sides for the joint performance of the work.

JOHN HAY.

APPENDIX No. 8.

EXTRACT *from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 5th January, 1901.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a copy of a despatch, hereto attached, dated 1st November, 1900, from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, transmitting a copy of a note from the Secretary of State of the United States, inquiring whether the Government of Canada is willing to join in having the monuments upon the boundary line between Canada and the state of New York put in proper and first-class condition.

The Minister of the Interior, to whom the matter was referred, observes that Your Excellency's Government has already, by Minute dated 26th May, 1900, expressed its willingness and desire to join with the Government of the United States in the examination and repair of monuments upon the boundary between Canada and the United States.

The Minister further states that the occasion for the above mentioned Minute was an invitation on the part of the authorities of the state of New York to the Government of Canada to join with them in an examination of the northern boundary of their state, where it abuts upon the province of Quebec. This proposal Your Excellency's advisers declined to accede to, for the reason that the mere examination of the monuments would not serve any very practical end, unless provision were made for the restoration of lost or broken monuments, a matter which could not be dealt with except with the consent and co-operation of the Government of the United States.

The Minister further states that this objection is not set aside by the note of the United States' Secretary of State. Although the note indicates the agreement of the United States as regards only a small part of the work proposed by Your Excellency's Government, and a more extended agreement would be more satisfactory, he is of the opinion that concurrence in the limited proposal is in the public interest.

The Minister further observes that it appears that of 130 monuments originally placed on the New York boundary, 37 are now in first class condition, whereas in 1890 an examination of this line by an officer of the Department of the Interior showed 51. The rapid deterioration of the monuments thus apparently not only calls for early action towards their restoration, but also indicates the probable condition of the monuments on the prolongation eastward of this line, north of the states of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, and suggests the advisability of action there also.

The Committee on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, advise that Your Excellency be moved to inform Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington that the Government of Canada is willing to join with the Government of the United States in the examination and restoration where necessary of the monuments along the line between the province of Quebec and the state of New York, but desires to suggest that the scope of the proposed joint operations be enlarged so as to cover the whole of the boundary line, which was marked under the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, from the St. Lawrence to the St. Croix river.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPENDIX No. 9.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, August 5, 1901.

Hon. E. A. BOND,
State Engineer,
Albany, N.Y.

The inclosed letter from the Department of State at Washington is forwarded to you for your information.

B. B. ODELL, JR.

APPENDIX No. 10.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, August 3, 1901.

His Excellency,
the Governor of New York,
Albany.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, inclosing one to yourself from the State Engineer of New York, requesting to be put in direct communication with the proper officials of the government of the Dominion of Canada, for the purpose of undertaking at once, conjointly with them, the placing of new monuments to mark the boundary between the State and the Dominion.

As Mr. Bond is aware, the department submitted to the British embassy his suggestion, that this matter be undertaken now without first waiting until the states of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine should also have agreed to mark anew their respective boundaries with Canada. To that note no reply has yet been received; and until a favourable answer is given, this department thinks it is hardly in a position to bring the engineers of New York and Canada into direct communication for the purpose stated. But it will be glad to do so when the proper time shall have arrived.

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 11.

EXTRACT *from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 16th August, 1901.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, hereto attached, dated July 17th, 1901, from His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, transmitting a copy of a note from the Secretary of State of the United Sates having reference to the condition of the monuments on the boundary between Canada and the state of New York, and suggesting that in view of the simplicity of the task of executing the necessary repairs, these would be carried out by the direct co-operation of the Department of the Interior of Canada with that of the Engineer of the state of New York, without awaiting the conclusion of any future agreement between His Majesty's Government and the United States Government for the more effective demarcation of the frontier.

The Minister of the Interior, to whom the said despatch was referred, submits that the proposed co-operation with the state of New York, with the concurrence of the Government of the United States, is quite in accord with the views expressed by His Excellency's advisers in the Minutes of Council of the 26th May, 1900, and 5th January, 1901, although the scope of the proposed operations is restricted to the limits of the state of New York, and, as set forth in these Minutes, an inquiry into the condition of the whole land boundary between the United States and Canada is to be desired.

The Committee advise that His Excellency be moved to inform His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington of the concurrence of the Government of Canada with the proposal of the Secretary of State of the United States, it being understood that the agreement to the proposed co-operation is without prejudice to any further agreement between the two governments for the more effective demarcation of the existing treaty boundary in that quarter, and that, while each government shall pay the expenses of its Commissioner and surveyors, the actual cost of repairs shall be equally divided.

All which is respectfully submitted for His Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPENDIX No. 12.

Mr. Lowther to Lord Minto.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
NEWPORT, R.I., July 17, 1901.

His Excellency,
The EARL OF MINTO, G.C.M.G.

With reference to Lord Pauncefote's despatch, No. 3, of January 12 last, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency herewith a copy of a further note from the United States Government, drawing attention to the danger of the obliteration of the boundary between Canada and the state of New York through the dilapidation of the monuments, and suggesting that, in view of the simplicity of the task of executing the necessary repairs, it should be carried out by the direct co-operation of the Department of the Interior of Canada with that of the Engineer of the state of New York, without awaiting the conclusion of any further agreement between His Majesty's Government and the United States Government for the more effective demarcation of the frontier, such as that which, it is hoped, may result from the survey suggested by the latter last January and communicated to Your Excellency in Lord Pauncefote's despatch, No. 13.

I should be grateful if Your Excellency would be good enough to inform me what answer I should return to the proposal of the United States Government.

GERARD LOWTHER.

APPENDIX No. 13.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1901.

Mr. GERARD A. LOWTHER.

I have the honour to inform you that the department is in receipt of a letter from the Governor of New York, dated the 14th ultimo, in which he says that the State Engineer has called his attention to correspondence that the latter has had with the Department of the Interior of the Dominion of Canada in relation to replacing and

repairing the monuments that mark the boundary line between the state of New York and the Dominion of Canada. The State Engineer informs the Governor that the monuments are in such a fragile and broken condition that unless they are replaced very soon by more permanent ones the boundary line may be lost.

The Governor requests that the matter may be brought to the attention of the British Ambassador, with a view to having early action taken to repair and replace the dilapidated monuments.

In this connection I beg to recall to your attention the proposal contained in the department's note to Lord Pauncefote of October 29, 1900.

While the department still adheres to the view expressed in its note of January 29, 1901, in which it is gratified to see that the Government of the Dominion of Canada shares, that a general survey of the whole land and water boundary between the two countries, with a view to replacing lost monuments and erecting new ones, as well as determining by buoys or ranges, or both, the water boundaries in the narrow lake channels, is most desirable, the question presented on the New York boundary is of so simple a nature that it is conceived that no difficulty will be found in carrying out, forthwith, the suggestion of the Governor of the state. There is no question of settling any dispute arising from the total disappearance of old monuments or the insufficient marking of the line by the treaty Commissioners. It is merely a matter of repairing existing line marks, as to the situation of which no question or doubt can arise.

It is not thought that an international convention would be necessary to provide for painting iron monuments, cementing the defective masonry of stone monuments, restoring inscriptions obliterated by exposure to the elements, or, in short, executing all such mere repairs as may be needful to enable the line marks to subserve the purpose for which they were set up. All this can be done by the joint action of the appropriate agents of the Engineer's Department of the state of New York and of the Department of the Interior of Canada, without prejudice to any future agreement between the two governments for the more effective demarcation—if need be—of the existing treaty boundary in that quarter.

It is hoped that an early and favourable consideration may be given to this proposal.

JOHN HAY.

APPENDIX No. 14.

Lord Pauncefote to Lord Minto.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, January 12, 1901.

His Excellency
THE EARL OF MINTO, G.C.M.G.,
The Governor General.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 6, of the 9th instant, inclosing a copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council for Canada, intimating the willingness of the Canadian Government to join with the Government of the United States in the examination and restoration, where necessary, of the monuments along the line between the province of Quebec and the state of New York, but suggesting the extension of the proposed joint operations so as to include the whole of the boundary line marked under the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, from the St. Lawrence to the St. Croix river.

I have forwarded the Minute to the United States Government, with the request that I may be informed of their views on the suggestion therein contained for communication to Your Excellency.

PAUNCEFOTE.

APPENDIX No. 15.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, September 2, 1901.

Hon. E. A. BOND,
State Engineer,
Albany, N.Y.

I am directed by the Governor to refer the inclosed communication to you for your consideration.

JAS. G. GRAHAM,
Secretary to the Governor.

APPENDIX No. 16.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, August 30, 1901.

His Excellency
The Governor of New York,
Albany.

Referring to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I have now the honour to inform you that on the 25th instant the British Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* advised me that the Privy Council of Canada concurred in your proposal that the restoration of defective monuments marking the boundary between New York and Canada be proceeded with under the joint direction of the State Engineer of New York and the Canadian Department of the Interior, without awaiting the conclusion of a more formal agreement between this Government and that of Great Britain.

The Canadian Government wishes it to be understood, however, that this agreement is without prejudice to any further measures which may be taken for the demarcation of the boundary between the two countries, and that, while each government shall pay the expenses of its Commissioner and surveyors, the actual cost of restoring the monuments shall be equally divided.

I would now request you to put the State Engineer of New York in direct communication with the Canadian Department of the Interior.

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 17.

State of New York,
Office of the State Engineer and Surveyor,
Albany, September 4, 1901.

Hon. B. B. Odell, Jr.,
Governor, State of New York,
Albany, N.Y.

I am in receipt of your letter of September 2, inclosing a letter from Hon. Alvey A. Adee, Acting Secretary, in relation to the examination and repair of boundary monuments between New York and Canada, and have taken up the subject with the Canadian Department of the Interior, as suggested in Mr. Adee's letter.

EDWARD A. BOND,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

APPENDIX No. 18.

State of New York,
Office of the State Engineer and Surveyor,
Albany, September 4, 1901.

Examination and Repair of Boundary Line Monuments.

Hon. E. Deville,
Surveyor-General, Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.

You will doubtless recall some correspondence which we had recently with relation to the examination and repair of monuments marking the boundary line between the Dominion of Canada and the state of New York.

During the present year the matter has been the subject of correspondence between the Governor of this state, the Secretary of State at Washington and the representatives of your government, and I am now in receipt of a letter under date of August 30, 1901, from Hon. Alvey A. Adee, Acting Secretary of State (a copy of which is herewith inclosed) transmitted to me by Governor Odell.

In accordance with the suggestion contained in the letter above mentioned, I have the honour to call your attention to this matter, hoping that arrangements can be perfected so that the examination and repair of these monuments can be made at as early a date as possible, especially in view of the fact that the season in which outdoor work can be conducted is now rapidly drawing to a close.

My understanding is that each government shall pay the expenses of its engineers, while the actual cost of restoring the monuments shall be equally divided between the two governments.

In 1900 an agreement was entered into between the state of New York and the state of Pennsylvania for the examination and repair of monuments between the two states on similar terms, and in view of that fact I take the liberty of inclosing here-

with a copy of that agreement, as I believe with such modifications as might be made necessary in paragraph 2 the general form of the agreement would cover the work contemplated in reference to the boundary line monuments between Canada and New York. I offer this merely as a suggestion, however, and will be glad to arrange the matter in such way as you desire either by formal agreement or by exchange of letters.

Awaiting your reply.

EDWARD A. BOND,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

APPENDIX No. 19.

EXTRACT *from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 28th September, 1901.*

On a report dated 17th September, 1901, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting with reference to the proposal that the Government of Canada should join with that of the state of New York in an examination of their common boundary, with a view to the restoration of destroyed or damaged monuments, that a communication has recently been received from the State Engineer and Surveyor of the state of New York, proposing that a formal working agreement as to the details of the work and a division of the expenses be entered into between the governments of Canada and the state of New York, or by officials designated by those governments; he submits, as a convenient form for agreement, the agreement entered into for a like purpose in the year 1900 between the states of New York and Pennsylvania.

The Minister, seeing no objection to an agreement of the character proposed, recommends that Mr. W. F. King, the Chief Astronomer of the Department of the Interior, who is familiar with this question, be appointed Commissioner to act with the officer who may be delegated by the state of New York, with authority to enter into an agreement of the character above mentioned, and to make arrangements for the commencement of field operations before autumn is too far advanced.

The Committee submit the same for His Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPENDIX No. 20.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
NEWPORT, R.I., September 2, 1901.

His Excellency,
The EARL OF MINTO, G.C.M.G.,
The Governor General.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 70, of the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a note I have received from the United States Government.

Mr. Adee states that he has made known to the Government of New York the assent of Your Excellency's Government to the proposal that the restoration of the

monuments on the boundary between New York and Canada be undertaken without awaiting the conclusion of a formal agreement between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, and Mr. Adee adds that he has asked the Governor to put the Engineer of the state in communication with the Canadian Department of the Interior.

GERARD LOWTHER.

APPENDIX No. 21.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, August 30, 1901.

Mr. GERARD LOWTHER.

I have the honour to acknowledge with gratification the receipt of your note, No. 232, of the 25th instant, informing me of the assent of the Canadian Government to the proposal of the Governor of New York that the restoration of the monuments on the boundary between New York and Canada be undertaken without awaiting the conclusion of a formal agreement between this Government and that of Great Britain.

I have made this known to the Governor of New York, and have asked him to put the Engineer of the state in communication with the Canadian Department of the Interior.

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 22.

Whereas, by virtue of the provisions of chapter 421, of the Laws of the State of New York, the State Engineer and Surveyor is authorized and required, during the year 1887, and every third year thereafter, to cause to be made an examination and inspection of the boundary line monuments between that state and other states adjoining, and is further required to make a detailed report of such inspection and examination; and is further authorized and required to co-operate with the proper authorities of such adjoining states, in the examination and inspection and in the restoring and replacing of boundary line monuments, where they need to be restored or replaced, and is clothed with full authority to represent the state of New York in co-operating with other states in discharging the duties hereinbefore referred to regarding boundary line monuments; and

Whereas, similar duties are imposed upon the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by the Second section of the Act of the General Assembly, approved May 4, 1889, entitled 'An Act relative to the boundary lines and boundary line monuments,' directing his co-operation with the proper authorities in any of the adjoining states in re-establishing, by surveys, or otherwise, of the boundary lines, the erection of new monuments to mark their location, the repairing, resetting, or renewing of the old monuments when found necessary; and by virtue of said Act is fully empowered to represent and act for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by the employment of such means as may be necesssary in the premises, when from the reports of the county commissioners of said commonwealth or from other information

satisfactory to him, it is found there is a necessity for the resurvey and relocation of said boundary lines, in whole or in part, or whenever any of the boundary line monuments are in such condition as to require resetting, replacing or renewing; and

Whereas, by virtue of the laws referred to in the two states named, the said state officers are required to co-operate with each other and act jointly in the examination and inspection, and, when found necessary, in resetting, replacing and renewing of monuments and in the re-establishing of the boundary lines between said states; and

Whereas, it appears from the examinations made in the years 1890 and 1893 that these monuments are displaced, in whole or in part, frequently by the action of frost, floods and by other causes, making their frequent examinations desirable to the end that they may be maintained in their proper position and condition; and it appearing that the welfare of the two states named will be conserved by examination and inspection of said boundary line monuments during the present year, and by virtue of the duties imposed upon the officers named by the respective states, as appears from the enactments in part recited; therefore,

It is agreed, by and between the undersigned, acting in conformity with the authority conferred, as hereinbefore stated, that L. K. Devendorf, representing the state of New York, under appointment made by Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor of the state of New York, and J. Hermon Terry, representing the state of Pennsylvania, under appointment made by James W. Latta, Secretary of Internal Affairs of the said state of Pennsylvania, shall be empowered, and by these presents are hereby empowered, to cause to be repaired, reset and replaced any of the said boundary line monuments, which in their judgment may need to be so repaired, reset or replaced; and

It is further agreed that the parties herein named shall have full authority to represent the respective states in the discharge of the duties herein imposed, limiting the scope of their authority, however, to the examination of the boundary line monuments between the two states, and to the replacing and repairing of such monuments as in their opinion should be replaced, reset or repaired, and to the furnishing and setting of the new monuments where the old ones are so far mutilated and destroyed as to render them unserviceable; it being understood that in case the examination and inspection to be made shall disclose the fact that there is a necessity for the resurveying of any part of the said boundary line for the purpose of determining its location, the engineers appointed as aforesaid shall have no authority to make such survey, until they shall have first reported the conditions to the parties hereto, which conditions in their opinion render such a resurvey a necessity, nor until written authority signed by both of the parties hereto shall be given them authorizing such resurvey; and

It is further agreed that the engineers herein referred to, and appointed under the authority mentioned, shall proceed at once to the discharge of the duties as set forth, and shall diligently prosecute the work of examination and inspection and the discharge of the other duties to be done and performed, in order that the work shall be completed at as early a date as practicable; and

It is further agreed, that upon the completion of the work provided for in this agreement a full report shall be prepared of their operations, which report shall give in detail the location and condition of each monument and other interesting data pertaining thereto, as well as a statement of such action as may have been taken in regard to the same, such report to be made in duplicate, each to be signed by both engineers, one to be filed with the State Engineer and Surveyor of the state of New York, at Albany, and the other to be filed with the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennslyvania, at Harrisburg; and

It is further agreed, that the actual expenses incurred in the discharge of the duties herein referred to shall be borne equally by the two states in interest, except so far as may relate to the compensation of the two engineers referred to, which compensation is to be arranged by each state separately, and that all expenses be accounted

for in verified statements, and, so far as practicable, supplemented by receipted vouchers from parties to whom disbursements have been made.

In witness whereof, Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor of the state of New York, and James W. Latta, Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have hereunto set their hands and caused the seals of their respective departments to be hereunto affixed, this 11th day of June, 1900.

EDWARD A. BOND,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

JAMES W. LATTA,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

RETURN

(68)

To An Address of the House of Commons dated the 30th March, 1903, for copies of the correspondence exchanged between the Government and the different Provincial Legislatures on the subject of the increase of the subsidies paid to the provinces in virtue of the British North America Act.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE HELD AT THE CITY OF QUEBEC FROM THE 18th TO THE 20th OF DECEMBER, 1902, INCLUSIVELY.

The Interprovincial Conference, convened by the Hon. S. N. Parent, Premier of Quebec, met on the 18th of December, 1902, at six o'clock p.m.

This conference was called by the following circular letter sent by the Honourable Mr. Parent to the premiers of the different provinces of the Dominion:—

Quebec, 20th November, 1902.

Dear Sir,—Before Sir Wilfrid Laurier's departure for Europe, in June last, I had occasion to speak to him concerning the increase of the subsidy paid by the Dominion government to the different provinces. This question has been talked of at different intervals, and especially, in 1887, when the Interprovincial Conference held meetings, but for different reasons, nothing has been done in that regard up to the present moment.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not disapprove of the project, but expressed the desire that no step be taken in the matter until he returns. This I did, but I think that now that the session is near at hand, the moment has come when it is proper to submit the question to the consideration of the Dominion government.

It is not now my intention to give all the reasons which, in my opinion, have a bearing on the question. Allow me simply to say this: the Dominion has, of late especially, taken large development, its population has increased in a fair degree and the public revenue has also been steadily increasing. As a consequence of the increase of population, the provinces, in their respective sphere of action, are called upon to make provision for larger expenses, viz.: the administration of justice, public instruction, &c., &c., and this, without any increase of revenue worthy of notice.

In fact, the provinces have very few sources of revenue, and these have now practically, in so far as I can see, nearly reached high water mark, while, on the other hand, the revenue of the Dominion is increasing.

My object in writing you is to ask you whether or not you would be disposed to take joint action in that regard with the premiers of the other provinces. I am writing to them to the same effect. It is my opinion that if we could arrange in such a way as to agree on a joint meeting of the premiers, which could take place early in December next, in Quebec, for instance, if agreeable to you and other premiers, or in any other place convenient,—it would be very easy then to come to an understanding which could not fail to have the best results.

As the object of such a meeting should be the adoption of a joint resolution to be presented to the Dominion government, we might perhaps use, as a basis, the resolutions adopted by the Interprovincial Conference, in 1887, to the same effect.

These are the suggestions which I intended to submit to your consideration, and I would be much obliged to you if you would kindly advise me in that regard, at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

S. N. PARENT,
Premier of Quebec.

In answer to the foregoing circular, the following provincial ministers were present at Government House, Quebec, at six o'clock p.m., on the 18th December, 1902:

QUEBEC.

Honourable S. N. Parent, Premier and Minister of Lands, Mines and Fisheries.
" H. Archambeault, Attorney General.
" A. Turgeon, Minister of Agriculture.
" J. J. Guerin, Minister without portfolio.
" H. T. Duffy, Provincial Treasurer.
" Lomer Gouin, Minister of Colonization and Public Works.
" A. Robitaille, Provincial Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Honourable G. N. Murray, Premier and Provincial Secretary.
" J. W. Longley, Attorney General.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Honourable L. J. Tweedie, Premier and Provincial Secretary.
" Wm. Pugsley, Attorney General.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Honourable Arthur Peters, Premier and Provincial Secretary.
" John F. Whear, Minister without portfolio.

MANITOBA.

Honourable R. P. Roblin, Premier.

The Honourable G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, unable to be present on account of pressing engagements, transmits to Honourable Mr. Parent a memorandum containing his views on the questions to be discussed at this conference.

The Honourable Mr. Prior, who has replaced the Honourable Mr. Dunsmuir, as Premier of British Columbia, regrets being unable to be in Quebec for the date fixed for the conference, but concurs with pleasure in its object.

The Honourable Mr. Parent moves that the Honourable Mr. Murray be selected as chairman of the conference.

It is moved in amendment by the Honourable Mr. Murray, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Roblin, that the Honourable Mr. Parent be appointed chairman. Adopted.

It is moved by the Honourable Mr. Parent, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Murray, that Gustave Grenier, clerk of the Executive Council, P.Q., be appointed secretary. Adopted.

The chairman read the following address:

Confidential.

Honourable Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I welcome your presence in this capital and express to you my thanks and those of the government of which I have the honour to form part, for your having complied with the invitation to discuss some of the subjects in which we have a common interest.

The favourable manner with which all the provinces received the suggestion of taking into consideration the financial situation in which the constitution governing us has placed the local governments, and of consulting as to the means of improving it, indicates the widespread nature of the uneasiness existing on this subject in the minds of all public men entrusted with provincial affairs.

I regret that the premiers of two of the provinces have been unable to be present with us. One has been prevented by circumstances of the highest importance, and the other by distance from the place of our meeting. The views of the former will be submitted in a memorandum which has been transmitted to me, and which I will lay before you. Both gentlemen view with favour the object proposed to be realized by this conference.

I deem it my duty at once to declare that by this conference, no more than by the conference of 1887, the persons convening it do not intend to embarrass the Federal authorities; in inviting you we have only obeyed the sincere desire to bring about an opportunity of studying with you the best measures to be adopted to remove the financial difficulties under which we suffer, and which are due to the imperfections of the organic law which governs us. I have reason to believe that the government of Canada so considers it, and that every decision which we may adopt with a view of placing our finances on a more solid basis will receive from that government the most favourable attention.

The question of the amendments to be made to the Union Act is not now submitted for the first time to the attention of public men in this country. It has often, in this and other provinces, been the subject of discussion in the legislatures, of representations to the Federal government, and of debate in the parliament of Canada. It was especially at the time of the meeting of the distinguished men who formed part of the interprovincial conference held here in 1887 that it gave rise to most earnest debate, and that the claims of the provinces were most clearly formulated.

Some of the aspirations then expressed have since been realized. A number of reforms suggested at that time still remain to be effected. Among the latter, one of the most important is undoubtedly that referring to the readjustment of the Federal subsidy, and, subject to the suggestions which you may deem expedient to make, it is that which I submit to your consideration.

I will further invite you to study the question as to whether it would be expedient to make representations to the government of Canada upon the legislation which has been suggested to it respecting matters which concern the revenue of the province. The exportation of pulp-wood, upon which it has been asked to impose a heavy export—in fact a prohibitive—duty, gives to this question a great importance, seeing that in some of the provinces the cutting of this wood already produces a large revenue and one that bids fair to become from year to year much greater.

Four of the provinces have applied to the government of Canada for a part of the indemnity paid on account of the fisheries by the United States in pursuance of the

ward of the Halifax Commission. The fact that the Federal authorities have now under consideration the merits of this claim, since we fully exposed our views to them, in June last, will not perhaps allow of our making further representations in the matter at this time.

I will now place before you the chief reasons in support of the demand for the readjustment of the Federal subsidy, and, in so doing, I will confine myself to those which more particularly concern the province of Quebec, assured as I am that the representatives of each province will make known those which are special to them.

Under article 118 of the British North America Act, 1867, the province receives subsidies of two kinds: first a specific sum of $70,000, and, secondly, eighty cents per head of the population of 1,111,566, established by the census of 1861.

The subsidy of eighty cents per head was granted to the provinces in consideration of the abandonment made by them of their customs and excise duties. By article 64 of the Quebec resolutions the provinces transferred to the general parliament their powers of taxation, for an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of its population. Article 43 of these resolutions reserved to the provincial legislatures the right of direct taxation, and what was really transferred by article 64 comprised only indirect taxation. As all indirect taxes are either customs or excise duties, it follows that the annual grant of eighty cents per head was in consideration of the abandonment to the central government of the customs and excise duties theretofore collected by the provinces. The distribution of taxing powers established by the Union Act gives effect to the provisions of these resolutions.

The subsidy per head amounts to $889,252.80 for Quebec. During the first year of Confederation the revenues from customs and excise amounted to $11,580,968.25. For the year 1900 these two sources of revenue produced $38,245.223. Hence it follows that the province of Quebec which, for the first year of the present system, received a subsidy equal to about seven and three-quarters per cent of the customs and excise duties collected by Ottawa, received for the year 1900 only a percentage of about two and one-third per cent of these revenues.

The specific subsidy was granted to us to meet the expenses of government and of the legislature, but it is far from attaining that end now, for in the year 1900 these services occasioned a total expenditure of $503,903.51; it was even insufficient to meet them in the year 1868, during which it was necessary to spend the sum of $213,232.51.

In deduction of these subsidies, between the 1st July, 1867, and the 1st January, 1873, the province of Quebec was charged, each six months, with its proportion of the half-year's interest on the amount by which the debt of the late province of Canada exceeded, at the end of the previous six months, $62,500,000. (Section 112 B.N.A. Act.), which interest forms an aggregate amount of $1,327,507.02.

By the Act of the Dominion (1873), 36 Vic., chap. 30, the fixed amount of the debt of the late province of Canada, assumed by the Dominion, was increased from $62,500,000 to $73,006,088.84, and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec were conjointly liable for interest on such amount as the debt of the late province of Canada should be in excess of this latter amount; the amounts of the debts of the other provinces, assumed by the Dominion, being increased in proportion, and their subsidies increased in the same proportion.

From the 1st January, 1873, to the present time, the full amount of the annual subsidy, as fixed by the B.N.A. Act, section 118, viz.: $959,252.80, has been paid, without deduction.

By the Act of the Dominion (1884) 47 Vic., chap. 4, the subsidies of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec conjointly, were increased by the sum of $269,875.16, the increase to the subsidy of the province of Quebec being $127,460.68, which amount has been paid by the Dominion from the 1st July, 1884, to the present time; the subsidies to the other provinces of the Dominion being increased at the same time in proportion to their respective populations, according to the census of 1881.

The amount of subsidies, therefore, received by the province of Quebec, since Confederation, has been as follows:—

From the 1st July, 1867, to the 1st January, 1873, an annual subsidy of	$959,252 80
From which was deducted Quebec's share of the interest on the excess of debt of the late province of Canada, which, during the same period, averaged.	241,364 00
Leaving a net annual amount received by the province of Quebec of	$717,888 80

From 1st January, 1873, to the 1st July, 1884, an annual subsidy of $959,252.80, without deduction.

From 1st July, 1884, to the present time, an annual subsidy of $1,086,713.48, without deduction.

No mention is made in the foregoing of the annual interest on the subsidy granted by the Dominion Act of 1884 (47 Vic., chap. 8), to the province of Quebec, in consideration of their having constructed the railway from Quebec to Ottawa, amounting to $119,700 per annum, paid by the Dominion to the province of Quebec, as this subsidy has nothing to do with the subsidies to the provinces of the Dominion, under the B.N.A. Act and the Acts readjusting the same, but is one of a number of subsidies granted by the Dominion to different railways under the said Act of the Dominion, 47 Vic., chap. 8.

The expenses for the services, other than those for government and legislation above referred to, which have to be provided for by the province in the administration of public affairs, show a yearly and constant increase.

Further, the development of the province has occasioned new expenditure.

The following comparative table shows at a glance the increase:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the expenditure of the province of Quebec for the fiscal years 1867-1868 and 1900-1901.

——	1867-68.	1900-01.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil Government	104,096 45	278,307 42
Administration of Justice	300,442 63	618,296 88
Reformatories	26,964 40	60,000 00
Legislation	109,144 06	235,596 09
Education, &c	275,605 27	465,589 68
Asylums, Hospitals and Charities	125,256 53	397,895 75
Crown Lands, Public Works, Agriculture and Colonization	226,678 82	678,806 83
Licenses, &c	15,050 28	72,769 65
Public debt	.....	1,617,344 06
Inspection of industrial establishments	.....	12,000 00
Quebec Official Gazette	.....	13,000 00
Provincial Board of Health	.....	17,625 08
Pensions: Civil Service, &c	.....	45,321 47
Municipalities' fund	.....	180 00
Property sold	.....	286 40
Railways	.....	123,310 10
undry payments	.....	71,592 83
	1,183,238 44	4,707,932 24

The larger part of this increase is due to various causes, which, notwithstanding all the care given to the management of public affairs, it has been impossible to control.

It is to be attributed in the first place to the increase in population. In 1868 the population was 1,111,566 souls, while in 1901 the figure was 1,620,974 souls. This increase in the population is inevitably a source of expenditure to the provincial gov-

ernment, and, although it is incumbent upon it to neglect no means of attracting to the province and keeping therein a large population, it is unfortunately true that the accomplishment of this duty occasions a constant diminution in its pecuniary resources.

This increase in the population is directly responsible for the additional cost for the administration of justice, the maintenance of the educational system, the support of prisons and asylums and the assistance given to educational and charitable institutions, &c.

As respects the administration of criminal justice, there is another reason for the increase in the expenditure. It is Federal legislation which, on more than one occasion, has imposed upon the province the payment of expenses over which the latter has had no control.

The following table establishes these ever increasing expenses:—

1868	$223,732 95	
1878	350,382 96	
Increase		$126,650 01
1878	$350,382 96	
1888	433,839 03	
Increase		83,456 07
1888	$433,839 03	
1898	451,950 14	
Increase		18,111 11
Total increase		$228,217 19

On the other hand, the revenue of the Federal government from $13,687,928, which it was in 1868, increased to $51,029,994 in 1900. From the figures above given, it will be seen that the customs and excise duties form a large portion of the revenues paid in to the treasury of Canada in consequence of their surrender by the provinces.

For these reasons, I submit that in demanding from the Federal authorities an increase in the subsidy per capita we are asking for a simple act of justice.

Paragraph 5 of the 17th resolution adopted by the Interprovincial Conference of 1887, and approved by the legislatures of the provinces represented thereat. formulates in the following manner the basis upon which both the specific and per capita subsidies might be calculated:

'That this conference is of opinion that a basis for a final and unalterable settlement of the amounts to be yearly paid by the Dominion to the several provinces for their local purposes and the support of their governments and legislatures, may be found in the proposal following, that is to say:

(A) Instead of the amounts now paid. the sums hereafter payable yearly by Canada to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures, to be according to population and as follows:

(*a*) Where the population is under 150,000, $100,000.
(*b*) Where the population is 150,000, but does not exceed 200,000, $150,000.
(*c*) Where the population is 200,000, but does not exceed 400,000, $180,000.
(*d*) Where the population is 400,000, but does not exceed 800,000, $190,000.
(*e*) Where the population is 800,000, but does not exceed 1,500,000, $220,000.
(*f*) Where the population exceeds 1,500,000, $240,000.

(B) Instead of an annual grant per head of the population now allowed, the annual payment hereafter to be at the same rate of eighty cents per head, but on the population of each province as ascertained from time to time by the last decennial census, until such population exceeds 2,500,000; and at the rate of sixty cents per head for so much of said population as may exceed 2,500,000;

(C) The population as ascertained by the last decennial census, to govern except as to British Columbia and Manitoba; and as to these two provinces, the population to be taken to be that upon which, under the respective statutes in that behalf, the annual payments now made to them respectively by the Dominion are fixed, until the actual population is by the census ascertained to be greater; and thereafter the actual population so ascertained to govern;

(D) The amount so to be paid and granted yearly by the Dominion to the provinces respectively to be declared by Imperial enactment to be final and absolute, and not within the power of the Federal parliament to alter, add to or vary;'

For our part we adhere to that resolution, and I place it before you as the proposition of our province upon this matter, with the reserve, however, that we suggest that the rate per head be fixed at one dollar and not at eighty cents.

We believe we are justified in asking that the rate per head be fixed at one dollar so as to be able to meet the expenses of the administration of criminal justice, respecting which a distinct claim was made at the conference of 1887.

In the majority of the provinces, it has become impossible by taxation to cover the increased expenditure, and it appears to us, that the only method of meeting all the public requirements is to have the views above expressed accepted by the Federal government.

If our demand is favourably entertained, the province of Quebec will receive for the specific subsidy a sum of $240,000, and for the subsidy per capita, at the increased rate and with the population as fixed by the census of 1901, a sum of $1,620,974. This would mean an increase of $170,000 on the specific subsidy, and of $731,722 on the other, or a total increase of $901,722. The other provinces would have corresponding increases.

With the additional sums so placed at the disposal of the province we could encourage education, agriculture and colonization, aid in the development of our natural resources and nascent industries; furnish, by practical instruction, the generations to come, with the means of engaging in the economical struggles of the future, and supervise with a more jealous care the observance of the laws which insure the security of persons and property.

This expenditure would directly benefit the government of Canada, which would be more than repaid the sums handed over to us by additional customs and excise duties paid into the public treasury by the increased population attracted to the country.

In this manner our deliberations will result in assuring greater security and prosperity and in consolidating to a greater degree the confederation of the provinces.

May they also draw closer the bonds which unite them, and, if possible, enhance the warmth of the feelings of peace, benevolence and concord which characterizes the relations between the governments presiding over their destines.

The chairman then laid before the conference the following memorandum from the Hon. Mr. Ross, premier of Ontario:—

Confidential.

MEMORANDUM RESPECTING THE FINANCIAL BASIS OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT.

In considering a revision of the financial basis of the union of the provinces, we propose, for the sake of convenience, first to consider the terms of union as they apply to the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to compare, very briefly, their position and their wants in 1867 with their position and wants at the present time.

In arranging the terms of Confederation, the Union Act provided for the maintenance of the governments of the four provinces named by a specific subsidy of 80 cents per head, based on the population of 1861, with a grant in the aggregate of $260,000 for civil government and legislation—the provinces to raise such additional revenue from Crown lands, tavern licenses and other minor sources as they may deem necessary by direct taxation.

That the Fathers of Confederation had a very inadequate conception of the demands which thirty-five years of development would make upon the provinces is quite evident from the speeches delivered while the Quebec resolutions were before the legislative assembly of Canada.

Sir A. T. Galt, referring to the revenue necessities of the provinces, said (Confederation Debates, page 69): 'The local revenue of Upper Canada, during the last four years, has averaged the sum of $739,000, and that of Lower Canada, $557,239; together they amount to nearly $1,300,000, independent of the 80 cents per head which it is proposed to allow the local governments out of the general exchequer for the purpose of meeting their local expenditures. These local expenditures include such items as the administration of justice, the support of education, grants to literary and scientific societies, hospitals and charities, and such other matters as cannot be regarded as devolving upon the general government. The whole charge, exclusive of the expenses of the local government and legislation, on an average of the last four years, has in Lower Canada amounted to $997,000, and in Upper Canada to $1,024,622 per annum. In addition to these sums will now have to be added such amounts as may be required to meet the cost of the civil government of the country and of legislation for local purposes. It may be difficult to form any reliable estimate of the sums required for this purpose, but when the House considers that, according to the statements given of the expenditure during the last four years, there will be available in the whole province of Canada the sum of no less than $1,043,015, it must, I think, be admitted that if those charged with the administration of local affairs in Upper and Lower Canada exceed this amount, they will be guilty of a degree of profligacy and extravagance for which a speedy remedy will be found by the people.'

From the previous quotation it will be seen that Sir A. T. Galt assumed that, excluding the expenses of local government and legislation, Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec) would have a surplus of one million dollars a year over the annual expenditure on administration of justice, education, hospitals and charities, and agriculture, &c. Whether wisely or not, the people of these two provinces have disregarded the economical basis laid down by Mr. Galt, and on these items alone the expenditure for 1901, instead of being $1,300,000, for the two provinces, as fixed by Mr. Galt, has reached the sum of $2,433,539.71 in the case of Ontario alone, and in the case of that of Quebec the sum of $

The Hon. George Brown (page 94, Confederation Debates), reviewing the subsidies of the province, said: 'I am persuaded, Mr. Speaker, that the House will feel with me that we in Canada (by that meaning Upper and Lower Canada) have very little to complain of in regard to the subsidies for local government.'

Without waiting to discuss whether, at the time of the Union, the provision made for the provinces was not generous, (having regard to available revenue and the wealth of the country) it is quite clear that this provision was made without adequately anticipating the growth of population and the urgent demand which modern conditions imposed upon the provinces in the way of education, hospitals and charities, the administration of justice and other expenditures of a local and necessary character. The small household with its moderate wants, on the basis of 1861, is very different to the larger household of 1901 with its many wants, and the proposition now for consideration is, should not the terms of the Union Act be amended so that automatically the subsidies from the Dominion would bear the same relation to the wants of the population at each decennial census as presumably they bore at the time they were first settled.

A brief comparison of the expenses of the provinces in 1861 and 1901 will make this clear. The following table shows the expenditure of the four provinces on four of the largest items of expenditure in 1861 and in 1901:—

Items.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick	
	1861.	1901.	1861.	1901.	1861.	1901.	1861.	1901.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Education	247,192	782,193						
Administration of Justice	171,926	416,042						
Asylums, Hospitals and Charities	146,691	1,025,444						
Agriculture	56,211	209,858						
	622,020	2,433,537						

It is unnecessary to make a prolonged argument to show that in regard to these four items what would be a reasonable expenditure in 1861 would be far from satisfactory in 1901, having regard to the increased population and the natural growth of expenses in the administration of public affairs. Education being more progressive is necessarily more expensive. Teachers require larger salaries; competition requires that the arts and manufactures be considered in the light of modern science; the conditions of agriculture require greater knowledge and skill; asylums and hospitals are demanded by motives of humanity as well as economy; and there is no avoiding the increased expenditure, unless we are content to allow the province to lapse into indifference to the modern spirit of enterprise and development.

It may be said, however, that the provinces have their own sources of revenue, independent of subsidies from the central government, and to these they should apply for the moneys necessary for the comfort of their people and the effective development of their resources. But, as a matter of fact, the provinces do tax themselves, and very liberally too, for local purposes, in addition to the subsidies, as the following statement for the year 1901 shows:—

—	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
	$			
Total revenue	4,466,043			
Subsidies from the Dominion	1,339,287			
Raised from local sources	3,126,756			

That the provinces were not expected to contribute more than a reasonable portion from local sources for their own wants is further apparent by the following considerations:—

(1) In determining the subsidies which the Central government could afford to pay, the available revenue of the Central government had to be considered. This in 1867-8 was $13,486,091, of which $11,570,968 was derived from customs and excise. The amount paid in subsidies the first year of the union was $2,753,966, or about 24 per cent of the income of the Central government from customs and excise. Now in 1901 the gross revenue of the Dominion reached the large sum of $52,514,701, of which $38,743,550 was derived from customs and excise, of which the sum of only $4,250,607

was paid to the seven provinces of the Dominion, or about 11 per cent of the income from customs and excise. How much of that revenue came exclusively from the four original provinces it is impossible accurately to determine, but the fact remains that the seven provinces proportionately receive only about half the sum from the Dominion compared with the first four provinces that entered into Confederation. Indeed, if the revenue of the Dominion was to be the basis of financial aid to the provinces, and the proportions agreed upon in the B.N.A. Act were now continued, the provinces would be in receipt of double the amount now paid by the Dominion. It is true that there is no compact that the subsidies should increase according to the revenues of the Central government, although such a basis would be eminently fair, inasmuch as the moneys (customs and excise) from which the subsidy is paid by way of refund for maintenance of local governments, is collected from the people of the provinces, and, indeed, in some respects such a basis for the payment of subsidies would be fairer than payment on the basis of population, as being a refund in proportion to the amount collected.

(2) The present basis ignores the fact that, while the increase of population lightens the burdens of the Dominion inasmuch as it multiplies the contributors to the revenue from customs and excise, the increase of population adds to the burdens of the provinces without any corresponding contribution towards their maintenance. For instance, the provinces, through the Central government, are taxed for maintaining the Department of Emigration. This department justifies its existence by increasing population from foreign parts, and the government is recouped for this expenditure through the Customs and Excise Departments. The province, however, that has to provide for the education of these emigrants, for the administration of justice so far as they are concerned, and for the maintenance of their indigent or insane, has no means of recouping itself because of this increased expenditure imposed on it through the Dominion, except at its own expense. Surely this circumstance must have been overlooked or the subsidies would not have been rigidly based on a fixed population as has been the case.

Moreover, in its laudable efforts to develop and strengthen the influence of Canada, the Central government has imposed many charges upon the people for public works, the purchase and opening up of the North-west Territories, the deepening of our canals, the construction of the Intercolonial and Pacific Railways, &c. The effect of this expenditure, we are glad to notice, in the last thirty-five years, has been largely to increase the population of Canada, but while the Dominion government holds in its own hands the power to meet the wants of this natural increase (although that increase is provincial in its character), the provinces, so far as their administration of the responsibilities devolving upon them by the Act, receive no benefit whatever, but rather lose from this increase, as the charges by the Dominion government, which the people of the province have to meet in order to carry on these large undertakings increase the difficulties of the provincial governments in meeting the charges which this increased population imposes upon them under the constitution.

The provinces are in this way subjected to a double charge: (1) To find the means through increased customs and excise charges for public works undertaken by the Dominion, and (2) to provide for the maintenance of the population which naturally follows in their wake.

The undersigned are therefore of the opinion that the B.N.A. Act should be amended so as to provide:

(1) That the provinces should receive an annual subsidy of eighty cents per head on the population of each province as ascertained from time to time by the last decennial census.

(2) That in the case of provinces with a population less than one million, an annual allowance of $200,000 should be made in addition to the subsidy in the preceding paragraph mentioned, for the maintenance of civil government and legislation,

and, in the case of provinces with a population of one million or over, an annual allowance of $300,000, for similar purposes.

(3) That the said sums be paid in half-yearly payments as at present.

It is then resolved that a committee composed of the Honourable Mr. Parent, chairman, and the Honourable Messrs. Archambeault, Pugsley, Longley and Peters, be appointed to prepare a resolution concerning the readjustment of the Federal subsidy to the provinces, and the cost of the administration of justice in criminal matters.

The committee submit the following resolutions, which are unanimously adopted:

Whereas, at the time of the passing of the British North America Act, 1867, and the subsequent enactments affecting the same, it was impossible to foresee the development of the Dominion and to fix in a definite and unalterable way the distribution of the revenue so as to make sufficient provision for the Central government and to furnish the various provinces with the means adequate to carry on their local affairs;

Whereas, it was the evident intention of the framers of the Union Act, as expressed in the Quebec resolutions of 1864, and in the debates at the conference at which they were adopted, to make adequate financial provision for carrying on the affairs of the Central government and those of the various provinces;

Whereas the financial resources of several of the provinces, as determined by the various provisions of the Union Act and of the other statutes governing the matter, are no longer sufficient to meet the expenditure necessary to carry on the public affairs of the provinces, and to promote in an efficient manner their development and progress;

Whereas, under the various statutes now governing the financial arrangements between the several provinces and the Dominion, a specific subsidy is payable to each province as follows:

Ontario	$80,000 00
Quebec	70,000 00
Nova Scotia	60,000 00
New Brunswick	50,000 00
Manitoba	50,000 00
British Columbia	35,000 00
Prince Edward Island	30,000 00

Whereas, this subsidy was granted to the provinces for the maintenance of their governments and legislatures, but is entirely inadequate for the said purposes, and in order to attain the ends for which it was granted, it would be necessary to increase it and apportion it as hereinafter provided;

Whereas, in addition to the specific subsidy above referred to the various provinces are allowed by the Union Act and by subsequent enactments, an annual grant of eighty cents per head of their population as established for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec by the census of 1861, and for the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, by the last decennial census;

Whereas this subsidy was granted to the provinces in consideration of the transfer to the central government of their customs and excise duties;

Whereas the revenue of the Federal government was in 1868 $13,687,928, of which the sum of $11,580,968.25 was from customs and excise duties, and the revenue in 1900 was $51,029,994, of which the sum of $38,245,223 was from customs and excise duties;

Whereas the population of the two provinces for which the basis of the calculation of the per capita subsidy is the census of 1861 has increased as follows:—

Provinces.	Census of 1861.	Census of 1901.	Increase.
Ontario	1,396,091	2,182,947	786,856
Quebec	1,111,566	1,648,898	537,332

Whereas this increase of population has imposed upon the said provinces heavier burdens in order to meet the increased cost of administration of justice, legislation, education, maintenance of prisons and asylums, agriculture, public works, charities, &c., and the other urgent demands which modern conditions impose upon them;

Whereas no corresponding increase of subsidy has been granted, notwithstanding the additions to the revenue of the Federal government;

Whereas it is but fair that, in order to place the provinces in a position to meet such increased expenditure, the annual per capita subsidy should be calculated according to the population of the several provinces ascertained by the preceding decennial census, and that upon this basis, the subsidies to be granted would be as follows:—

Provinces.	Pop. census 1861.	Actual subsidy.	Pop. census 1901.	Subsidy.	Increase.
		$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	1,396,091	1,116,872 80	2,182,947	1,746,357 60	629,484 80
Quebec	1,111,566	889,252 80	1,648,898	1,319,118 40	429,865 60
Nova Scotia	.....	320,000 00	459,574	367,659 20	47,659 20
New Brunswick	.....	257,010 40	331,120	264,896 00	7,885 60
Manitoba	.....	122,004 80	254,947	203,957 60	81,952 80
British Columbia	.....	78,538 40	175,657	140,525 60	61,987 20
Prince Edward Island	.....	87,262 40	103,259	82,607 20	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,258,835 20

Whereas several of the provinces are not in a position to provide by taxation or otherwise for the additional expenditure required, and were not expected to contribute for local purposes more than a certain portion of such expenditure;

And whereas the additional subsidy to be paid by the government of Canada would be more than reimbursed to them by the additional customs and excise duties collected for the Dominion treasury from the increased population attracted to the country;

Be it therefore

Resolved, 1. That this conference is of opinion that an equitable basis for a settlement of the amounts to be yearly paid by the Dominion to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures, and in lieu of the allowance of 80 cents per head heretofore paid, may be found in the proposal following, that is to say:

(A.) Instead of the amounts now paid, the sums hereafter payable yearly by Canada to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures to be as follows:—

(*a*) Where the population is under 150,000, $100,000.
(*b*) Where the population is 150,000, but does not exceed 200,000, $150,000.
(*c*) Where the population is 200,000, but does not exceed 400,000, $180,000.
(*d*) Where the population is 400,000, but does not exceed 800,000, $190,000.
(*e*) Where the population is 800,000, but does not exceed 1,500,000, $220,000.
(*f*) Where the population exceeds 1,500,000, $240,000.

(B) Instead of an annual grant per head of the population now allowed, the annual payment hereafter to be at the same rate of 80 cents per head, but on the population of each province as ascertained from time to time by the last decennial census, until such population exceed 2,500,000 and at the rate of 60 cents per head for so much of said population as may exceed 2,500,000.

(C) The population as ascertained by the last decennial census to govern, except as to British Columbia and Manitoba and, as to these two provinces, the population to be taken to be that upon which, under the respective statutes in that behalf, the annual payments now made to them respectively by the Dominion are fixed until the annual population is by the census ascertained to be greater and thereafter the actual population so ascertained to govern.

(D) The amounts so to be paid and granted by the Dominion to the provinces half-yearly and in advance.

Resolved, 2. That the premiers of the various provinces and such other ministers as may be appointed by the respective governments, be a committee to submit the foregoing resolutions to the government of the Dominion.

Whereas, in the opinion of this conference it is considered just that the expense of administering the criminal law of Canada should be borne by the Federal government-

Therefore it is

Resolved,—That in addition to the foregoing resolution, the Dominion government be requested to consider the matter of the cost of administration of criminal justice conjointly with other matters submitted, and in addition to the amounts that may be allowed to the provinces under the claims above set forth, to award to each an amount for that purpose commensurate with the expenditure necessary to be made in that regard.

This conference further recommends that any apportionment of such amount should be based upon the population of each province as determined by each decennial census and should not exceed twenty cents per capitum.

That the chairman be requested to arrange for an appointment with the Dominion government for the purpose of presenting to them the resolutions of the conference.

S. N. Parent,
Chairman.

Horace Archambeault,
Adélard Turgeon,
H. Thos. Duffy,
Lomer Gouin,
Amd. Robitaille,
G. H. Murray,
L. J. Tweedie,
P. B. Roblin,
Arthur Peters,
J. W. Longley,
William Pugsley,
John F. Whear.

Gustave Grenier,
Secretary.

The following letter was received by the chairman from the Hon. Mr. Prior, Premier of British Columbia, on receipt of a copy of the foregoing resolutions:—

Premier's Office, Victoria, January 3, 1903.

Hon. S. N. Parent,
Premier, Quebec.

Dear Mr. Parent,—I have received your letter of the 24th instant, accompanied by a copy of the resolutions passed at the recent convention of the provincial premiers.

I am very much indebted to you for your courtesy in this matttr, as I was anxious to obtain some idea of the proceedings before I started for Ottawa, which I propose to do about the 10th of this month.

As explained briefly in my telegram, it was impracticable for me to take advantage of the invitation to attend the conference in question. I only received your message notifying me of the date of the meeting the afternoon of the day upon which it would have been necessary for me to have started in order to reach Quebec in time. We had two by-elections on, and several of my colleagues were absent at the time. You see, therefore, how very difficult it would have been, under the circumstances, for me to have been present. In addition to that, we have already practically arranged to meet the Ottawa government early in January, which would have necessitated two trips east or a very long stay there. Distance from the seat of government is always one of our great troubles here in dealing with the central authorities.

I have read with a great deal of interest the resolutions passed at your meeting, and it would have afforded me a great deal of pleasure to have been there to have taken part in your deliberations. It would also have afforded me a desirable opportunity of personally explaining the peculiar position in which this province, under the terms of confederation, is placed in relation to the Dominion, and to some extent, the other provinces. We have a set of conditions to deal with here, which only long familiarity with the province itself would enable you to fully understand. For this reason, I would have been able to personally demonstrate the nature and reasonableness of our claims for better terms, more strictly speaking, fairer terms. For this, also, I was pleased to see the action that was taken. I fully realize that without the co-operation and good-will of the other provinces, it would be very difficult to impress upon the Dominion authorities the justice of what we seek. The resolutions are very much on the lines of our main contention, and, therefore, I have received great encouragement from the able presentment unanimously adopted by the conference concerning the necessity for a readjustment of financial relations. While they coincide with our views at this end and greatly strengthen our case, they do not, so far as we are concerned, go far enough to meet the special requirements of British Columbia, and I am going to take this opportunity of presenting the salient features of our contention, for your consideration, and that of the other premiers. To avoid the necessity of going into minute details, I am sending you a copy of the correspondence submitted to our legislative assembly as the report of the delegation which went to Ottawa in 1901. This deals with one or two matters of general interest to you, but dwells mainly on the inadequate returns received from the Dominion for the revenues contributed to Ottawa by the province. We intend, during the proposed convention, to supplement the arguments therein presented with others, which relate to the special physical characteristics of the province, whereby the sources of revenue provided under the terms of confederation are shown to be wholly insufficient to meet the requirements involved in the efficient maintenance of civil government and the development of our resources. If this can be shown absolutely beyond contradiction, as it can be, simple justice demands ample recognition of our grievances. Naturally, in seeking special consideration, we anticipate objections on the part of the other provinces, but if we can show that by the very nature of the relations which exist among the different parts of Canada in the way of interprovincial trade and commerce, such recognition of just claims, based on facts and reasonable considerations of public policy, will enure beneficially and equally to all other parts, we expect, not opposition, but co-operation on their part.

To illustrate quite clearly what I am endeavouring to show, I will take two or three instances from practical experience in our country's affairs. Permit me to cite one or two chapters in our political history. When in compliance with the terms of the contract with British Columbia, it was proposed to build the Canadian Pacific Railway and open up the North-west, there was, as you know, great opposition in eastern Canada, and in some respects very reasonable opposition too, on the ground

that the credit of the east was being staked for the benefit of the west, and that the older provinces would be bankrupted by the attempt. I am free to confess that at that time the people of British Columbia thought they had made a very good bargain indeed, a bargain which almost produced a crisis in Dominion affairs. However, Canada very wisely, as it turned out, staked its credit and its resources on the venture, and the Canadian Pacific Railway was built. That act made Canada the country it is to-day, and British Columbia alone, from a purely bookkeeping aspect, not taking into account the immeasurable results from a commercial and industrial point of view, has paid back, over and above all expenditures, to the Dominion the whole cash outlay on account of that railway. Moreover, British Columbia and the Northwest have provided a market for the east that has proved to be a mine of wealth, and there have followed as a direct consequence, also, the trans-Pacific steamship lines and Pacific cable, and possibilities of future trade that were at first not even dreamed of.

Again, the building of the Crow's Nest Railway was the direct outcome of the demand of eastern merchants and manufacturers for more direct communication with the mining markets of the southern interior, the results of which have clearly demonstrated the wisdom of the enterprise. It has also incidentally provided facilities for smelters and the supply of coke, which has been of immense advantage to Canada, and without which the development of the mining industry since that time would not have been possible.

What is a very pertinent illustration of the force of our contention is that at the present time and for some time past, Canada has been paying immense sums out of the general revenue and from its land resources to open up and populate the Northwest, which to a very considerable extent is drawing from the population of the older provinces as well. No one objects to that, although the expenditure is almost wholly local in its application. Why? Because population and development in the Northwest mean that the whole of Canada will be repaid many times in revenue and in the additional outlet for its commerce and its manufactures what that development has cost. The fact that the unalienated territory is part of the domain of Canada does not alter the argument in the least, because if similar results will follow in any of the provinces by following a similar policy of development similar reasons should prevail for adopting such a course.

Therefore, if we can show you that beyond a shadow of doubt the granting of our claims is in harmony with your interests there is only one conclusion to be arrived at, and that is, that it is in your interests not only not to oppose but to assist us in every way possible. Every enterprise that has been undertaken in the west, from the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the opening up of the Yukon, has been followed by an immediate and direct jump in revenues and an augmentation of the trade and industry of the Dominion. Take the tables in the 'Report of the Delegation' sent you and you would from them alone be able to note the commencement and progress of these enterprises. It is the people of the east who at every stage benefit by the growth of the west. By affording your merchants and manufacturers a safe and remunerative market for your surpluses, which in turn has given employment to your population, and afforded a market for your farm produce at home, we have made Canada prosperous. We pay a very considerable part of the duty incidental to the protection which ensures you this market, and we pay a freight bill many times greater than does the eastern consumer. On the other hand, we can prove to you that in British Columbia, by reason of the physical characteristics of our country, the cost of administration is several times greater than in any other province, and that every settler we get costs more to us than his value as a local revenue producer, so that the responsibility increases proportionately, and I was going to say, inordinately, with the population. We have a province of 265,000,000 acres in extent, with about 6,000,000 acres of habitable area; the cost of schooling, policing and judicial administration, roading, bridging, the maintenance of hospitals and all the rest of it in set-

tlements widely separated, with great physical barriers between, is quite out of proportion to the revenues which can fairly, and without proving burdensome, be made returnable. On the other hand, such settlers, without responsibility and comparatively little cost to the Dominion, contribute still more largely to the federal coffers. You will see that our customs and inland revenue represent a per capita contribution of $16.50 to the Dominion, including every man, woman, child, Indian, Chinaman and Japanese in the province—or about three times the average contribution of the whole of the Dominion. We can show you by accurate official statistics that the taxation of each of such individuals—for Dominion, provincial and municipal—in the province, is about $30 per head, which is mainly borne by an adult white population of 45,000, and which is not less than $100 per head per annum. It is true that the province is rich in natural wealth, and if it were not thus rich it would long ago have failed in carrying on responsible self-government, or at least in development to any, except the most limited, extent. With an adequate allowance from the Dominion to carry on what is necessary to render our great natural wealth available without burdensome imposts on the people who must carry on this work, the area of development would so increase and the prosperity of the country would be so enhanced that the direct returns to the Dominion would many times repay them. This is practically your contention in the resolutions you have submitted for the consideration of the Dominion government. only in our case, being a new country and affording the greater opportunities for development, the contention is more forcible and more particularly applicable. You point out, and that truly, that provinces are doing the work of development from which in results the Dominion reaps the larger benefits. As the consequence of prosperity arising out of provincial development the revenues and surpluses of the Dominion are yearly growing larger, while the main sources of revenue upon which the provinces have had to depend—such as public lands and timber—are diminishing by reason of depletion.

You must remember that when we entered confederation we had less than 10,000 of a white population. Apart from the old Yale, Westminster and Cariboo road leading into Cariboo—then far past the zenith of its prosperity—a trail leading into and through the southern interior, known as the Dewdney trail, and a few roads in the southern part of Vancouver Island, the country—380,000 square miles in extent—was absolutely without land communication of any kind. Lode mining was consequently out of the question, and placer mining, carried on only by the primitive methods then in vogue, was on the decline. There was, apart from a very limited local consumption, no market for coal except in San Francisco. There was absolutely no fishery industry and no market for the fish so abundant in our seas. When salmon canning was subsequently inaugurated the market was in far-off England reached by sailing vessels. The only demand for our lumber—saving limited local consumption—was in foreign markets, in which we were handicapped by distance and the lack of carrying facilities. That market has increased little, if any, up to the present day. Our lands were limited in extent and much harder to clear and make available for cultivation than farming lands in eastern Canada. Every mile of road or railway cost three times what it did in the east. Labour was scarce and dear and the cost of living far higher than in older settled communities. The source of supply of necessaries of life was in San Francisco, eastern Canada and in England, with heavy freight bills to add to their cost, and under altered conditions is still largely in Canada. In fact, up to the present, these conditions exist still, though in a much modified way. The point is that we buy but cannot sell in the eastern markets. Our future must depend upon the exploitation of our natural sources of wealth—mining, lumbering, fishing and farming and the possibilities of trade which the favourable position on the western seaboard affords. Our industries must depend largely for all the machinery employed upon the east. Our merchants buy their supplies mainly from your wholesale traders. And in no way, except in the North-west, do we enter into competition, and that only in natural products, with what the east has to sell. For our

products we must compete in the markets of the world with other countries in which conditions of labour are much easier. Every settler in British Columbia, for whose comfort, convenience and safety we must provide, is an additional customer for your merchants and manufacturers and an additional contributor to the general revenues of the Dominion. The vast interior of this country, still untouched, can only be opened up by the building of railways and vast expense in building roads and in administration when opened up. Our extreme western position and distance from eastern centres involve an important additional impost in the way of freights as compared with carrying rates in eastern Canada. While all this is true, while our responsibilities are, comparatively speaking, so much heavier, and our handicaps so much greater, we are limited, under the terms of confederation, to exactly the same sources of local revenue for local purposes as are all the other provinces. A natural answer to this, and, on the face of it, a reasonable answer, is that the province has greater undeveloped resources to draw from to produce revenue than the other provinces, and that, by diverting a greater share of the proceeds in the way of taxation to the treasury, the revenues would be increased. There are three such resources, and I will deal with them in order—fisheries, timber and minerals. As to the first, all revenues in the way of licenses in the past have gone to the Dominion, who claimed exclusive jurisdiction. This is, as you know, a question at issue at the present time, and constitutes one of our claims against the Dominion. As to timber, there are stumpage fees and royalties per thousand feet, &c. So keen, however, was the competition for local business and so small a margin of profit was there in foreign business that our lumbermen have found it often difficult to pay these imposts. For a time the province allowed a rebate on foreign shipments of 25 cents per thousand. As a matter of fact, our mill men have not made money for a number of years, and an additional impost would have put them out of business. They are handicapped as it is by discrimination in freight as between British Columbia and Puget Sound ports, as shown in the 'Report of the Delegation' to Ottawa in 1901. In mining we receive a large revenue for miners' licenses, record fees and the like. In addition, the province imposed a two per cent tax on output on ore, on freight and treatment. This latter has constituted the greatest grievance on the part of the mining community, and is a burning issue to-day. Owing to the low price of lead, silver, and the low grade of our immense bodies of copper ores, and in the price of copper, there has been a recent big drop; even with the best and most modern facilities for smelting which we possess the margin of profit is small. So much so is this the case that the government has decided to readjust the incidence of taxation on mines, and may possibly change the system altogether. So that you see the answer suggested, owing to present conditions, is not an answer at all. Even in coal, we are not in the happy position of Nova Scotia, with a large market at our doors. Our principal market is the Pacific coast, which is limited to certain requirements, and the recent developments in the oil-fields has produced a new fuel, which is taking the place, to some extent, of coal. If we put a further tax on the output we take it out of the pockets of the local consumer. It is true, we have coal-fields in the interior supplying coke, but if an increased tax were put on there it would have to apply to all coal produced in the province.

That British Columbia, under the burdens it has had to carry, should have prospered as it has, and perfected its machinery of administration in all lines of civil government, is, I am proud to say as premier, a tribute to the enterprise, stability and intelligence of its citizens. By faith in the possibilities of the future, we have overcome many difficulties and placed the province in an enviable position of prominence, to which, of course, many natural advantages and attractions have contributed ; and, of course, too, when I say that, I say as much for eastern Canada, from which our best blood has been drawn, or from stock common to both in the older countries in Europe.

You are no doubt thoroughly familiar with the grievances of which Nova Scotia complained at the time that province claimed better terms. You will observe that two of the grounds, at least, upon which redress is sought are identical. It was upon

those two grounds, namely, inadequate sources of local revenue, and physical environment. that after careful investigation, the claims of Nova Scotia were recognized and allowance made therefor. You will remember also that as late as 1885 the grievances of Nova Scotia were still an issue in that province, when the legislature of that province passed a resolution declaring for better terms or secession. The Hon. Mr. Fielding, present Minister of Finance, was leader of that movement and in the resolutions in question set forth that the disabilities, of which Nova Scotia complained in 1868, still existed, and had become accentuated by the lapse of time. While no formal settlement of these grievances took place, nevertheless it is well known that the Dominion government made concessions which appeased the discontent, and we have heard nothing more of it. There are, therefore, most substantial precedents to justify our course.

There are a number of matters included in our case, which, apart from the question of readjustment of financial relations, have been outstanding in dispute for some time, which are of no special interest to you and to which I need not draw your attention But on the main issues I cannot better emphasize the importance of our contention than by quoting an extract from my predecessor contained in a letter to the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the subject.

'The potential sources of revenue belong to the Dominion. We have proved to you that we pay three times the average contribution of Canada to the Dominion and get less than half back. If the people of British Columbia were able to retain all they contribute in taxes to the provincial and Dominion governments, they could support every public utility of the province, both provincial and Dominion, build their own railways, and still have a surplus every year to their credit.'

I must apologize for so unduly trespassing upon your time and attention as I have in this letter. but I wished you to understand clearly the merits of our contention, and to demonstrate to you what a special interest I take in the objects of your convention, and how much we, in this part of the world, sympathize with any concerted movement looking to the revision of the terms of confederation so far as they affect the subsidies paid to the provinces. I hope to see you while east, and in the meantime I beg to assure you of my sincere desire to co-operate.

Yours very sincerely,

EDWD. GAWLER PRIOR,
Premier.

OTTAWA, February 4, 1903.

In making claims on the Dominion government, the government of British Columbia has not striven to make a case to bleed the Dominion treasury in order that they may replenish the provincial treasury.

* * * * * * *

The position we take is not that the Dominion government has violated the terms of union or that we are entitled to compensation for lack of fulfilment in any substantial respect as the performance of a legal contract could be construed; but we do contend that in the development of the constitution, in its actual operation, from the date of confederation in 1871, that a state of affairs has grown up in British Columbia and in the Dominion, as the result of the union between the two, that has established a moral right and a sound constitutional claim on our part for increased recognition—a state of affairs that was not anticipated by either party to the federal compact.

* * * * * * *

That there is an absolute precedent in the Nova Scotia settlement of 1868, inasmuch as without any charge of violation of the terms of union by the Dominion the claims of Nova Scotia were recognized on the ground that the sources of revenue

left to the province were not sufficient to meet local requirements, and on the grounds generally that the peculiar geographical position and exceptional conditions of that province demanded a revision of the financial arrangements. It was admitted in parliament that there were substantial grounds for the claims made, that there was an injustice, and that it was incumbent upon the Dominion government to redress grievances where they existed, not only on moral grounds, but to ensure the success of confederation ;

That after careful investigation and reference to the best and highest authorities that it was competent for the parliament to adjust financial relations where necessary without a change in the British North America Act ;

That the principle once established and, as a matter of fact, put in force, on several subsequent occasions in respect to other provinces, it is not only competent, but a matter of right and constitutional necessity on the part of the Dominion, to apply that principle whenever and wherever the circumstances justify it ;

That it is recognized that the Act of Union is a contract and a treaty binding for all time to come, but that it is not a contract like the laws of the Medes and Persians, invariable, but subject to modifications as circumstances demand, as the resolutions of the premiers presented to you last Tuesday week premise. At the time of the British North America Act, or the British Columbia terms of union, were passed, it was impossible for either party to foresee the results of union, or to fix in an absolutely definite way and unalterably the financial relations so as to provide equitably for all time to come for the requirements of both classes of governments; and that it was the evident intention of the framers that adequate provision should be made for both.

* * * * * * *

The people of British Columbia did, from a local knowledge of their own province, appreciate the necessity of and stipulate for a much larger provision for the financial requirements of the province than was conceded by the Dominion ;

That the Dominion government did not agree to the terms of British Columbia for the reason that they feared and believed that this province would remain a drag on the Dominion, and it is well known they could only secure the ratification of the treaty in the House by granting the least favourable conditions possible.

* * * * * * *

The reasons which dictated the policy of the government at that time have been shown by the developments which have taken place in British Columbia, and the financial results which followed, to have been entirely and absolutely erroneous and unfounded ;

And that, therefore, although the framers of that treaty were without doubt honest, high-minded, and from the knowledge they possessed then, justified in that course, their reasons having proved unfounded, the government of to-day is entitled in equity to recognize the consequences of these errors, and compensate for the inordinate benefits the Dominion has received, and also increase the allowance for the requirements of the public service in a province demanding so extraordinary a rate of expenditure for its settlement and development.

* * * * * * *

I want to point out to you what our special circumstances are :

1. The cost of administration owing to the physical character of the country.

2. The distance from the commercial, industrial and administrative centres of eastern Canada.

3. The non-industrial character of the province, as compared with eastern Canada, whereby a larger percentage of goods are imported and consumed, increasing the contributions to the federal treasury, in the way of taxes in a ratio of three to one.

4. The disadvantage of the province in relation to the markets for its special products.

I have in the letter to Hon. Mr. Parent, in your possession, gone into a brief discussion of all these points, and I wish to draw your attention to that letter; but I wish, as part of the subject is new matter, particularly to deal more in detail with one or two of the points referred to.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

In regard to No. 1, I have only to exhibit this map to illustrate what I mean by the physical character of the country increasing the cost of administration. The whole interior of the province of British Columbia is more or less mountainous, and the valleys or agricultural parts suitable for settlement are few and far apart. The settlements that have taken place through mining development are also widely distributed and found often in very inaccessible places. In fact, without going into a long description of conditions with which everybody who has been in the country is familiar, the cost of building roads to connect these various settlements, sometimes over mountain tops, or along their steep sides, through rock, &c., is very expensive; and in many instances the expensive means of communication, which it is necessary to provide, only serve a comparatively few people, from whom there is anything but adequate revenue to be derived.

It is necessary, too, to provide educational facilities, supply officials in various capacities, build public buildings; in short, supply all the facilities that would be necessary in a thickly-settled community. This is not only true of the interior, but also of the coast, where the thickness of the forest, the denseness of undergrowth and great size of the trees make it still more expensive to clear and grade roadways.

As you will see by this map, we have only begun to touch the rim of the province, and yet the government has, according to a statement prepared for me by the government engineer, who says it is well within the mark, built 6,000 miles of road at a cost of $12,000,000, and 5,000 miles of trails at a cost of $1,000,000, or $13,000,000 in all. Now, to give the rest of the province still undeveloped a similar system of communication, will cost I do not know how many times more. Few of these roads can be considered as finished roads at that. They are, as a rule, nine or ten feet wide, simply graded roughly, and constantly being repaired and improved. There are also numerous bridges and culverts to be constructed, which are very expensive indeed. I am submitting the particulars of a few roads that have been built of late years, to give you an idea of the cost in different districts, as follows :—

—	Length.	Width.	Cost per Mile.
	Miles.	Ft.	$
In East Kootenay	20	9	1,000
Revelstoke	4⅓	10	3,350
Slocan Riding	12½	9	1,600
Yale (West)	4	10 to 12	4,544
Yale (East)	5¾	12 to 14	8,700
Richmond (Coast)	4	16 to 22	2,000
Rossland	6¾	10	1,185
New Vancouver (Coast)	1·8	12 to 16	2,220
	9	10	1,510

All of these are still under construction.

The physical configuration of the country, therefore, greatly increases the cost of government. Population can never be concentrated or compact, and as a consequence the cost of the individual factor of population is proportionately very much greater than in the eastern provinces. The revenues, as a consequence, to be derived must be very much less in proportion to the area, or the individual must be taxed very much higher. One or both of these results invariably follow.

I have made a comparison of the cost of the various services in the different provinces under different heads as nearly as could be grouped from what appears in the Public Accounts, and the result is as follows, which is substantially correct, though subject to correction in some details :—

—	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.
Population (in round figures)	180,000	256,000	2,185,000	1,650,000	330,000	460,000	103,250
Administration of Justice..	1·20	·52	·20	·33	·055	·16	·16
Civil Government..	·95	.....	·13	·18	·095	.....	.....
Legislation.....	·25	·18	·065	·09	·11	·11	·07
Public Institutions.....	·60	.....	·38	·31	·24	·36	·30
Public Works.	2·44	·90	·12	·065	·60	·34	·70
Education (1891).....	5·56	5·01	1·91	1·91	1·92	1·81	1·44
Total cost of administration.	11·62	4·00	1·85	2·70	2·40	2·04	3·00

There is still to take in the cost of municipal government. As it happens, there are only two provinces which compile municipal statistics, Ontario and British Columbia, but for our purposes Ontario may be taken as fairly representative of the others. The cost of municipal government, according to latest published returns of the Ontario Department of Statistics, is $6 per head of the population.

We have now the basis of a perfect comparison between British Columbia for the year 1901, in respect to the cost per head for governmental purposes, and it is as follows :—

—	Ontario.	British Columbia.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Provincial..	1 85	12 60
Municipal	6 00	1 75
Customs (average for Dominion)..	5 28	16 00
Excise.....	2 00	*
	15 13	30 35

* Included in Customs.

There are two important distinctions to make in the case of British Columbia as compared with Ontario, and to some extent with the other provinces, and they are that owing to the municipalization in the east, a very large burden of responsibility is thrown upon the municipalities which, in British Columbia is borne by the province· and that owing to the character of the population in British Columbia, which included 45,000 Chinese, Japanese and Indians, who contribute to the general revenues in a very insignificant degree, the whole of the taxation falls on a population equivalent to about 50,000 adult white male population, or an amount of over $100 per head for all purposes per annum. The above comparison is therefore greatly increased as against British Columbia, and exceeds all round the ratio of three to one. This is a condition of affairs arising out of our peculiar physical characteristics and geographical situation, for which we claim special consideration.

To illustrate more clearly the effect of the physical configuration in the cost of administration, I have here a table showing the expenditure and receipts in three of our large outlying districts covering a period of five years. The expenditures include the cost of salaries of officials in the districts, of education, hospitals and charities,

works and buildings, roads, streets and bridges, surveys and miscellaneous, but not of the administration of justice, of legislation, the interest on public debt, the general expenses of civil government, and many other large items of expenditure which cannot be apportioned to districts. The revenues include all the revenues which arise out of the respective districts. The totals are:—

For Five Years, 1896-7 to 1900-1.	Expenditure.	Revenues.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cassiar	311,908 94	323,038 37
Cariboo	340,007 85	307,832 04
Yale	727,323 83	683,480 50
	1,371,240 62	1,314,350 91

From the results shown in the above five years' experience, it will be seen how far short the ordinary revenue is of the ordinary expenditure in such large districts. The revenue includes all sources of money supply, while the expenditure only includes the appropriations within the districts.

As another illustration of how the financial situation works out in new districts, last year there was a proposal to settle one hundred families in the fertile valley of the Bulkley river, south of Hazelton, on the Skeena river. The members of the colony as inducements, asked that the government should assist them in taking their families and effects, to give them 320 acres of land free for each family, to build a road from Hazelton to the settlement, 75 miles in length, and build schools, &c. Upon making an estimate, the initial cost for the first five years was as follows:—

Road from Hazelton, 75 miles	$75,000
Two schoolhouses	5,000
One government building	1,200
Cross roads	5,000
Total	$86,200

In addition to this to be taken into account was :—

The salary of two teachers	1,800
The salary of one government official	1,200
Or a total in five years of	15,000
Grand total outlay in five years	$101,200

The greatest possible revenue that could have been reaped in return would have been:—

Poll tax at $3 per head per annum on 300 male adults	$ 900
Land tax on a valuation of the government price of land for purchase at $5 per acre	1,200
	$2,100
Or in five years	$10,500
At the end of five years, provided the land was pre-empted on the usual terms the government would receive, at $1 per acre	$ 32,000
Or a total of	42,500
As against an expenditure of over	100,000

Of course, in five years there would have been others added to the population, and in all probability there would have been miscellaneous receipts under mining licenses, &c., but there would have been increased expenditure as well. This shows, in a practical way, what it costs to open up new districts in British Columbia. In other words, unless mining development accompanies settlement to increase the revenue, the ordinary settler, to use a homely expression, costs more than he comes to.

On the other hand, one hundred families settled there would have contributed at least $2,500 per annum to the Dominion treasury, without the government practically assuming any responsibility in connection with them.

These are the practical problems which the local government have to face in British Columbia, and is one reason why we claim the local sources of revenue are not sufficient to meet the demands on the treasury, as is in fact shown by the receipts and expenditures since Confederation. I think I have shown you very clearly that we cannot administer the affairs of the province on a basis similar to that of the other provinces or anything like a similar allowance for local expenditures.

POSITION OF ISOLATION.

With regard to consideration No. 2, there are two features of our relations which have had very important effects; one is political, and the other is commercial. I shall simply point to the serious handicaps distance and the lack of representation in the Dominion cabinet have had upon our affairs. I shall not dwell upon it. It is manifest. In matters of moment, correspondence is always unsatisfactory, and to go to Ottawa for the purpose of obtaining personal interviews with members of the government involves much time and money, with the result that in the past, in most cases, our interests have been sacrified or overlooked for lack of that personal attention which in eastern Canada is always possible to obtain without much expense or inconvenience.

The commercial aspect is the one which, however, has the keenest interest for us. I refer to the extra cost to the consumer occasioned by freight rates from the east. We have, from the outset, and more particularly from the time that the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed, purchased the greater part of our supplies of all kinds from eastern Canada. British Columbia and the North-west have been, and are to-day, the best markets the eastern merchant and manufacturer have, either at home or abroad.

In eastern Canada—in what we may call old Canada—the cost to the consumer conveyed from points of entry like Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, and other cities, varies from the nearest points to the most distant, from 12½ cents per 100 pounds to 50 cents. It may in exceptional cases reach 75 cents. The official through rate from eastern distributing or terminal points to western terminals varies, according to the classification of goods, from $2 to $3.25 per 100 pounds. What are known as commodity rates to meet competition from New York to San Francisco and other coast points is, however, lower than that. In addition to that, while the consumer in the east only pays one local rate, the people of the interior not only pay the through rate to the coast, but the local rate back again, which, in some cases, equals the through rate. It makes no difference whether the car of goods is delivered in Nelson or Vancouver, that is the case. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion, therefore, Sir Wilfrid, that freight rates, by virtue of our position, constitute a very important additional impost which the consumer has to pay to the Dominion in another form.

* * * * * * * *

I have taken the auditor general's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the latest available, and I find that all the items of expenditure of every character and for every purpose amount to $1,869.648. That includes $234,960 for the telegraph line into Dawson through British Columbia, and $128,140 for defence work at Esquimalt, which is entirely national in its character.

Our contributions on the other hand under all heads amount to $3,342,874.

In the last ten years our contributions have amounted to in round numbers $26,000,000; and the expenditures within the province, of the Dominion, have amounted to $11,500,000.

* * * * * * * *

As shown in the accompanying memorandum in dealing with the Nova Scotia case for better terms, it was held that that province by reason of its position and the nature of its population did pay more duty to the Dominion than other provinces, and it was conceded, if true, to be a circumstance worthy of being taken into account. It is demonstrated in our case to be true beyond any question or shadow of doubt, and to an extraordinary extent. If in reply it be stated that that is one of the natural outcomes of Confederation, which could not be helped or anticipated, we say it is the duty of the Dominion government to seek for and apply the remedy by increasing the allowance to the province as a compensation for its undue contributions to the Dominion treasury.

In the statement of receipts and expenditures given in the report of the Delegation of 1901 from which I have quoted, the expenditures are not distinguished in the way of capital account and otherwise, as might have been done, charging ourselves simply with the interest per annum. As a plain matter of bookkeeping we have put down on one side all the revenues from the province, and on the other, put down all the moneys that have been expended by the Dominion in the province or on account of the province for whatsoever purpose. We have not included the cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as that was a national undertaking for national purposes: but we have included such expenditures, which are national in the same sense, such as building of the Esquimalt graving dock, the construction and maintenance of lighthouses, quarantine and immigration, Dominion steamers, marine hospitals and the cost of the Indians, for whom we set apart over half a million acres of our best land. We have charged ourselves with the subsidy which was allowed the province on account of the Dominion railway belt within the province, but we have not charged the Dominion with over 59,000,000 acres of land in that belt, which was estimated by the government at the time of Confederation as worth $1 per acre.

DISTANCE FROM MARKETS.

I now come to the last head. In my letter to Mr. Parent, I alluded at some length to this phase of the matter. I pointed out that while we bought so extensively in the east, and paid the high rates of freight which the distance necessarily entailed, there were no markets in the east for our products, and that ever since Confederation we have had to find a market in Great Britain and foreign lands for our lumber, fish and minerals, and sell in competition with the products of other nations, where there was cheap labour. We have had to pay long distance freights on both what we bought and sold; we have been obliged all through life to reverse the order of successful business principles and buy in the dearest market and sell in the cheapest. It is only recently that we have been able to find a market in Canada for lumber and fruit, and that is in the North-west.

* * * * * * * *

There are many ways in which we think it would pay the Dominion—we don't ask it as a favour to the west—to pay more attention to the resources and possibilities of the country on the Pacific coast. In the past, every step in that direction has sent the revenues up by bounds, and this in future is still more possible, by instituting a policy of increased railway development, encouragement of shipbuilding, assistance to the iron and steel industry, ameliorating the conditions of the lead and silver mining; and what is very important, the exploitation of markets on the Pacific ocean to which the products of British Columbia would be directly tributable. The government of British Columbia on its own account has been making investigations in the direction of extending trade in its special products and finds that in fish and fish

products, iron and steel and their manufactures, paper and pulp, and timber and lumber there are possible openings of great value, and that the resources of the coast of British Columbia with available facilities for cheap ocean transportation, upon which the whole fabric largely depends, are such that without entering into competition at all with the products of Eastern Canada a magnificent trade could in time be built up on the west coast and industries of great magnitude established. These would be of inestimable value to the Dominion and repay a hundred fold the energies and expenditures involved in bringing it about.

EDWD. GAWLER PRIOR,
Premier of British Columbia.

APPENDIX TO MEMORIAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA OF FEBRUARY 4, 1903.

NOVA SCOTIA BETTER TERMS.

Although the matter came up for debate in the Dominion House of Commons and in the Ontario legislature after the settlement of the Nova Scotia grievances upon the initiation of the Hon. Edward Blake, then as now a very respectable authority upon constitutional matters, there was nothing to show in what occurred at the Quebec Conference or at the time of the passing of the Act that the terms arrived at represented a finality.

* * * * * * * *

Hon. Edward Blake also held that the financial relations made by the Union Act as between Canada and the several provinces could not be changed without the consent of the several provinces. This point, so far as can be gathered from the debate, was not discussed in the House of Commons in connection with the resolution of Mr. Blake, moved on March 30, 1870, but it did come up incidentally in connection with the debate upon the admission of British Columbia into Confederation in 1871. On that occasion it was shown that the compact between the province and the Dominion was in the nature of a treaty; but it was not a treaty among provinces, which could only be altered by the consent of the provinces. The terms of the British North America Act implies no compact as among provinces, any more than there is an implied compact among municipalities in any of the provinces. The Crown colonies had certain sovereign rights of their own apart from any other Crown colonies, and when passed into Confederation they carried those sovereign rights, so defined in the Constitution, into Confederation with them. The terms of a treaty between powers affecting only those powers can always be altered or modified by those powers by mutual consent; and the Dominion by virtue of its sovereign rights over the expenditure of its own revenue can always readjust the financial relations existing between itself and any of the provinces. The exercise of this right is subject only to disallowment by the Imperial government.

As pointed out in the resolutions passed at the recent conference of provincial premiers at Quebec, there are two important considerations to be kept in mind.

One is, that at the time the British North America Act was passed in 1867, and at the time the Union Act of British Columbia was framed, it was impossible to foresee the development of the Dominion or of the province of British Columbia and to fix in a definite and unalterable way the distribution of the revenue so as to make sufficient provision for the central government and at the same time to furnish the various provinces with the means adequate to carry on the local affairs.

The other is that it was the evident intention—it could not have been otherwise—of the framers of the terms of union, to make adequate financial provisions for carrying on the affairs of the central government and those of the various provinces.

* * * * * * * *

To begin at the beginning and review briefly the Nova Scotia case, and institute a comparison as we proceed with the conditions which obtained in British Columbia, it may be remarked that the people of Nova Scotia first and foremost declared that they had unwillingly entered the federal compact, that, in fact, Confederation had been forced upon them, and that the dissatisfaction with the terms of union would simply tend to aggravate the situation. It is now conceded, of course, that the Nova Scotians were unwilling partners in the first instance, and that it had much to do with the dissatisfaction arising out of the terms upon which the province entered Confederation.

BRITISH COLUMBIA A PARALLEL.

In a very important sense British Columbia more than Nova Scotia did not willingly enter the union.

It is true that the terms of union were finally passed by a unanimous vote of the assembly, and that at that time the Act of Union was practically unopposed. Prior to that, however, the proposal to enter Confederation, had been voted down in the legislature and was strongly opposed by the executive council * * * * In fact, had it not been on account of the isolated position of the province and the hard times which existed as the result of over-speculation in real estate and the slump in the output of the placer mines, British Columbia would not have joined the union at the time it did. They agreed to it wholly and solely on account of the prospects of a railway which Confederation afforded. That one idea swayed the feeling for union, and to obtain it many other considerations affecting future relations were lost sight of. It is questionable even then if the executive council would have passed it at the time it did, if it had not been for the influence of the Imperial authorities.

* * * * * * * *

Therefore, to a considerable degree at least British Columbia had but little alternative in the matter of joining the union with the other provinces, and under the circumstances may be said to have been forced into Confederation as much as Nova Scotia was. Further reference to the subject will be made in connection with the consideration of financial relations.

DISABILITIES OF NOVA SCOTIA IN RESPECT TO REVIEW.

The agitation for repeal of the terms of union in Nova Scotia, in 1868, became very bitter, and reached a crisis in that year, when the people were almost unanimous for secession. After matters had reached such a stage that seemed almost impossible to conciliate them, Sir John wrote a letter to Hon. Joseph Howe, who was the leading exponent of the grievances of the people, and was head of the agitation, which, however, had gone beyond the limits anticipated by him at the outset. Sir John Macdonald in his letter suggested a quiet conference with a deputation from Nova Scotia, in which the whole matter could be talked over fully and frankly and promised that the Dominion government would adjust any inequalities that could be shown to exist, and assured them of its desire to meet the province in a most liberal spirit. To this letter Mr. Howe responded in the most friendly spirit and assured Sir John of the support of the representatives from that province in case justice was done. The arguments adduced by Mr. Howe and his colleague, Mr. A. W. McLellan, might, in some respects, have been adduced by the deputation from British Columbia.

* * * * * * * *

As the result of this correspondence and negotiation, which has only been briefly alluded to, the Dominion government agreed to two things:

1st. That the debt of Nova Scotia, on entering the union, be placed at $9,186,756 (instead of $8,000,000), and that the province be relieved from any charge of interest, unless her debt exceed that sum; and

2nd. That for ten years from July 1, 1867, an annual subsidy of $82,698 be paid to that province.

There were in the list of grievances of Nova Scotia, practically speaking, eight heads, which may be enumerated as follows:—

The non-consent of the people to union.
An unjust proportionment of debt.
Non-allowance for cost of new provincial building taken over by the Dominion.
Non-allowance for provincial note circulation of Nova Scotia.
Non-deduction from savings banks deposits.
Non-allowance for stores in hand at time of union.
Non-allowance for difference in currency.
Inadequate provision for local expenditure.

Of these, only two were allowed, and of these the last named was the most important, and is the one upon which the province of British Columbia makes a demand for increased subsidy.

* * * * * * * * *

It may be readily admitted that, at the time Nova Scotia made her demands, it was a critical time in the history of the Confederation movement, and that it was politic as well as extremely necessary, in the cause which the Fathers of Confederation had at heart so much, that the discontent in that province should be allayed; but it was also true that a substantial and very real injustice existed, that the grievances were submitted to competent authorities for reports as to their genuineness, and that these reports in regard to the main contentions of the people of Nova Scotia confirmed the grievances as substantial, and that the remedy which gave relief was constitutionally and properly applied.

* * * * * * * * *

It is true that a resolution was passed by the House of Commons in 1870, immediately subsequently to its review of the Nova Scotia case, declaring that in future, in the opinion of that House, beyond the Act respecting Nova Scotia, no further grant or provision should be made out of the general revenues of Canada for the support of the government or legislature of any one of the provinces. In this Sir John Macdonald acquiesced, amid the laughter and cheers of the House. Such a resolution did not in any way shut the door to future adjustments, and was purely political in its character.

A SECOND AGITATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

That it did not, and should not, shut the door even to the people of Nova Scotia, was an opinion shared evidently by the Honourable Mr. Fielding, present Minister of Finance, who, in 1884, led another agitation in that province and carried it sweepingly on the cry of better terms or secession. As a consequence, a resolution was passed in 1885 by the legislative assembly of Nova Scotia in which it was resolved that at the time of union the financial terms were wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the various services of the government; that after seventeen years it was found that the objections first urged applied with greater force than in the first year of the union, and that if better financial terms were not made, the House affirmed the advisability of taking steps to secure a severance of the political connection between the province and the Dominion. Here again was affirmed the paramount principle of insufficiency of revenue.

It was again a critical time in Canadian history, owing to the troubles in the North-west, and the result of the second appeal to the Dominion, although the claims

were never formally recognized, was that the construction of the Extension Railway was taken over in Nova Scotia, together with the acquisition of wharves, and the payment therefor was made by the Dominion government in the sum of $1,324,042.

The precedent for better terms may, therefore, be regarded as absolutely established.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FINANCIAL TERMS.

Coming back again to the question of financial relations so far as British Columbia is concerned, several very interesting points were brought out during the debate on the resolutions submitted by the executive council in 1871 to the legislative assembly and in Committee of the Whole. It is almost necessary to read these debates in full in order to enter into the minds of the men who were committing the colony to Confederation, and to understand the motives which they had in view and the impressions they had in regard to the probable outcome. The legal effect of a transaction is in law often determined by the mental attitude of the person responsible for it. That is to say, it is often necessary to inquire into the conditions surrounding the performance of an act or the making of a contract. So the Act of Confederation, binding on future generations, should be viewed as far as possible through the eyes of the men who originated and sanctioned it, and the conditions which influenced them should be understood in order to say whether the contract then entered into mutually is such a contract as in equity requires substantial revision. There is this material distinction between a commercial or business contract, and a political compact or treaty. In the one, terms are capable of being enforced to the letter irrespective of their consequences to the interests of either party to it. In the other a contract or treaty between the Dominion and the provinces which the Act of Confederation really was, is entered into not only ostensibly for the good of the whole people and the mutual advantage of the two powers so alien, but good and mutual advantages are essentially the very essence of the contract, and if in the operation of the Act it can be shown that one of the powers affected is unduly burdened by the conditions, and the results are inequitable, there is an absolute constitutional necessity for readjustment. There is nothing commercial whereby one of the parties may hope to reap a profit at the expense of the other party involved in a treaty of Confederation.

THE BASIS OF SUBSIDY.

British Columbia had then less than 10,000 of a white population, and its entire population was estimated at and probably did not exceed 40,000. A subsidy based on population at 80 cents a head would have been manifestly insufficient. It was decided to fix the population at a nominal figure of 120,000. The wisdom of this arrangement, had it been carried out, has been confirmed by our subsequent experience. The basis of 120,000 was arrived at in this way, as stated by the mover of the resolutions:

This estimated population of 120,000 is nominal and has been arrived at by comparison of the revenue and population, because in the absence of actual census, as to facilitate financial arrangements, it has been deemed best to calculate according to the revenue producing powers of British Columbia compared with Canada, thus we have it officially from Canada, that her customs and excise produced $2.75 per head of the population ; at the same rate $2.75 per head, our customs represent the same as a population of 120,000 Canadians produce. This estimate of 120,000, therefore, though nominal, is really just and fair.

The amount of debt we were desirous of having allowed for by the Dominion was also arrived at in the same way. The Chief Commissioner said, among other things:

'With regard to the reasons for adopting the number of 120,000 as the basis of population, we ask something for undeveloped resources. The expenses of living in

this colony are much higher than on the Atlantic coast; there is more per head paid for taxes here than in any other part of the Dominion. One dollar here is in reality worth no more, that is to say, it goes no further than one shilling in the eastern provinces; and one man here pays as much to the revenue as four on the other side. The basis in fact is the basis of customs paid by each individual, in this colony, compared with the customs revenues per individual in Canada. * * * * * Practically and equitably, I believe this to be a fair basis. It may be open to some logical objections, but I believe it is equitable. The estate which we propose to hand over, yields at that rate as we now find it. We turn over into the hands of those who are to manage it. It is for us to consider how. If they reduce the customs, it is nothing to us, we must have a basis as favourable as this.'

It is unnecessary to quote at length the many references to that feature of the situation as it then appeared, but the necessity of largely increased subsidy from the Dominion, over what was finally decided upon, was fully anticipated, and strongly dwelt upon throughout. But the prospects of obtaining a railway, coupled with the fact that the Dominion Government would not agree to the financial terms proposed by British Columbia, led the House finally to concur in the terms offered by the Dominion, which have proved to be inadequate financially and inequitable.

AS VIEWED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It will be interesting to note how little was understood of British Columbia in the Dominion House when the proposal came to be discussed there, where it was discussed rather in the light of assuming a very great burden for the sentimental purpose of *rounding out the Dominion.* It was never expected apparently that this province would pay the Dominion in the ordinary sense of the term, and this accounts for the rejection by the Ottawa Houses of the financial terms offered by the province. One or two extracts will suffice :

Hon. Mr. Sanborn in the Senate said : 'It does seem to me a monstrous proposition to ask this House to accept such terms as British Columbia, which does not enjoy responsible government at all, may choose to offer. If the hon. member will look over these papers he will see that Governor Musgrave sends a petition from certain persons in Victoria, asking for some alterations in the terms. He tells them that the people in the colony have the best terms they can expect—in fact better terms than they ought to have ; but, nevertheless, he will send the memorial in the hopes of getting still more.'

Hon. Mr. Hazen said : 'I cannot see how British Columbia has the "cheek," if that is a parliamentary expression, to ask so much. I never saw a more extraordinary proposition in my life. I think we should leave the gentlemen who passed Confederation to assume the whole responsibility of this transaction.'

At the time British Columbia was admitted it must be understood that the government of Canada intended to build the railway by means of land grants, as had been done in the United States, and it was not then contemplated to give any large money bonus. Had that been anticipated at that time British Columbia would not have got even as good terms as she did or might have not have been admitted at all. The policy of the government was definitely announced in the Senate by the government leader in these words :—

'We knew what had been done on the other side of the border. The Northern Pacific Railway was being built simply by land grants. We certainly had plenty of land to give for the same purpose, and the government proposed to act liberally.'

Moreover, the Dominion government expected to make a good deal out of the province in this, as announced by Sir George Cartier, in the Commons :—

While this clause was under discussion between the delegates (of British Columbia) and the government, it was proposed by the Dominion that the colonies should hand over a forty-mile strip of land towards the construction of the railway. That would be 24,000 square miles of land, or 50,360,000 acres of land, not merely agricultural land, but mineral land. Placing that land at one dollar per acre it would be equal to a grant of $50,360,000 towards the construction of the railway. It was proposed to give the colony $100,000 per annum, which placing the interest at five per cent. would be the annual interest on the value of 2,000,000 acres of land, leaving the remainder to be used by this government.

Sir Francis Hincks, Minister of Finance, figured it out this way :—

The charges to the Dominion in connection with British Columbia were estimated at $460,000 and the revenues from all sources $360,000, leaving an annual charge of about $100,000 upon Canada.

Sir A. T. Galt said: 'By these resolutions they were threatened with a very grave responsibility in regard to the early commencement and completion of the Pacific Railway. He was certainly opposed to terms of this kind, however desirous of extending the union and meeting the wishes of British Columbia.'

That the terms were regarded as very liberal is shown by what Sir Leonard Tilley said by way of excuse for conceding so much as the Dominion already had to British Columbia :—

'He entirely agreed with his honourable friend, that it is impossible to take large provinces into the Dominion with a small population, and acquire all their lands, without giving them in return the means of carrying out the local works necessary to make the country attractive to immigrants, and how could it be expected that the people of this large province, twice the size of Ontario, would be in a position to develop the resources of their country without assistance—and that assistance was what the government proposed to render in the proposition before the House.

'At the present time, it cost from 12 to 14 cents a pound for all supplies snt into that country, and no one could live there unless he earned $5 a day. If, however, the country were opened up, they would be able to get supplies there as cheap as in Ottawa, and those who now live on $5 a day would be able to then live on $2.50 a day, and there would very soon be a population which would yield a revenue that would speedily compensate for the cost of the railway.'

The facts, therefore, go clearly to show that when British Columbia entered Confederation, she did so, handicapped by every possible condition unfavourable to securing such terms as were necessary to efficiently administer the local government affairs and at the same time carry on the work of developing resources by the building of roads and railways, erecting bridges and wharves, public buildings throughout the country, &c. As a consequence, forty-nine-fiftieths of the province is still unopened and undeveloped, as will be seen more readily by a glance at the accompanying map, in which the settled portions are marked in red.

Owing to the lack of knowledge of the province which existed in older Canada, and the inability of either Canadians or British Columbians to foresee the nature of developments to follow Confederation, Canada on the one hand was unwilling to admit British Columbia except on the least onerous conditions possible, believing that it would remain a drag and a burden financially on the Dominion for all time to come, its union with the other provinces being only justifiable on the higher, sentimental

grounds of completing a Canadian nationality ; while on the other hand, British Columbia, by reason of its isolated position and insignificant population was forced to accept terms the people who assisted in framing the constitution believed to be inadequate to properly provide for local requirements.

The extracts from 'Hansard' reports of the Debates on the admission of the province show clearly why British Columbia did not get better terms at the outset, reasons being advanced and acted upon which subsequent events have shown to have been entirely erroneous.

EDWD. GAWLER PRIOR,
Premier of British Columbia.

RETURN

(74)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 9th April, 1902 (as far as information has been received), calling for statements showing :—

1. The number of cattle, sheep and horses killed by engines on all Canadian railways, during each year since 1890 ; (*a*) at points of intersection of highways ; (*b*) elsewhere on the lines.

2. How many engines and cars, if any, were derailed or disabled on all Canadian railways during each year since 1890, owing to their striking cattle, sheep and horses ; (*a*) at points of intersection of highways ; (*b*) elsewhere on the lines.

3. How many railway employees and passengers, if any, were killed or injured on all Canadian railways, during each year since 1890, on account of engines striking cattle, sheep and horses; (*a*) at points of intersection of highways ; (*b*) elsewhere on the lines.

4. What is the total estimated value of the cattle, sheep and horses killed on all Canadian railways, during each year since 1890, owing to their being struck by engines.

5. What is the total estimated damage to rolling stock and other railway property, on all Canadian railways during each year since 1890, caused by collisions with cattle, sheep and horses.

6. How many trains have been derailed or partly derailed, on all Canadian railways, during each year since 1890, owing to the action of frost on the road-bed at points where the old pit cattle guards were in existence.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

1. The Number of Cattle, Sheep and Horses killed by Engines on all Canadian Railways, during each year since 1890; *(a)* at points of intersection of highways; *(b)* elsewhere on the lines.

1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
381	536	360	859	500	940	474	812	556	777	680	892	493	1,089	456	1,018	401	935	523	1,119	525	1,592	742	1,485

2. How many Engines and Cars, if any, were derailed or disabled on all Canadian Railways, during each year since 1890, owing to their striking Cattle, Sheep and Horses; *(a)* at points of intersection of highways; *(b)* elsewhere on the lines.

1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
0	16	6	31	2	12	2	0	8	0	6	3	7	10	0	4	0	18	1	14	2	6	5	5

3. How many Railway Employees and Passengers, if any, were killed or injured on all Canadian Railways, during each year since 1890, on account of engines striking cattle, sheep and horses; *(a)* at points of intersection of highways; *(b)* elsewhere on the lines.

1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900	1901.

No deaths reported. Three employees reported injured, two in 1895 at points of intersection, and one elsewhere on lines.

4. What is the Total Estimated Value of the Cattle, Sheep and Horses killed on all Canadian Railways, during each year since 1890, owing to their being struck by Engines.

1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
18,526	30,758	29,559	30,580	26,953	29,736	28,347	25,989	27,635	32,933	48,154	54,107

5. What is the Total Estimated Damage to Rolling Stock and other Railway Property, on all Canadian Railways, during each year since 1890, caused by collisions with Cattle, Sheep and Horses.

1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
919	5,749	462	4	403	1,756	1,213	9	365	597	5,890	227

6. How many trains have been derailed, or partly derailed, on all Canadian Railways, during each year since 1890, owing to the action of frost on the road-bed at points where the old pit cattle guards were in existence?

Three derailments reported, one in 1894, one in 1898, and one in 1900.

RETURN

(78)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 30th March, 1903, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence, despatches and documents relating to the disallowance by the Governor in Council of Statutes of the Province of British Columbia during the past five years.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THIS SUBJECT PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED.

Sessional Paper No. 110, 1899—Printed.

Documents relating to the recent disallowance of certain statutes passed by the legislature of British Columbia.

Presented June 7, 1899.

Sessional Paper No. 110a, 1899—Not printed.

Further documents relating to the recent disallowance, etc., etc.

Presented June 21, 1899.

Sessional Paper No. 157, 1900—Not Printed.

Return to an address of the Senate, March 1, 1900, of copies of all Orders in Council disallowing Acts passed by any of the legislatures of the provinces or by the legislative assembly of the North-west Territories, since August 1, 1896, together with all correspondence between the federal and any of the provincial governments relating to any suggestion of changes or amendments to any local Act, and the action taken thereon.

Presented June 6, 1900.

Sessional Paper No. 67, 1902—Not Printed.

Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated February 19, 1902, for copy of all papers and correspondence relating to the disallowance of chapter 11 and 14 of Statutes of 1900, province of British Columbia, viz. : 'An Act to regulate Immigration into British Columbia,' and 'An Act relating to the employment on works carried on under franchises granted by private Acts.'

Presented March 17, 1902.

RETURN No. 78, 1903.

EXTRACT *from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on January 25, 1903.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a report, hereto annexed, from the Minister of Justice respecting the statutes of the Legislatures of the several provinces and the North-west Territories passed at the recent sessions of these legislatures.

The Committee concur in the said report, and the observations and recommendations therein made, and advise that none of the Acts or Ordinances upon which the Minister of Justice has hereinbefore expressed his opinion be disallowed ; and further advise that the substance of this report, so far as it relates to each province or the territories, be communicated to the Lieutenant Governor thereof for the information of his government.

All which is respectfully submitted for His Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, December 31, 1901.

Legislation, 1901.

To His Excellency
The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned has had under consideration the statutes of the legislatures of the several provinces and the North-west Territories passed at the recent sessions of these legislatures, and has the honour to report thereon, as follows :—

* * * * * *

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I Edward VII, 1901.

These Acts were received by the Secretary of State for Canada on June 24 last. A separate report will be made upon the following chapters :—

Chapter 10. 'An Act to amend the "Companies" Act, 1897.'
" 25. 'An Act respecting the fisheries of British Columbia.'
" 32. 'An Act to authorize the loan of $5,000,000 for the purpose of aiding the construction of railways and other public works.'
" 37. 'An Act to amend the "Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act" and amending Act.'
" 46. 'An Act to provide for the collection of a tax on persons.'
" 65. 'An Act to amend "The Arrowhead and Kootenay Railway Company Act, 1898."'
" 68. 'An Act to incorporate the Chilcat and Klehini Railway and Navigation Company.'
" 69. 'An Act to incorporate the Coast-Kootenay Railway Company, Limited.'
" 70. 'An Act to amend the "Columbia and Western Railway Company Act, 1896."'

Chapter 71. 'An Act to incorporate the Comox and Cape Scott Railway Company.'
" 72. 'An Act to incorporate the Crowford Bay Railway Company.'
" 77. 'An Act to incorporate the Imperial Pacific Railway Company.'
" 79. 'An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company.'
" 80. 'An Act to incorporate the Lake Bennett Railway Company.'
" 81. 'An Act to incorporate the Midland and Lake Vernon Railway Company.'
" 83. 'An Act to incorporate the Queen Charlotte Islands Railway Company.'
" 84. 'An Act to incorporate the Vancouver and Grand Forks Railway Company.'
" 85. 'An Act to incorporate the Victoria Terminal Railway and Ferry Company.'
" 86. 'An Act empowering the Corporation of the City of Victoria to lease the market building premises and otherwise carry into effect the "Victoria Terminal Railway By-law, 1900."'
" 87. 'An Act to incorporate the Yale Northern Railway Company.'
" 45. 'An Act respecting certain land grants.'

This Act recites that under the provisions of certain statutes of the province grants of land have been made from time to time to railway companies to aid in the construction of certain railways. That it was the intention of the legislature and of the government that the said grants should be subject to the provision of the 'Land Act' and its amendments and re-enactments, reserving to the Crown a royality upon the timber and other wood, and conferring powers for the enforcement of the said royalty, and that it is desirable to specifically provide and declare that the said provisions of the 'Land Act' apply to lands granted as aforesaid. The statute proceeds to enact accordingly.

Objection to this statute has been made by Messrs. Bodwell and Duff, barristers, of Victoria, on behalf of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard, and Kaslo and Slocan Railway Companies upon the ground set forth in the letter of Messrs. Bodwell and Duff, of August 30 last, copy of which is submitted herewith.

The Deputy Minister of Justice, by direction of the undersigned, communicated this objection, with the correspondence, to the Attorney General of British Columbia, by letter of September 16 last, copy of which is submitted, together with copy of the reply received from the Attorney General. The undersigned does not deem it necessary to consider in detail the remarks of the Attorney General. He does not acquiesce in all of them, but the undersigned bases his refusal to recommend disallowance upon the fact that the application proceeds upon grounds affecting the substance of the Act with regard to matters undoubtedly within the legislative authority of the province and not affecting any matter of Dominion policy. It is alleged that the statute affects pending litigation and rights existing under previous legislation and grants from the province. The undersigned considers that such legislation is objectionable in principle and not justified unless in very exceptional circumstances, but Your Excellency's Government is not in any wise responsible for the principle of the legislation, and as has been already stated in this report, with regard to an Ontario statute, the proper remedy in such cases lies with the legislature or its constitutional judges.

Chapter 73. 'An Act to incorporate the Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company,' has already been reported upon.

Vide report of the undersigned, approved September 25 last.

* * * * * *

The undersigned recommends, therefore, that none of the Acts or Ordinances upon which the undersigned has hereinbefore expressed his opinion be disallowed, and fur-

ther that the substance of this report, so far as it relates to each province, or the territories, be communicated to the Lieutenant Governor thereof for the information of his government.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID MILLS,
Minister of Justice.

VICTORIA, B.C., August 30, 1901.

The Honourable
The Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

The undersigned, on behalf of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard and the Kaslo and Slocan Railway Companies, desire to submit the following for your consideration with reference to an Act passed at the last session of the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia, being chapter No. 45, and entitled : 'An Act respecting certain Railway Land Grants.'

Section 2 of the Act is in the following words :—

'It is hereby declared and enacted that all grants of Crown land heretofore made to railway companies by the Lieutenant Governor in Council in aid of or as a subsidy for construction of railways were subject to the reservation of a royalty to the Crown upon all timber and other wood cut upon lands to be granted by the Crown and with respect to the power conferred for the enforcement of said royalty.'

The Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway was incorporated by an Act of the local legislature, being chapter 38 of the statutes of 1891. In 1892, an Act was passed providing a land subsidy in aid of the said railway. It was thereby enacted that it should be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council to grant to the company lands in the electoral district of West Kootenay not exceeding 10,240 acres for each mile of the railway.

It was known at the time that these lands were not valuable for agricultural purposes. All minerals were reserved. Except, therefore, as to such portions of them as would be used for town sites along the railway the value of the concession depended almost entirely upon the timber which was to be found thereon.

In the year 1888, a section was introduced in the General Land Act of the province which was in force at the time of the passage of the Subsidy Act, and which provided that there should be reserved for the use of the Crown a royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure, on respect of all timber suitable for spars, bolts, sawlogs or railroad ties, which should be cut upon any Crown lands, patented lands, timber lease holds, timber lands, 'and upon any lands hereafter granted.'

In the year 1896, the Land Act was amended by providing that the royalty should apply to timber used as props for mining purposes, shingle or other bolts of cedar, and a further royalty of 25 cents on every cord of other wood cut upon Crown lands.

In 1893, the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway was declared a work for the general advantage of Canada, and was re-incorporated as a Dominion railway, being chapter 57 of the Dominion Statutes of 1893. The railway was built under the Dominion Statutes, and after completion, the lands mentioned in the Subsidy Act of the local legislature were duly granted to the company. Shortly after, a question arose as to whether the timber on the lands so granted was subject to royalty. The railway company contended that they were not liable, and the government insisted that the timber on such lands was subject to the provisions of the Land Act. It was proposed by the company that the question should be settled either by a reference to the Supreme Court of British Columbia under the 'Supreme Court Reference Act,' or by some other form

of litigation, and in the meantime an arrangement was entered into between the government and the company in the following words :—

VICTORIA, B.C., January 26, 1897.

D. C. CORBIN, Esq.,
President Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway,
Spokane, Wash.

Referring to your conference with the government on 13th instant, on which occasion the following arrangement with reference to royalties on timber and cordwood cut upon the Nelson and Port Sheppard Railway Company's land grant was agreed upon, viz. :—

1st. You are to make monthly returns to the Provincial Timber Inspector at Vancouver giving the particulars of timber and cordwood cut by all and every person whatsoever on the said land grant, and to remit your cheque therewith in payment of royalties thereon.

2nd. The persons actually cutting timber or cordwood under authority from your company are also to make returns to the Timber Inspector at Vancouver monthly in accordance with the provisions of the Land Act.

3rd. Official receipts will be forwarded to you for all royalties paid which will contain a clause that in the event of its being decided that the said royalties are by law not due to the Crown, the moneys so paid will be refunded to you.

4th. The books of your company and those of persons cutting timber by your authority are to be opened to the inspection of government officers.

This letter is to confirm the above arrangement, and those persons who have already paid royalty on such timber will be notified of the purport of this arrangement and advised that in future the government look to you to make payments.

Some printed forms for returns of timber have been mailed to your address.

GEO. B. MARTIN,
Chief Commissioner of L. & W.

SPOKANE, January 29, 1897.

Hon. GEO. B. MARTIN,
Chief Com. of Lands and Works,
Victoria, B.C.

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, and have carefully noted contents. The monthly accounts will be rendered promptly to the Timber Inspector at Vancouver as directed, and in the ordinary course he should receive these statements somewhere from the 8th to the 15th of the following month.

My recollection is, that the law applies to lumber and cordwood only. There are certain other things, such as timber used in mines for stalls and lagging, which I am inclined to think would be rated by the cord, possibly by the lineal foot. Will you let me know in regard to this ?

I trust that prompt notification of the arrangements made will be sent to persons who have paid royalty, so that no misunderstanding may occur, and in order that the business may proceed smoothly hereafter.

The blank timber returns have been received.

D. C. CORBIN, President.

Various delays occurred in bringing the matter before the courts. In the meantime, the company went on paying the royalty under the terms of the agreement. Subsequently, the government of which Mr. Martin was Chief Commissioner was de-

feated, and by reason of the many changes in the administration which have taken place in British Columbia since 1898, it was not convenient to get the matter before the courts, except by some adverse proceedings against the government, which the company were unwilling to institute except as a last resort.

The Kaslo and Slocan Company was incorporated by a similar Act of the local legislature, and had a land subsidy in the same words as the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company. Its undertaking was completed and the lands were granted to the company.

The capital stock in both companies was subsequently acquired by representatives of the Great Northern Railway Company, and from that date the two local roads were operated as a part of the Great Northern system. The proceedings which afterwards took place with reference to timber royalties were, by arrangement, carried on in the name of the Kaslo and Slocan Company, but it was understood that the decision in respect to one railway should operate as a settlement of the question in so far as both companies were concerned.

On June 27, 1900, the solicitor for the Kaslo and Slocan Company addressed a communication to the Attorney General, laying the matter before him and requesting that some action should be taken. No satisfactory reply having been received the solicitors of the railway company drafted a petition of right, and requested that a *fiat* should be granted. The solicitor for the company also came to Victoria and personally interviewed the Attorney General. He was informed by that official that the matter would be considered, and that if the Attorney General came to the conclusion that the contention of the company was well founded there would be no necessity to go to the expense of a petition of right, as the government would refund the money without suit.

Nothing further was heard, however, from the Attorney General's Department. In November, one Martin, a timber inspector for the district, demanded further payment of royalties from the company. This was refused, and the inspector then seized two of the company's engines and took possession of a round-house. The solicitor for the Kaslo Company was at that time in Vancouver, and he interviewed the Attorney General and urged a decision on the question of the application for a petition of right. It was explained that it had not been possible to bring the matter to the attention of the Premier, but a decision was promised in ten days. The company waited for twenty-seven days, and having then received no reply from the Attorney General's Department, issued a writ for trespass against the inspector personally. The statement of claim in the action was delivered on January 8, 1901. Ten days later an application was made to the judge to extend the time for defence on the ground that it was necessary to consult the Attorney General. The extension of time was granted. A defence, prepared by the Attorney General's Department, was delivered on March 8, 1901.

The local legislature convened on February 21, 1901.

On March 2, 1901, Bill No. 7, introduced by the Attorney General, and which subsequently became the Act referred to, in the first part of this letter, was read the first time. While this Bill was on the Order Paper for second reading, the following correspondence took place between the firm of Bodwell & Duff, representing the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway (and who were acting in conjunction with the solicitor for the Kaslo and Slocan Railway) and the Attorney General :

VICTORIA, B.C., March 6, 1901.

The Hon. the Attorney General,
Victoria, B.C.

Our attention has been called to Bill No. 7, introduced by you which amounts in fact to a declaration that the land subsidies given to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company and the Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company were always subject to the provisions of the Land Act respecting timber royalty.

As you are aware, for some years past we have been endeavouring to get this matter before the courts in the form of a case stated for the opinion of the court as to the

construction of the various land subsidy Acts. As we were unable to get the matter brought before the courts in that way, the Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company, a short time ago, refused to pay certain timber dues, in consequence of which one of the officials of the government seized certain property of the company, and we brought an action against him for such act, in which the question of the construction of these Acts will come up for the consideration of the court. It was well understood between the government and us at the time that this was to be a test action, and the circumstances were arranged so that the interpretation of the Act might be the subject of a decision of the court. In that condition of things, it certainly seems surprising that the legislature should now attempt to interfere with this matter and by an *ex post facto* law put a construction on the subsidy Acts which may be different from that which the court will pronounce when the matter comes before it. You must know that very little value attaches to these land grants outside of the timber which is upon them, and that when the various Acts went through there was no question in the minds of any of the parties to the transaction, but that the railway companies were obtaining the unrestricted right to the timber on these lands. It was a matter of considerable surprise to them when the government first proposed to collect the royalty, and at the instructions of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard we immediately applied to you, when you were formerly Attorney General, for the purpose of having a case stated in order to test the position. This, however, you did not see your way to do, and as the company did not wish to be involved in direct litigation with the government, and as it was thought that matters might be arranged later on, we went on paying the royalty under protest, and with the idea of eventually testing the question in the manner we had indicated above.

If it should be that our contention is correct, and that this timber belongs to the companies, you will see that the present Act is in the nature of a confiscation by legislative declaration of a property which has been given to the different railways for the purpose of assisting their undertaking. We are sure that the government would not propose any legislation of this kind, and we are bound to assume that the Bill has been introduced by you under some misapprehension as to the actual facts of the case, and on behalf of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company and the Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company, for whom we are acting, we have the honour to request that the government will consider this phase of the case before putting the Bill through the House, and make such amendments as will be necessary to protect the rights of the parties, if any.

In this connection, we may mention that a few days ago we addressed a letter to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works on this very subject, requesting him to arrange a scheme by which purchasers from us could take the timber free of royalty, we agreeing to give security that in case the decision of the action now pending should support the government's contention, all royalties on timber cut in the meantime would be paid.

BODWELL & DUFF.

VICTORIA, B.C., March 7, 1901.

The Honourable
The Attorney General,
Victoria, B.C.

Re Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Lands.

Herewith inclose copy of an official communication which I have sent to the Provincial Secretary.

E. V. BODWELL.

VICTORIA, B.C., March 7, 1901.

To the Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Victoria, B.C.

Re *Timber Royalties on Nelson and Ft. S. Ry. Lands.*

Referring to the verbal interview which I had with the government yesterday, I beg to inform you that I have, since returning to my office, looked up the correspondence in this matter as far as possible, and I find that in January, 1897, Mr. Corbin, and the Timber Inspector, who was acting under instructions from the government, as our letters from them show, entered into an agreement by which the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company should collect the timber dues and hand over to the government the proportion which the government claimed, it being understood, however, that the matter was to be brought before the courts, and that a refund of the money should be made by the government, if it were hereafter decided that the lands were not subject to royalties. The original document containing this agreement was forwarded by us to the Attorney General's Department some time about the 15th or 16th of January, 1897, and will be found on record there ; so that all collections made by the Nelson and Ft. Sheppard and all payments have been subject to the arrangement. I also inclose a copy of an official communication, signed by Mr. Martin, as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, which was forwarded to Mr. Corbin, in pursuance of the understanding to which I have referred, and which shows clearly the terms upon which the money was paid.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Attorney General.

E. V. BODWELL.

NOTE.—The inclosure in the above letter was copy of letter addressed to Mr. D. C. Corbin by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, dated January 26, 1897, which is found on a previous page of this communication.

VICTORIA, B.C., March 7, 1901.

To the Honourable the Attorney General,
Victoria, B.C.

Re *Timber Dues, Nelson and Ft. S. Lands.*

We inclose copies of some correspondence in this matter which we had with you and Mr. Corbin. If you will follow this line in your office, you will see that there was a clear arrangement made with us as to the question how the liability of the Nelson and Ft. Sheppard Railway was to be settled, and also that in collecting the timber dues, that company was doing so under a well understood arrangement with the government.

BODWELL & DUFF.

(Encls.)

March 7, 1901.

Messrs. BODWELL & DUFF, Barristers,
Victoria, B.C.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 6th instant, respecting the Bill introduced by me, declaring that the lands granted to railway companies by the Lieutenant Governor in Council in aid of the construction of certain railways in this province have always been subject to the Crown royalty upon timber.

It never was the intention of the government, or the legislature, to exempt railway aid lands from the timber royalty clauses of the Land Act. The government have always taken the position that this royalty should be paid, and from time to time have taken stringent measures to enforce payment. In my opinion, a fair construction of these subsidy Acts leads to the conclusion that these lands are subject to timber royalty, as on all other lands granted by the Crown since the year 1888. Any other construction would defeat the intention of the legislature, and the Crown would be deprived of an important source of revenue.

I consider it quite proper for the legislature to reform the Acts authorizing railway subsidies, so that there will be no room whatever for doubt about the reservation of this royalty.

You state that it was well understood between the government and your firm that the action of the Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company against J. R. Martin, one of the government collectors of timber royalty, was instituted as a test case. If by this statement you mean that the government authorized or encouraged, or was in any way a party to the bringing of this action, I must say I do not know on what it is based. I received no intimation from any source that this railway company contemplated proceeding against Mr. Martin. My first knowledge of the case was derived from a letter received at this department on the 3rd of January of this year, from the provincial timber inspector, inclosing a copy of the writ on Mr. Martin.

D. M. EBERTS,
Attorney General.

VICTORIA, B.C., March 7, 1901.

To the Honourable the Attorney General.

Re *Timber Dues on Kaslo and Slocan and Nelson and Ft. Sheppard Lands.*

We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 7, 1901.

We cannot assent to the proposition that, because the government have always taken the position that these lands were subject to timber dues, therefore the present Act is a proper one to bring in. You must agree that the question is one to be decided by an interpretation of the former Subsidy Acts, and that, as the matter is now pending in the courts, it is most improper to forestall the decision by a piece of legislation which gives an interpretation to these Acts at this date. The question, we think, is one of contract between the companies constructing the railways and the government. In consideration of that construction the government promised certain things; that promise was put into writing in the form of an Act which was passed by the legislature—on the faith of that Act the railway was built and full consideration for the contract paid by the companies in that way. The suggestion now is, that by the present legislation an interpretation is to be put upon that contract which may be different from the construction which the courts will place upon the Act in question. The intention of the parties must, like every other question in the matter of this kind, be determined by the language which they have used ; the ideas which the parties had outside of the language of the statute cannot now be taken into consideration even if we could agree upon that point, which is impossible. From our knowledge of the situation, as solicitors for the Nelson and Ft. Sheppard Railway Company, we know that the company has always contended that the intention was that they should receive the timber free of dues, otherwise, as we have already pointed out, the land grant was of very little value. The government also should remember that land grant bonds have been sold to innocent parties on the faith of this transaction, and upon the construction which their solicitors advised them would be placed upon the Subsidy Acts in question. Surely, it needs no argument on our part to convince you that to

change this position now is most improper. The companies, of course, must take the Act as it reads, and if your contention is correct the courts will hold that the timber dues are payable by them, but if the court should hold otherwise you surely must agree that it is little short of confiscation of property to pass an Act now which would compel the court to construe the Act according to your contention.

We hope that you will be able to see the force of these views and comply with our suggestion to make such amendments as will protect whatever rights are already vested in the companies who have obtained lands under the Subsidy Acts to which we have referred.

BODWELL & DUFF.

Notwithstanding the protests above referred to, the Bill above-mentioned passed third reading and was assented to with the other Acts of the session.

On the 30th April, 1901, a further defence was delivered in the action then pending in the Supreme Court of British Columbia against Inspector Martin, in the following words :

"1. Since the defendant delivered his statement of defence herein, an Act intituled 'An Act respecting certain Railway Land Grants,' was on the 25th day of April, A.D. 1901, enacted by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, whereby it is declared and enacted that all grants of Crown lands made prior to the passing of the said Act to railway companies by the Lieutenant Governor in Council in aid of or as a subsidy for construction of railways, were subject to the provisions of the Land Act with respect to the reservation of a royalty to the Crown upon all timber and other wood cut upon lands to be granted by the Crown, and with respect to the power conferred for the enforcement of said royalty and that said grants of land were subject to said provisions as from time to time amended and re-enacted, and are subject to said provisions as they appear in the Land Act and its amendments now in force,"

The bonds which were issued for the construction of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway were secured on the land grant as well as on the earnings of the road. A part of these bonds have been retired by the use of proceeds on the sale of lands. There is now outstanding in the hands of bona fide holders bonds to the extent of $1,293,000.00. The road has never earned more than its operating expenses, and the undertaking could not be sold on its merits for a sum sufficient to pay the outstanding bonds, and except for the land grant the bonds are of very little value.

There is not to exceed 30,000 acres of agricultural land in the whole grant ; the balance of the land is mountainous, rocky and worthless except for the timber upon it. It is estimated that there is about five hundred million feet of lumber upon the unsold portion as well as many thousand cords of wood. The value of the grant is diminished by the amount of royalty chargeable upon the timber and wood as above.

The Kaslo and Slocan Railway also is bonded and its securities are in the hands of bona fide holders. As in the case of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway their value is dependent almost entirely upon the land grant. The amount of agricultural land is small, but there are many million feet of timber suitable for ordinary purposes and many thousand cords of wood.

We have the honour to request that you will consider whether the Act above referred to, namely, Chapter 45 of the Act of last session of the local legislature of British Columbia, should not be disallowed on the ground that it has prevented a decision of the courts upon a question materially affecting Dominion interests. The Nelson and Fort Sheppard is a Dominion railway; it has been built and put into operation by money advanced upon securities which were issued upon the assumption that the lands in question were valuable for the reason that the timber upon them was not subject to royalty. The ground upon which that contention is based is, shortly, that the Land Act referred only to grants made by the Crown in the ordinary course of the administration of public lands, whereas the lands in question were granted to the rail-

way company in pursuance of special legislation, and it was not intended that the ordinary provisions of the Land Act should apply. Since, therefore, the special Act under which the lands were granted made no reservation of timber royalties the contention is, that they could not be subject to that duty by reason of the language of the general Land Act. It will be noticed also that the Act passed at the last session of the legislature, against which we are now complaining, subjects the lands to duty upon props for mining purposes, shingle or other bolts of cedar, and twenty-five cents a cord for all other wood. These provisions were not in force at the time the Subsidy Act was passed, but only became law in the year 1896, long after the railway was built and in operation. It is contended that it never could have been the intention of the railway company or the legislature to subject the lands in question to the provisions of the general law, which, as already seen above, is being amended from time to time with reference to timber upon ordinary ungranted lands of the Crown.

It is submitted that it would be improper to permit the local legislature to deal with the securities of a Dominion railway in the manner above referred to. If the principle is admitted that, after a railway has become subject to Dominion control, its assets can be impaired, to the detriment of the holders of its securities, at the will of the local legislature it is possible to conceive of a case in which the undertaking would be completely destroyed by the caprice of the local authorities, although it had been declared a work for the general advantage of Canada and should be maintained accordingly.

It is clear that the matter in question was the subject of a bona fide dispute and that the government agreed that it should be submitted to the courts for consideration. The efforts of the company to have the question adjudicated upon in a friendly manner were counteracted by the delays interposed by the government and the inattention of the Attorney General's Department, and the companies were driven at the last to enforce their rights in an ordinary action of trespass against the government official. While the action was pending in the courts, the legislature passed a special Act forestalling the decision, and preventing the company from obtaining a judicial construction of the contract upon which they had built the railway.

The amount involved is very large and entails serious consequences upon the company. We have the honour, therefore, to request that the matter may receive the attention of the executive, and, if it is in accordance with the usual practice, the company request that they may be further heard verbally before the Governor in Council at a time and place which may be appointed for that purpose.

BODWELL & DUFF.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, September 16, 1901.

The Honourable
The Attorney General of British Columbia,
Victoria, B.C.

I am directed to inclose, for your information and such observations as you may desire to submit, copy of a letter from Messrs. Bodwell & Duff, barristers, of Victoria, B.C., of the 30th ult., seeking disallowance of an Act passed at the last session of the British Columbia legislature, being chapter 45, intituled : 'An Act respecting certain railway land grants.'

I am to state that the minister will, in reporting upon this measure, be glad to consider any reply which you desire to make.

There were some enclosures with the letter, but these relate to proceedings in the cause, and you are doubtless able to refer to them.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, December 20, 1902.

The Honourable
DAVID MILLS, K.C., Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ont.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter bearing date the 16th September last from your deputy, inclosing copy of certain correspondence addressed to you by Messrs. Bodwell & Duff, barristers of this city, urging the disallowance by the Dominion Executive of an Act passed at the last session of the British Columbia legislature, being chapter 45 of the statutes of 1901, and being intituled : 'An Act respecting certain railway land grants.' The disallowance of the Act is sought on the ground that it will compel the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company and the Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company to pay to the government of British Columbia a royalty upon timber cut upon the lands granted to said companies by the government in aid of the construction of said railways. The railway companies in question were incorporated by special Acts of the legislature of the province, and by other Acts the Lieutenant Governor in Council was empowered to grant to the companies certain lands as an aid towards the construction of said railways. I am personally aware of the facts in connection with the grant of said aid, and I know it was the intention of the legislature that the lands so granted should be subject to the land laws of the province respecting royalty upon timber. It may be that the intention of the legislature was not expressed as clearly as it might have been expressed, and therefore, upon a narrow construction of the said Acts by the courts the government might lose an important source of revenue from the lands of these companies. This is a purely local and domestic matter, to be dealt with by this legislature. It is essentially a question of the exemption of the timber products of certain railway aid lands from a species of taxation, in view of the way in which the royalty is reserved or imposed, and from time to time changed by the legislature. If this legislature has no doubt about its intention it seems to me it is quite proper for it to reform the terms in which that intention is expressed so as to render it impossible for the companies to take more than they should receive.

In this connection permit me to draw your attention to subsection 41 of section 10, of chapter 1, of the Revised Statutes of this province, intituled the 'Interpretation Act of British Columbia.' That subsection is as follows :—

'Every Act shall be so construed as to reserve to the legislature the power of repealing or amending it, and of revoking, restricting or modifying any power, privilege or advantage thereby vested in or granted to any person or party whenever such appeal, amendment, revocation, restriction or modification is deemed by the legislature to be required for the public good.'

You will, therefore, see that the legislature has merely a reserved power which is as much a term of the said Aid Acts as if it were expressly embodied therein.

I would also observe that any interference with the impugned legislation would have a most disastrous effect upon the revenues of the province, as thereby the government would be deprived of the great bulk of the royalty upon timber at present received which constitutes a very considerable portion of the income of the province.

Messrs. Bodwell & Duff also seek your intervention on the ground that in 1893 a Dominion corporation called the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company was created by chapter 57 of the Dominion Statutes of that year, and the said railway declared to be for the benefit of Canada. With that Dominion corporation the legislature of British Columbia has nothing whatever to do. The bonus was given to a provincial corporation. The provincial corporation is an entirely different legal entity from the Dominion corporation. This is a royalty reserved in respect of lands granted by the province to a company, and with respect to which lands the Dominion

has not legislated at all. The fact of the Dominion declaring the railway to be for the general advantage of Canada would regulate the corporations' *status quo* railway and possibly the lands included in the right of way, but would not prevent the province from taxing those lands by way of royalty, or in any other way, or from moulding in any manner it deems for the public good the aid the company shall receive. Even if we are now dealing with a Dominion corporation, the legislature of this province is certainly acting within the compass of its powers when it reforms one of its own Acts. You may say that you do not approve of the policy of the Amending Act, and, therefore, you will disallow it, although it is *intra vires.* In my opinion the power to disallow *intra vires* legislation is a power which should be sparingly exercised. In this case the legislature has considered all the correspondence, facts and arguments submitted to you as a ground for disallowing the Act, and it has deliberately decided that it is for the public good that the Act should be on the statute-book.

It seems to me the Dominion Executive should not nulify the action of a provincial legislature acting within its powers, except where it runs counter to some general public policy or to the legislation of the Dominion. The Dominion, apparently for reasons affecting Canada as a part of the Empire has adopted as its policy that Japanese shall be allowed to enter Canada on the same terms as other foreigners. To carry out its policy it has deemed it necessary to disallow the British Columbia Immigration Act, 1900. Although I disapprove of this particular exercise of the disallowance power, yet I can understand that the Dominion Executive have overridden the *intra vires* legislation of this province pursuant to the dictates of what they have established as the public policy of Canada.

Should the Dominion parliament enact an insolvency law, I would consider it a proper exercise of this power to disallow any provincial statute which although clearly *intro vires,* would interfere with the operation of the Federal legislation.

In the early days of the Confederation the Dominion Executive appear to have been embued with the notion that the relation between the Dominion and the provinces was analogous to that existing between parent and child, and to have acted accordingly. That view of the status of the provinces has been overthrown by a series of Imperial Privy Council decisions which have clearly established that the provinces acting within the scope of their powers are almost sovereign states, and that they are entitled to exercise all the prerogatives of the Crown not conferred upon the Dominion. The logical conclusion from these decisions is that the disallowance power is improperly exercised except in the cases I have above mentioned. Of late years the Dominion Executive appear to have adopted this view. Although very strong arguments were advanced for the disallowance of the Jesuits Estate Act, yet the power was not exercised.

By chapter 13 of the statutes of 1888, the legislature of Manitoba enacted and declared that an agreement for public printing between Her Majesty the Queen, and Edward Trudel, was to be deemed cancelled as of the 1st day of February, 1888, and that there should be no claim against Her Majesty for damages or otherwise in connection with said agreement for any matter after said 1st day of February. A petition was presented His Excellency the Governor General praying that said Act should be disallowed as being an invasion of a contractual right. In that case also the Dominion authorities declined to interfere.

I therefore most respectfully submit that the legislation complained of by the solicitors for the above mentioned railway companies should not be disallowed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

D. M. EBERTS,
Attorney General.

At Government House,
Victoria, B.C., March 26, 1902.

The Honourable the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Canada.

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, a certified copy of a minute of the Exective Council, approved by me on the 21st instant, which embodies a resolution of the Legislative Assembly of this province, requesting me to represent to the Federal Government the necessity of enacting legislation during the present session of parliament to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Asiatic question in British Columbia.

H. G. JOLY de LOTBINIERE,
Lieutenant Governor.

Copy *of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor on the 21st day of March, 1902.*

The Committee of Council submit for the approval of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor the undermentioned resolution of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, namely :—

'Whereas the Royal Commission recently appointed by the Dominion Government to inquire into the Asiatic question in this province, have reported strongly against the immigration of Chinese and Japanese into Canada :

'Be it therefore Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, requesting him to communicate with the Dominion Government urging upon that government the necessity which exists for passing legislation at this session of the Federal parliament giving immediate and full effect to the recommendations of the majority report of the said commissioners.'

The Committee advise that a copy of this minute, if approved, be forwarded to the Honourable Secretary of State of Canada.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1902.

(Certified.)

J. D. PRENTICE,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Extract *from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 10th May, 1902.*

On a Report dated May 3, 1902, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that he has had under consideration Chapter 80 of the Statutes of British Columbia, passed in the first year of His Majesty's reign, 1901, and intituled: 'An Act to incorporate the Lake Bennett Railway Company.'

The Minister observes that reference has already been made to this Act in the Minute of Council dated January 25, 1902. It is provided by section 3 that the company may lay out, coustruct and operate a railway from a point at or near the head waters of Dyea river, to a point at or near Lake Bennett, thence to the 60th parallel of latitude.

The Minister further observes that the territory between the ocean and that region which is proposed to be traversed by the line of railway thus chartered is now in dis-

pute between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and it is considered inexpedient, pending the settlement of that dispute, to permit the construction of railways which may complicate and increase the difficulty already existing. The authority of a provincial legislature over railways is limited to such as are local in their character, and which do not connect the province with any other or others of the provinces, or extend beyond the limits of the province.

The Minister is of opinion that it is, therefore, very doubtful whether it is competent to the legislature of British Columbia to authorize the construction of this railway from the Dyea river to the northern boundary of the province, and the attempt to keep the traffic of such a railway under the control of the local government, notwithstanding any legislation of parliament upon the subject, is also objectionable.

The Minister considers that these two provisions construed together may furnish reason for disallowance of the Act, but in addition to these reasons, he does not consider it in the public interest, or consistent with the policy of the government of Canada that the Act should remain in operation.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he said Act be disallowed.

The Committee submit the same for His Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

The 10th day of May, 1902.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Whereas, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of British Columbia, with the Legislative Assembly of that province, did, on the 11th day of May, 1901, pass a statute, which has been transmitted, chaptered 80, and intituled : 'An Act to incorporate the Lake Bennett Railway.'

And, whereas, the said statute has been laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice, recommending that the same be disallowed ;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare his disallowance of the said statute and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of British Columbia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

I, Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the statute passed by the legislature of the province of British Columbia, on the 11th day of May, 1901, chaptered 80, and intituled : 'An Act to incorporate the Lake Bennett Railway' was received by me on the 24th day of June, 1901.

Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of May, 1902.

MINTO.

[SEAL.]

EXTRACT *from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 12th June, 1902.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Report dated 9th June, 1902, from the Minister of Justice, with respect to certain Statutes passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia in 1901.

The Committee, concurring in the said report, submit the same for His Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATION, 1901.

OTTAWA, June 9, 1902.

To His Excellency
The Governor General in Council.

There has been referred to the undersigned a despatch of the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, dated 29th ultimo, transmitting copy of a minute of the Executive Council of that Province, dated 28th ultimo, approving a report of the Attorney General with regard to certain statutes passed by the provincial legislature, 1901, to which objections have been raised by Your Excellency's Government.

The undersigned observes that as to the following statutes the provincial government recommend the amendments suggested by Your Excellency's Government as alternatives to disallowance, viz. :

Chapter 10. 'An Act to amend the Companies' Act, 1897.'
" 25. 'An Act respecting the fisheries of British Columbia.'
" 32. 'An Act to authorize a loan of five million dollars for the purpose of aiding the construction of railways and other public works.'
" 65. 'An Act to amend the Arrowhead and Kootenay Railway Company Act, 1898.'
" 69. 'An Act to incorporate the Coast Kootenay Railway Company, Limited.'
" 70. 'An Act to amend the Columbia and Western Railway Company Act, 1895.'
" 71. 'An Act to incorporate the Comox and Cape Scott Railway Company.'
" 72. 'An Act to incorporate the Crawford Bay Railway Company.'
" 77. 'An Act to incorporate the Imperial Pacific Railway Company.'
" 78. 'An Act to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company.'
" 79. 'An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company.'
" 81. 'An Act to incorporate the Midway and Vernon Railway Company.'
" 83. 'An Act to incorporate the Queen Charlotte Islands Railway Company.'
" 84. 'An Act to incorporate the Vancouver and Grand Forks Railway Company.'
" 87 'An Act to incorporate the Yale Northern Railway Company.'

The time for disallowance of these statutes will expire on the 23rd instant. The legislature of British Columbia has been for some time in session, yet it does not appear from the despatch that the amending Acts have been passed, although it is distinctly stated that the provincial government recommends such amendments.

The undersigned considers that Your Excellency's government should have a definite assurance previous to 23rd instant that these recommendations have been

carried into effect, and he recommends with regard to the various Acts above mentioned, that a telegraphic despatch be sent to the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, acknowledging his despatch of 29th ultimo, with the inclosures, stating that the power of disallowance will not be exercised if the amendments proposed are sanctioned within the time limited for disallowance ; that the matter is, however, of so much consequence that the action of the legislature cannot be permitted to remain in doubt, and that it will be necessary for Your Excellency's government to take further action unless on or before the 23rd instant Your Excellency's government is advised that the necessary amendments have been finally passed.

Chapter 68. 'An Act to incorporate the Chilcat and Klehini Railway and Navigation Company.'

" 80. 'An Act to incorporate the Lake Bennett Railway Company.'

The latter of these Acts has recently been disallowed for the reasons stated in a previous report of the undersigned.

As to chapter 68, the undersigned has nothing to add to the report of his predecessor of December 27 last.

Chapter 85. 'An Act to incorporate the Victoria Terminal Railway and Ferry Company,' and

" 86. 'An Act empowering the Corporation of the city of Victoria to lease the market building premises and otherwise carry into effect the Victoria Terminal by-law, 1900.'

With regard to these two Acts, it is stated in the provincial despatch that the Attorney General has requested the council of the city of Victoria to advise him what action the city proposes to take towards reforming the agreements and by-law so as to render them unobjectionable to the undersigned, and that as the matter has not yet been dealt with by the council of Victoria the Attorney General is not in a position to make any recommendation respecting these Acts.

The undersigned observes that chapter 85 contains a clause respecting aliens the same as that contained in the other Acts of incorporation hereinbefore enumerated, and the reasons which have led the provincial government to recommend the repeal of that clause in other Acts of incorporation apply equally in the present case. There is the further objection, both to this chapter and chapter 86, that the agreement and by-law ratifying the same which are referred to in both statutes provide that no Chinese or Japanese person shall be employed upon the works of the company.

The undersigned would be satisfied to leave these Acts to their operation if section 25 of chapter 85 were repealed and if an amendment were made affecting both these statutes declaring that nothing in either Act contained should impose any statutory disability upon the company to employ Japanese. The action to be taken by the legislature does not, therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, depend upon the council of the city of iVctoria, and he considers that this view should be communicated by telegraph to the Lieutenant Governor with the request to inform Your Excellency's government within the time limited for disallowance whether such amendments have been made.

Chapter 37. 'An Act to amend the inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act and amending Act.'

The British Columbia Mining Association petitioned against this Act upon the grounds stated in their petition, a copy of which was submitted to Your Excellency, with the report of the predecessor of the undersigned of December 28 last. The statute provides for the appointment of inspectors of mines, requires reports and returns to be made to the provincial government respecting accidents and the working of the mines, &c., and establish a code of signals for use in the working of the mines. It also limits the employment of engineers to eight hours per day. The objection of the British Columbia Mining Association relate to the code of signals, which is said not to be

reasonably practicable. This legislation is so clearly competent to the province that the undersigned feels that Your Excellency cannot do more than represent the views of the association to the provincial government. That has been already done, and it is stated by the provincial despatch that it is so clear that this legislation should not be interfered with, that the provincial government does not recommend its amendment or repeal.

The undersigned considers, therefore, that this matter must be left in the hands of the local authorities, and he recommends that the petitioners be so informed.

The undersigned further recommends that a copy of this report, if approved, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, for the information of his government.

Respectfully submitted.

C. FITZPATRICK,
Minister of Justice.

EXTRACT *from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on June 12, 1902.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Report, dated June 9, 1902, from the Minister of Justice, with respect to chapter 46 of the British Columbia Acts, 1901.

The Committee, concurring in the said report, submit the same for His Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

OTTAWA, June 9, 1902.

To His Excellency
The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned referring to the despatch of the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia of 29th ultimo, observes that with regard to chapter 46 of the British Columbia Acts of 1901, intituled 'An Act to provide for the collection of a tax on persons,' the provincial government refers to a correspondence with the undersigned. The Attorney General of British Columbia wrote Mr. Mills on January 31 last, referring to Mr. Mills' report to Your Excellency upon this statute of December 27, 1901. The Attorney General stated as follows :—

'These provisions in almost their present form were first enacted by section 6, 7 and 8, chapter 24 of 1881, and afterwards re-enacted by sections 8 and 9 of chapter 110 of the Consolidated Statutes of 1888, and by sections 5, 6 and 7 of chapter 167 of the Revised Statutes of 1897.

'You will therefore see that this legislation is not new, and that on three occasions the Dominion Executive have allowed it to go into effect.

'I have no doubt that these provisions were first devised to facilitate the collection of poll tax from the Chinese. As you are no doubt aware, we have in this province quite a large number of Chinese and Japanese labourers. It is almost impossible to identify these men, and so they can evade payment of this tax. Very few of them possess any property that can be reached, so the only way to compel them to contribute towards the revenue of the province is by a poll tax collectable through their employers.

'I feel confident that you are not inclined to throw any unnecessary obstacles in the way of our compelling these people to contribute a reasonable amount towards the

maintenance of government in the province in which they make the money which they forthwith export to China.

'In your report I notice you make this observation: "It is not clear to the undersigned whether in the case of an employee the statute intends that payment should be enforced directly against him." I submit it is reasonably clear that a collector may proceed either against the employer or the employee for the amount of the tax. Section 3 imposes the tax upon every male person, and subsection (3) of section 5, in my opinion, recognizes the liability of the employee to pay the tax and provides that in the event of his doing so any liability of the employer shall cease. I would strongly urge upon you this view of the statute, that it imposes a direct tax upon every male above a certain age; that his liability to pay does not cease upon being employed by another, but that in that event by a statutory attachment of the "salary or wages due or to become due to such male person" (sec. 5, subsection 1) the employer becomes liable out of such salary or wages to pay the debt due to the Crown by the employee and that the employers' payment of the tax discharges *pro tanto* his liability to his employee.

'I consider it quite competent for a provincial legislature to enact that all moneys due or to become due from an employer shall be attached until a tax debt, due from the employee to the Crown, or to a municipality, shall have been discharged, and that out of such moneys the employer shall pay the tax.

'It may be that all the provisions of the Act are not as well drawn as they might be, but I submit that the above is a fair interpretation to put upon the statute as a whole. You lay stress in your report upon the clause in subsection (1) of section 5, that "Every such merchant, farmer, trader or employer of labour, shall be primarily liable for the said tax in respect of every male person in his employ at any time during the year for which said tax is payable, and until the tax is paid in respect of such person." That clause it seems to me may be fairly interpreted to refer to the employer's liability as garnishee and to be a direction to the collector to have recourse in the first instance to the employer instead of wasting time and money collecting from the employees.

'If you cannot adopt this view I am prepared to submit legislation either repealing the clause or making it clear that it has the meaning I atribute to it. As the disallowance of this Act or the striking out from it of the attachment provisions would seriously affect our already inadequate revenue, I ask that you reconsider the Act and that you do not have it disallowed at least until I fail to remove your objections to it'

The undersigned having considered these observations of the Attorney General, thereupon the Deputy Minister of Justice, by direction of the undersigned, wrote to Mr. Eberts under date of February 21 last, as follows:—

'Referring to your letter of 31st ultimo, addressed to Mr. Mills, with regard to the Revenue Tax Act, 1901, of British Columbia, I observe that there has been similar legislation in force in British Columbia since 1881, and I am not aware that any question has come before the courts with regard to it. It would seem, therefore, that the people of the province must have largely acquiesced in the enforcement of these provisions. The Minister, however, entertains no doubt that they are *ultra vires* to the extent stated in his predecessor's report, approved on 10th ultimo. Any employer objecting to the validity of the Act may, of course, conveniently have the question determined by the courts, and in view of the fact which you state that previous statutes were not disallowed he is not inclined to recommend extreme measures with regard to the present Act. He thinks, however, that it would be worth while for you to consider whether a more constitutional means cannot be devised for ensuring the collection of the tax, as it is not unlikely, particularly as attention has now been called to the invalidity of the statute, that litigation may arise which will involve the province in costs, and otherwise prove embarrassing.

'Awaiting a reply to the official despatch, the minister does not propose at present to make any further recommendation to His Excellency.'

The undersigned considering the communication of the Attorney General, and of the aforesaid reply, and for the reasons therein stated, recommends that the Act in question be left to such operation as it may have.

C. FITZPATRICK,
Minister of Justice.

EXTRACT *from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on June 26, 1902.*

On a report dated June 12, 1902, from the Minister of Justice, submitting in reference to his report of June 9 instant that in accordance with the recommendations therein made, the Secretary of State has telegraphed to the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia and received his reply, which has been referred to the Minister of Justice. The Lieutenant Governor states as follows: 'My government will not amend chapter 85 and 86 unless requested by municipal council of Victoria; Bills have been introduced to carry out recommended amendments to Chapters 10, 25, 32, 65, 69, 70, 71, 72, 77, 78, 79, 81, 83, 84 and 87. My government will undertake that said Bills will certainly be passed at present session so far as they can give an undertaking respecting action of legislature.'

The Minister considers that His Excellency may properly accept the assurance so given by the Lieutenant Governor that the Acts mentioned, other than 85 and 86, will be satisfactorily amended at the present session of the legislature, and he recommends therefore, that none of these Acts be disallowed.

The Minister observes as to chapters 85 and 86, that the provincial government decline to promote any amendment unless requested by the municipal council of Victoria. The Minister has already pointed out that the action which the government and legislature of British Columbia ought to take does not depend upon any request from the municipal council, and he would, in view of the correspondence, recommend the disallowance of these two Acts, were it not for the fact that it is represented to him that the Victoria Terminal Railway and Ferry Company has already constructed its works, or a large portion thereof, that it has acquired rights, and expended a large amount of capital upon the faith of the agreement with the city, and the two statutes in question, and it would therefore lead to very great hardship and expense, as well as some confusion of interests, in which innocent persons might suffer, if these Acts were disallowed.

The Minister entertains no doubt that the clause constituting the objection to the legislation is clearly *ultra vires*, and cannot legally affect the rights or capacity of aliens or Japanese, or others against whom it may be nominally directed.

The Minister considers for these exceptional reasons that chapters 85 and 86 may be left to such operation as they may have, notwithstanding the probability which appears very great that the legislature will not make the suggested amendments. The non-disallowance of these Acts should not, however, be regarded as a precedent or urged in support of any discrimination in favour of future Acts of incorporation containing these or similar objectionable clauses, the general intention of His Excellency's government being for the future to make no exception in the disallowance of the statutes of British Columbia affecting aliens generally or specially directed against the Japanese.

The Committee advise that a certified copy of this minute be transmitted to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia for the information of his government.

All which is respectfully submitted for His Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

IMPERIAL CONSULATE GENERAL OF JAPAN,

June 25, 1902.

In the name of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's government, I have the honour of calling Your Excellency's serious attention to the following Bills that were passed by the British Columbia Legislative Assembly during the session which was just over and to which assent was given on the 23rd instant by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the province, namely :—

1st. The Bill entitled : 'An Act to further amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act.'

According to the report made to me by His Imperial Majesty's Consul at Vancouver, the said Bill has taken the form of re-enacting rule 34 of section 82 of chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, with the addition to the said rule of the word 'Japanese' inserted after the word 'Chinaman.'

This rule, therefore, reads as follows :—

'Rule 34. No Chinaman, Japanese or person unable to speak English shall be appointed to or shall occupy any position of trust or responsibility in or about a mine subject to this Act, whereby through his ignorance, carelessness or negligence he might endanger the life or limb of any person employed in or about a mine, viz., as bankman, onsetter, signalman, brakesman, pointsman, furnaceman, engineer, or be employed below ground or at windlass of a sinking pit.'

This rule, as Your Excellency is already aware of, as it appeared in the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, that is without the present addition of the word 'Japanese,' was disallowed practically by the decision rendered by the Privy Council of Great Britain, which decided on an appeal taken from the decision of the full court of the province of British Columbia, as follows :—

'That an enactment by a provincial legislature that no Chinaman shall be employed in mines is beyond its competence, inasmuch as by the British North America Act, 1867, section 91, subsection 25, legislation with respect to naturalization and aliens is reserved exclusively for the parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

Relying on this decision of the highest tribunal of the British Empire, the present Bill must surely be *ultra vires* of the powers of the legislative assembly of British Columbia, as the word 'Japanese' as added is only variation in the originally disallowed Rule 34.

2nd. The Bill, No. 14 : An Act relating to the employment on works carried on under franchises granted by private Acts, with one section added, as follows :—

'10. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint the chief of the provincial police and any provincial police constable or other persons as officers to carry out and enforce the provisions of this Act.'

The provisions of this Act are the same, with the exception of last section 10, as given above, which has been added, as that Act passed as chapter 14, 1900, statutes of British Columbia, and intituled : 'An Act relating to the employment on works carried on under franchises granted by private Acts.' This Act of chapter 14, 1900, was disallowed on September 11, 1901, by Your Excellency.

The section 14, above referred to, will prejudicially affect the number of Japanese settlers in the province, as it prohibits employment of any Japanese who are unable to read the Act in a language of Europe, on any of the works specified under this section, and besides there is every reason to believe that this section is deliberately meant against the employment of Japanese people only, as it is not a test of the language of the province, the English language, for any other European language is admitted for the test.

3rd. Insertion of these clauses in all private Bills which tend to the exclusion of the employment of Japanese labour, and particularly these clauses which are being added to the various railway Bills, notably section 4 of the Pacific Northern and Omenica Railway Company Bill, which discriminates against Japanese in particular.

4th. A resolution moved by a member of British Columbia legislature on April 10 and carried on 15th of the same month as follows :—

'That all contracts, leases and concessions of whatsoever kind entered into, issued or made by the government or on behalf of the government, provision be made that no Chinese or Japanese shall be employed in connection therewith.'

Pursuant to this resolution Japanese Consul at Vancouver reports, special licenses are now being issued to which are attached a condition that no Chinese or Japanese shall be employed thereon. It seems that this new clause has not been passed by a general Act of the legislative assembly, but the condition has been attached by the authority of section 50 of chapter 113 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1897, in which the Chief Commissioners of Lands and Works may grant licenses, to be called special licenses, subject to such conditions, regulations and restrictions as may from time to time be established by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Whether this be an Act or simply a resolution empowered by an Act, either its practical effect or with regard to its being constitutional or not, but in any case there is no doubt that it is the legislation which affects the questions of aliens, similar to that which was at stake in the case of Bryden *vs.* The Union Colliery Co. of British Columbia, in which it was decided by the Privy Council of Great Britain in July, 1890, that such legislation was distinctly unconstitutional. While this clause is unconstitutional, the Japanese residents in the province will materially suffer from the steps taken, as they are entirely prohibited from being engaged on timber limits, and in work connected with the timber licenses and a large number of them will consequently be thrown out of work and from their living, which they peacefully enjoyed for a number of years.

5th. Bill introduced into the British Columbia Legislature by the Minister of Mines of the same provincial government, entitled 'An Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia.'

This Bill is practically the same as the one that was introduced at a former session of the legislature, but was disallowed by Your Excellency's Government.

The object of this Act is similar to the former one, inasmuch as it is aimed obviously and solely at the exclusion of the Japanese from the province, since subsection (*f*) the Chinese are exempt from the provisions of the Act.

My protest, as stated in the foregoing paragraph, will apply to this last and most serious one with even stronger force, as, should this Bill come into force, the Japanese will be totally deprived of their treaty right of free entry into Canada through their international highway, both by land and water, and the province of British Columbia will virtually mean to shut herself against the people of Japan. These high-handed measures, pursued on the part of the British Columbia legislatures, are almost an infringement of the treaty stipulations between the two most friendly powers concerned. Besides, it is manifest that such legislation is far from being constitutional, as the province is not entitled to have jurisdiction over the questions which involves the welfare and interests of aliens and immigrants, such power wholly resting with the Dominion Government. Your Excellency is doubtless aware that the Imperial Japanese Government has been voluntarily restricting the immigration of their labourers into Canada for the past two years, for the sole reason to avoid any friction that might occur by allowing them to come into British Columbia, and to cause any ill-feeling among a certain class of people there.

That the fact that voluntary course thus taken by the Japanese Government has proved so very effective, is fully proved by the Royal Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency's Government.

The Commissioners state in their report, published as follows : 'Your Commissioners fully appreciate the action taken by the Government of Japan on August 2, 1900, whereby the Governors of the prefectures of Japan were instructed to prohibit entirely for the time being the emigration of Japanese labourers for the Dominion of Canada,' &c., &c.

'The course adopted by the Japanese government, if we may without presumption be permitted to say so, is most opportune, eliminating all causes of friction and irritation between Canada and Japan, and so favouring a freer trade and intercourse between the countries than could otherwise obtain.'

'Nothing further is needed to settle this most difficult question upon a firm basis than some assurance that the action already taken by the Government of Japan be revoked.'

'Your Commissioners desire to express their earnest hope that in the continuance of this friendly policy legislation on this subject by the Canadian Government may be rendered unnecessary.'

While your Commissioners thus highly appreciate the measures taken by the government of Japan and strongly recommend your government that there should be no legislation enacted against the immigration of Japanese subjects into Canada, I am at a loss to find out why the British Columbia government should again pass the legislation above referred to, which was disallowed by Your Excellency's Government only six months ago.

I shall not argue any further on the subject, as all these Bills above referred to are merely repetitions of the Bills, either passed by the British Columbia legislatures in previous sessions or disallowed by Your Excellency within only last six months, and still more as they were so thoroughly and ably argued by my predecessor in office, Hon. S. Shiunger, on previous occasions, that I have very little to add to his argument.

Before, however, concluding this note of official protest I have further honour of requesting Your Excellency, in behalf of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's government, that you will take speedy steps that these obnoxious Bills, particularly that relating to the Japanese immigration, be disallowed, before it shall come into force, as this legislation, even for a moment if left in force, will most injuriously interfere with the free movement of all classes of Japanese in general, the consequences of which will eventually lead to jeopardizing of trade relations between Japan and Canada, in which British Columbia is particularly interested.

While I trust that Your Excellency's Government should similarly be ready to use on this occasion the same enlightened and impartial policy which has on previous occasions been extended to the legislation of this kind, they will also take into consideration that on account of the recent treaty the people of the countries on both sides of the Pacific, the Empire of Japan and Dominion of Canada, should enter into closer union and have better understanding.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

TATSZGORO NOSSE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO LORD MINTO,

DOWNING STREET, August 2, 1903.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir H. Strong's despatch, No. 230, of July 2, forwarding a copy of a letter addressed by the Consul General for Japan in Canada to the oGvernor General protesting against the provisions of measures recently enacted by the legislature of the province of British Columbia as prejudicially affecting the rights of Japanese residents in the province.

2. I shall be glad to receive a copy of the reply returned to the Consul General in due course and also copies of the laws referred to in Mr. Nosse's communication.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

IMPERIAL CONSULATE GENERAL OF JAPAN,
MONTREAL, August 11, 1902.

I had the honour of addressing to Your Excellency in previous despatch under date of June 26, which copy is herewith accompanied, in relation to several Bills and resolutions as per enclosures marked A, B, C and D, which were passed in the British Columbia legislature during the last session and assent was given later on by the Lieutenant Governor of the said province.

The Imperial Japanese Consul in British Columbia reports that since the laws above referred to had been enforced in that province the Japanese people are practically debarred from the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges under the vigorous prosecution of such laws and regulations in hand of the provincial officers. What most affects their rights and interests are the laws practically prohibiting their free entry into the province and preventing their employment on works carried on under franchises granted by Private Act, &c., and it is now proven so very obnoxious to our countrymen that they can no longer stand the enforcement of their laws.

I beg leave therefore to call Your Excellency's attention to the fact that I am in receipt of a cable instruction from the Imperial Minister of State for Foreign Affairs in Tokio that I should appeal to the goodwill of your government and ask them to have these obnoxious laws disallowed on the ground that the immigration law recently enacted proves not only disadvantageous to Japanese subjects but also contrary to Canadian constitution, and that the Imperial government of Japan are extremely surprised at such actions being taken in spite of severe restrictions they had put since 1900 upon immigration of their people into Canada.

I have, in accordance to the instructions above referred to, the honour to transmit the earnest desire of my government to Your Excellency's Government and at the same time trusting that your government will lose no time in having these laws disallowed at an early date.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

TATSZGORO NOSSE.

A.

Assented to June 21, 1902.

MR. GREEN.

(No. 41.)

BILL.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia, enacts as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act Further Amendment Act, 1902.'

2. Rule 34 of section 82 of Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, being the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act,' is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor :—

'Rule 34. No Chinaman, or Japanese or person unable to speak English, shall be appointed to or shall occupy any position of trust or responsibility in or about mines subject to this Act, whereby through his ignorance, carelessness or negligence, he might endanger the life or limb of any person employed in or about mine, viz. : As banksman, onsetter, signalman, brakeman, pointsman, furnaceman, engineer, or be employed below ground or at the windlass of a sinking-pit.'

B.

Assented to June 21, 1902.

MR. HELMCKEN.

(No. 14.)

BILL.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT ON WORKS CARRIED ON UNDER FRANCHISES GRANTED BY PRIVATE ACTS.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia, enacts as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as the 'Labour Regulation Act, 1902.'

2. 'Employer,' includes any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate.

'Workman' includes any person who is engaged in any employment to which this Act applies, whether by way of manual labour or otherwise, and whether his agreement is oral or in writing.

3. This Act shall not apply to any person possessed of a certificate in the form set out in the Schedule A to this Act annexed, and signed by the Provincial Secretary or any officer appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the purpose of this Act.

4. In case of any Act passed during the present session or hereafter passed, giving, granting or confirming to any person or body corporate the right of erecting a bridge, making or operating a railway, tramway, turnpike, road, telegraph or telephone line, the construction or improvement of harbour, canal, lock, dam, slide, or other like work, the right of ferry, the right of carrying on any trade, business, occupation, or calling, the giving, granting or confirming to such person or body corporate any property, rights, or privileges whatsoever, or for the amendment to a former Act of a like nature which has not already similar provisions, no employer shall engage or employ, or allow to be engaged or employed, in connection with or in relation to any of the works, rights, trade, business, occupation, or property given, granted, confirmed, authorized or affected by the Act, any workman who, when asked to do so by a duly authorized officer, shall fail himself to read, in a language of Europe, this Act. In the event of any workman being so engaged or employed, the employer by whom same shall be engaged or employed shall be liable, upon summary conviction before any two justices of the peace, or functionary having the power of two justices of the peace, upon the oath of affirmation of one or more credible witness or witnesses, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, nor less than ten dollars for every workman engaged or employed ; and in default of immediate payment of the penalty, the same may be levied by distress and the sale of goods and chattels of the person, and in default of sufficient distress the offender may be committed to any jail or place of confinement situate within the territorial jurisdiction of the committing justices, and there imprisoned for any term not exceeding thirty days ; and in the event of any workman being engaged or employed by any contractor or sub-contractor contrary to the provisions of this Act, then any such contractor or sub-contractor shall be liable, on summary conviction as aforesaid, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, nor less than ten dollars, for every workman engaged or employed ; and in case of default in immediate payment of such last-mentioned penalty, the same may be recovered by distress, and sale of goods and chattels of the offender ; and in default of sufficient distress the offender may be committed to any jail or place of confinement situate within the territorial jurisdiction of the convicting justices, and there imprisoned for any term not exceeding thirty days ; and any member, manager, director, officer or agent of a corporation who causes or procures any person to be engaged or employed contrary to the provisions of this Act, or permits or connives at such engagement or

employment, shall be liable, upon summary conviction as aforesaid, to the like penalties as hereinbefore in this section provided, recoverable in manner secondly hereinbefore mentioned.

5. The offender shall be liable to separate and successive penalties for each and every day which any person shall be employed.

6. In the event of any contravention of this Act, it shall lie on the employer to prove that the person was not engaged or employed contrary to the provisions of this Act.

7. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary every contractor or sub-contractor for any works, or any proportion thereof, referred to herein which omits to provide for the performing of such works as provided by this Act, shall be illegal and void.

8. The provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be incorporated in every such Act and declared to be the condition upon which any such Act is passed, and shall be binding upon bondholders and all other persons in any way interested in the said company or its property.

9. In case the provisions of this Act are wilfully violated, such violation shall work a forfeiture of all powers and privileges granted by the Act of incorporation of any such company, but no such forfeiture shall operate upon proceedings instituted in the Supreme Court of British Columbia by the Attorney General.

10. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint the Superintendent of Provincial Police and any provincial police constable, or other persons, as officers to carry out and enforce the provisions of this Act.

SCHEDULE A.

Province of British Columbia.

This it to certify that , of , aged , by trade or calling a , is a fit and proper person to be employed as a workman under the provisions of the 'Labour Regulation Act, 1902.'

Dated at , this day of , 19 .

Signature,.....

SCHEDULE B.

Province of British Columbia.

I claim to be exempt from the operation of the 'Labour Regulation Act, 1902.' My full name is . My place of abode for the past twelve months has been . My business or calling is . I was born at , in the year .

C.

Hon. Minister of Mines.

(No. 64.) 1902.

BILL.

AN ACT TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WHEREAS, by the 'British North America Act, 1867,' section 95, it is enacted as follows :—

'In each province the legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province and to immigration into the province, and it is hereby declared that the par-

liament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces, and to immigration into all or any of the provinces ; and any law of the legislature of a province relating to agriculture or to immigration shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the parliament of Canada.'

And, whereas, it is expedient to regulate immigration into British Columbia ;

Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, enacts as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as the 'British Columbia Immigration Act, 1902.'

2. Whenever the word 'Magistrate' is used in this Act it shall include a stipendiary magistrate, police magistrate or justice of the peace.

3. This Act shall not apply to

(a) Any person possessed of a certificate in the form set out in Schedule 'A' to this Act annexed, and signed by the Provincial Secretary or the Agent General of British Columbia, or any officer appointed by the British Columbia government for the purposes of this Act, whether in or out of British Columbia.

(b) Any person expressly exempted from the operation of this Act by writing under the hand of the Provincial Secretary.

(c) His Majesty's land and sea forces ;

(d) The officers and crew of any ship-of-war of any government ;

(e) Any person duly accedited to British Columbia by or under the authority of the Imperial or Dominion or any other government ;

(f) Any person, the terms of whose entry into Canada have been fixed, or whose exclusion from Canada has been ordered by any Act of the parliament of Canada.

4. The immigration into British Columbia of any person, who, when asked to do so by the officer appointed under this Act, shall fail himself to write out and sign, in the characters of some language of Europe, an application to the Provincial Secretary of the province of British Columbia, to the effect of the form set out in Schedule 'B' to this Act annexed, shall be lawful.

5. It shall be the duty of every officer appointed under this Act and every person authorized by him, after being notified that any immigrant has made his way into British Columbia in contravention of the provisions of the last preceding section of this Act, to make complaint thereof to a magistrate, and it shall be competent for the magistrate to investigate and decide in a summary manner upon any such complaint made by any officer appointed under this Act, or any person authorized by him, against any immigrant for contravention of the last preceding section of this Act, and to impose a fine of five hundred dollars ; and if any such fine and costs be not forthwith paid, the same shall by and under the warrant of the convicting magistrate be enforced, levied and collected with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and shall by such magistrate be paid over to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of British Columbia ; and in default of such distress, such magistrate shall by his warrant, cause the offender to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding twelve months, unless the fine and costs and the reasonable expenses of endeavouring to collect the same be sooner paid ; provided that such imprisonment shall cease upon the offender finding two approved sureties, each in amount of two hundred and fifty dollars, that he will leave the province within one month.

6. An immigrant making his way into or being found in British Columbia in contravention of the provisions of this Act, shall not be entitled to a license to carry on any trade or calling that is subject to the legislative authority of British Columbia, nor shall he be entitled to acquire and hold land, or to any of the rights and privileges of a free miner, or to a free miner's certificate, or to exercise the franchise, and any license or franchise right which may have been acquired in contravention of this Act shall be void.

7. Any person who, or corporation, which shall in any way assist an immigrant to controvene the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to have controvened this Act and shall be liable to the penalties imposed by section 5 of this Act upon any such immigrant.

8. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may from time to time appoint and at pleasure remove officers for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, and may define the duties of such officers, and may from time to time make, amend and repeal rules and regulations for the better carying out of the provisions of this Act.

SCHEDULE 'A.'

Province of British Columbia.

This is to certify that . , of , aged , by trade or calling a , is a fit and proper person to be received as an immigrant into British Columbia.

Dated at , this day of 19 .

Signature.....

SCHEDULE 'B.'

Province of British Columbia.

I claim to be exempt from the operation of the 'British Columbia Immigration Act, 1902.' My full name is . My place of abode for the past twelve months has been . My business or calling is . I was born at , in the year .

.....

D.

(No. 12.)

May 12, 1902.

Hon. W. C. Wells,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works,
Victoria, B.C.

Re *Conditions attached to Timber Licenses excluding employment of Oriental Labourers.*

According to a report of the Vancouver *Daily Province* of May 12, special permits are being issued to which are attached a special condition, as follows :—'This permit is granted on the special condition that no Chinese or Japanese shall be employed in working the said limits mentioned in this permit.'

The *Province* goes on to state that this new clause was not passed by the general Act of the legislative assembly, but must have been ordered by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and that the authority for so doing is contained in section 50 of the Land Act, Revised Statutes and amendments to the end of 1901. I see by reference to section 50 of chapter 113, Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1897, that the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may grant licenses, to be called special licenses, subject to such conditions, regulations and restrictions as may from time to time be established by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and of which notice may be given in the British Columbia *Gazette*.

I have looked over the *Gazette* of May 1, May 8 and May 15, but have been unable to find the notice referred to. Would you kindly furnish me with the information, as follows :—

1. If these conditions regarding the employment of Japanese labourers are now attached to the timber licenses which are issued ?

2. If it is pursuant to the section 50 referred to, the chapter 113, Revised Statutes of British Columbia ? Or if a special Act has since been passed by the legislature.

3. If a notice has been given by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, could you please give me the date and page of the *Gazette* in which the said notice is contained ?

Hoping I am not giving you undue trouble, and trust you can favour me with an early reply,

S. P. SACKO,
Chancellor in Charge of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consulate, Vancouver, B.C.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
LAND AND WORKS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIA, May 27, 1902.

Hon. S. P. SACKO,
Chancellor in Charge of
His Imperial Japenese Majesty's Consulate,
Victoria, B.C.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, and in reply to your inquiry I beg to say that the condition respecting the non-employment of Chinese and Japanese, attached to the special licenses to cut timber, was made pursuant to a resolution of the legislative assembly of this province now in session.

W. C. WELLS,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

THE CARIBOO GOLD FIELDS, LIMITED,
6 AND 8 EASTCHEAP,
LONDON, E.C., August, 1902.

The Right Honourable
SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., P.C., &c.,
Premier and President of Privy Council,
for the Dominion of Canada.

The directors of the Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, a mining company which holds extensive freehold and leasehold mining properties situated upon and adjacent to the bed of the well known Williams Creek, and near the town of Barkerville, in the Cariboo District of British Columbia ; in consequence of very one-sided legislation in mining matters, enacted by the legislative assembly of the province, of which the objectionable features are unnecessarily emphasized and enhanced by the interpretation placed upon the said enactments by the executive of the provincial government, acting under the pressure of the labour leagues of the province, find themselves compelled to approach the government of the Dominion of Canada, of which Your Excellency is the distinguished Premier, to beg that the government of the Dominion will exercise its great influence with the provincial government of British Columbia to obtain from them in favour of the Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, and of all companies having similar aims and interests in the province in regard to matters not solely affecting these mining companies, but also affecting the greatest interests of a province which

is absolutely dependent upon the encouragement of capital to develop its great mineral wealth ;

Firstly, a more favourable interpretation of the clauses of Acts which have been left by the provincial legislature to the discretion of the executive ;

Secondly, an effort on the part of the Ministers of the Executive Government to direct the future legislation of the assembly towards the same end. The directors of the Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, in support of their earnest request to Your Excellency, as the Premier of the Dominion, in asking as above for some effective protest to the Executive Government of the province of British Columbia, beg to lay before you the following facts.

These facts are intended to show the difficulties which are unnecessarily placed in the way of mining enterprises requiring the assistance of capital, and the grievances from which this company in common with all mining companies in the province, suffers, and which unless redressed, must absolutely prevent in the future, as it has hindered in the past, the obtaining of any subscription of funds or capital in London for the development of the natural wealth of the province.

If proper encouragement is given to those who may be willing, if some chance of success is offered by wise legislation to invest their money in properly thought out schemes for working the mineral wealth which undoubtedly exists, there will be ample employment at remunerative rates for every able-bodied man desirous of work in the province ; the only difficulty will be in securing the amount of labour required at the places where it is needed.

In default of this encouragement no investor will be able to see any advantage in considering the claims put forward on behalf of the province, and without the private investor, there can be neither companies formed to develop the mines, nor wages for the casual working miner resident in the province.

It must not be forgotten in this connection, that the province of British Columbia, from its position, does not afford as in other parts of Canada, great fields for agricultural development, but that its chief resource lies in the minerals which are so widely existent throughout the whole of its northern area, and which remain from lack of capital untouched, as the risks involved in providing the funds for the needful working plant require much more inducement than has been ever offered heretofore by the legislature of the province ; for in the greater part of the province these minerals are not such as can be operated by individual miners, but require for their development the aid of modern machinery and capital.

Anything done in legislating which prevents the introduction of such capital as the province needs, can only be considered as absolutely suicidal ; it involves the interests of every resident of the province, and sooner or later the absence of capital coming into the country must be felt by every individual resident in one way or other.

That the legislative assembly should levy taxes in every possible form upon the owners and lessees of mines, as contributions towards the revenues of the province, could only be expected, and although these taxes are levied to an extent which appears to the directors to be far in excess of the interests involved, we do not propose to call Your Excellency's attention now to that grievance. Nor do we desire in this letter to especially direct Your Excellency's attention to the unsatisfactory tenure granted to the mines which require the largest outlay ; that is to say, 'placer mines,' as contrasted with the more favourable conditions granted to 'quartz mines,' which is in itself a great grievance, and much against the interests of the province. A very moderate amount of expenditure gives a right to a freehold in the latter, whilst that important privilege is denied to the 'placer miner.'

We cannot help feeling, and expressing our opinion, that it would remedy a great injustice, and also be to the manifest interest of the province, and also of the Dominion, if placer miners were placed at the least upon an equality in legislation with the owners of quartz mines.

The special grievance which we desire at the present time to bring before Your Excellency, is confined to, and refers only to the internal working of mines in the province.

We have to pay both occasionally and annually large amounts to the revenue of the province, and yet the special legislation made at the assembly, and also further, the interpretation placed upon that legislation by the executive, hampers the development and working of our mining property to an extent which may reach the point of practically confiscating the said property, from the impossibility of working it under the prohibitory conditions arbitrarily laid down ; under the very mistaken belief on the part of the legislature, that in the oppressive enactments which shut out investments in improvements of property in the province, they are acting in the interests of their constituents, who are mostly workingmen.

We beg to recapitulate the statements which were laid before Your Excellency, by our chairman verbally, as to the position of this company, and of the difficulties it labours under, owing to the obstructive policy of the provincial government.

The Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, was founded in 1894 ; the objects of the company being to work certain placer mines, or claims, situated on William's creek, in the district of Cariboo, British Columbia.

Such claims were purchased from vendors, who had acquired them in the usual manner under leases granted by the Gold Commissioner of the district, on behalf of the government of British Columbia ; further claims were subsequently purchased, and others were obtained by the usual methods of 'pegging out.'

Attached to those claims were 'water records,' mostly prior records from the respective sources, which gave this company power to take water from various streams and rivers in the district, and these water records were granted to the company for a term of ten years. Soon after the formation of the company, which in the first instance was composed of six or seven contributors, it was found that there existed a difficulty in obtaining money to develop the property, the chief reason being that the title granted was for so short a period that the capitalists did not consider themselves safe in taking up the shares.

It was therefore decided upon the advice of people, both in British Columbia and here in London, to apply to the legislative assembly of British Columbia for a special Act extending the period of our leases, and consolidating the whole property, including the water rights under one lease to be granted under the Act through the Minister of Mines, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for a period of 20 years, from the year 1896 (being the date of the Act), the said lease to be extended for a further period of 20 years, under such conditions as to annual rental as might be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The freeholds belonging to the company were also consolidated as far as regarded current annual working, and mentioned in the schedule of the said Act.

The Act was obtained (No. 68, dated April 6, 1896), but a clause was inserted by the legislature therein to the effect that no Chinese, nor Japanese labour should be employed in or about the said mine, and that the Lieutenant Governor in Council should fix a penalty to enforce this clause when granting the lease ordered under the Act. The amount of the penalty was left to the executive.

On accepting the Act the directors of this company thought that they had to deal with a legislature who had the interests of all classes in the province at heart, and that the general interests of a country in which both capital and labour were very deficient would be the main object kept in view, and that as members of our Empire they would avoid acting harshly, or to the prejudice of those who were doing much to develop the industries of the province committed to their charge, also that if any penalty were exacted under the Act, it would be one strictly confined to the end to be attained, that being the prevention of undue competition with the available white labour by aliens.

We applied for our confirming lease in due course, and to our astonishment we

found that the penalty for employing Chinese or Japanese labour for any work on our mine was fixed at five dollars per day for each person so employed.

Now, were it possible, or had it been possible to employ white labour only, the company would employ it, although they might feel that they should not be restricted to it. But unfortunately white labour is not always obtainable in sufficient quantity, and the company must either employ from time to time, a certain amount of Chinese labour, or else close their operations.

The pay of a Chinese labourer at Barkerville is from $2.50 to $3 per day, the pay of a white labourer for similar work is from $3.50 to $4 per day ; and the value of the work done by the white labourer is considered to be much better on the average than that done by the Chinese ; there is therefore very little temptation to the manager of a mine to engage Chinese labour, if he can obtain white labour freely ; the difference in intrinsic value would be amply covered by about 50 cents per day, per man, for the lower class of work, whilst for the higher class of work the manager would always engage white labour by preference, even at still higher rates of pay, if he could get it of the proper quality, or perhaps even if he could get it at all.

Now, if we accept the lease with the penalty attached of paying $5 per day, per head, for every Chinese labourer employed, we shall have to pay, say $3 wages, plus $5 penalty, making $8 per man per day, whenever we are obliged to employ Chinese labour because we are unable to obtain white labour for imperative work ; for we have already offered only to employ Chinese labour when the Gold Commisisoner certified that it was a necessity. We have also offered to pay a penalty of fifty cents (50 cents) per head, per day, for each Chinese labourer employed. This would be more than sufficient to deter any manager from employing Chinese labour, if white labour were attainable, as he would lose the benefit of the better work done by the white labour, without any benefit in the pay-roll.

If we are compelled to pay the penalty of $5 per head, per day, for Chinese labour when we are unable to find white labour, making about $8 per day for every man so employed, and solely because we cannot obtain white labour, we must stop operations.

If we stop operations, we lose our leases, or run the risk of losing them.

Up to the present we have refused to accept the lease with a greater penalty than 50 cents per head, per day; although we have duly and regularly paid to the government the enhanced annual rental due under the Act in respect of our leases.

We are now informed that we must either accept the lease as drawn, or that our property on which we have expended about £100,000 must pass from us.

We have made various suggestions to the provincial government through either the Minister of Mines, the Attorney General, or through other members of the ministry, asking for a reduction of the penalty of $5, and have offered as before mentioned, to accept a fine equivalent to the difference between white labour and Chinese labour.

We have approached various members of the executive government from time to time. They are so afraid that by doing their duty to the real interests of the province, that they may loose their seats in the legislature, that they prefer to suffer the country to sustain a permanent injury, and to stop progress and development, rather than to risk their individual interests, by incurring the enmity of the labour leagues, although the position taken up by the said labour leagues is unreasonable, and injurious to the welfare of the country.

To give Your Excellency one instance only to show what a great detriment to the interests of the province this matter may prove; we would mention that this company alone has a project on foot for the working and development of another portion of our property, through a subsidiary company where an expenditure of about £50,000 in the first instance would be made; but this question of the non-employment of Chinese labour stands in the way. All of those connected with our company having determined that until the removal of the 'boycott' they will not proceed further.

Our chairman adds that from his own personal knowledge the question is preventing the influx of capital into the province. As men of business we know the risks

which attach to any mining enterprise; these risks we are prepared to take, but we cannot continue our business unless we have the support of those in authority.

The directors of the Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, for the reasons enumerated above, beg Your Excellency, as the Premier for the Dominion of Canada, to exercise on behalf of your government the great influence at your command with the government of the province of British Columbia, to obtain a redress for this company of the grievances above mentioned.

For the Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited.

ERNEST COLLINS.
Chairman of the Board.

IMPERIAL CONSULATE GENERAL OF JAPAN
FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA,
MONTREAL, QUE., Nov. 1, 1902.

Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., P.C.,
Premier of the Dominion of Canada.

It has now elapsed several months since I had the honour of addressing His Excellency the Governor General protesting against several Bills passed by the British Columbia legislatures during last session, and which are since then rigidly enforced by the local government of the said province on all Japanese people who are coming into that province.

I have not, however, been informed of any steps taken by the Dominion government, so far, towards the disallowance of the said Bills. The Imperial government of Japan is anxious to have the said restrictions upon her people in British Columbia removed at an early date. As I had the honour of stating to you at our last interview, the government of Japan ask no more than fair and just treatment of her people in the land of her great friendly neighbour across the Pacific—Canada. They are quite agreeable to the recommendation proposed by the Royal Commission in their report, and you are already aware of the fact that the government of Japan for last few years has been taking a voluntary course in restricting her people to come to British Columbia.

I will have the honour of calling upon you before very long to convey to you the earnest wishes of the government of Japan on the matter referred to.

TATSZGORE NOSSE.

EXTRACT *from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approuved by the Governor General on December 5, 1902.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a report, dated November 14, 1902, from the Minister of Justice, with respect to the statutes of the legislature of British Columbia, passed during the second year of His Majesty's reign (1902), and received by the Secretary of State of Canada on the 29th day of September, 1902, viz. :—

Chapter 34. An Act to regulate Immigration into British Columbia.

Chapter 38. An Act relating to the employment on works carried on under Franchises granted by Private Acts.

Chapter 48. An Act to further amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

The Committee, concurring in the report of the Minister of Justice, recommend the disallowance of the said Acts.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CANADA,
OTTAWA, November 14, 1902.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

The undersigned has the honour to submit his report on the following statutes of the legislature of British Columbia passed during the second year of His Majesty's Reign (1902), and received by the Secretary of State for Canada on the 29th day of September last.

Chapter 34. An Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia.
" 38. An Act relating to the employment on works carried on under Franchise granted by Private Acts.
" 48. An Act to further amend the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act'.

Chapter 34 is a re-enactment of chapter 11, 64, Victoria, of the statutes of British Columbia.

Chapter 38 is a reéenactment of chapter 14, 64 Victoria, of the statutes of British Columbia.

These statutes as oridinally enacted were disallowed by order of Your Excellency in Council of September 11, 1901, for the reasons stated therein, and the reasons stated in the report of the Minister of Justice of January 5, 1901.

Upon the same grounds the undersigned considers that these statutes as now re-enacted should be disallowed.

Chapter 48 amends the Coal Mines Regulation Act, Revised Statutes, 1897, by repealing rule 34 of section 82, and substituting therefor a rule in all respects the same, except that the substituted rule expressly excludes Japanese from being appointed to or occupying the positions therein mentioned. This enactment, in so far as it affects Japanese, either as aliens or as naturalized British subjects is *ultra vires* under the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case of the Union Colliery Company of British Columbia *vs.* Bryden, 1889, Appeal Cases, 580. It is also an example of discriminating legislation such as had been on several occasions during the last few years disallowed by Your Excellency's government as incompetent to a provincial legislature or upon grounds of public policy. The reasons which prevail for the disallowance of such measures are well understood.

The undersigned does not consider that any useful purpose would be served by correspondence with regard to these statutes, and he recommends that each of them be disallowed.

C. FITZPATRICK,
Minister of Justice.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

The 5th day of December, 1902.

Present :

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of the province of British Columbia, with the Legislative Assembly of that province, did, on the 21st day of June, 1902, pass an Act which has been transmitted, chaptered 34, and intituled : 'An Act to regulate Immigration into British Columbia' ;

And whereas the said Act has been laid before the Governor General in Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice, recommending that said Act be disallowed ;

Therefore the Governor General in Council has this day been pleased to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the province of British Columbia and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

I, Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Act passed by the Legislature of the province of British Columbia, on the 21st day of June, 1902, chaptered 34, and intituled : 'An Act to regulate Immigration into British Columbia,' was received by me on the 29th day of September, 1902.

Given under my hand and seal at Ottawa, this 5th day of December, 1902.

MINTO.

[Seal.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

The 5th day of December, 1902.

Present :

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of the province of British Columbia, with the Legislative Assembly of that province, did, on the 21st day of June, 1902, pass an Act which has been transmitted, chaptered 38, and intituled : 'An Act relating to the employment on works carried on under Franchises granted by Private Acts' ;

And whereas the said Act has been laid before the Governor General in Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice, recommending that the said Act should be disallowed ;

The Governor General in Council has thereupon this day been pleased to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the province of British Columbia and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

I, Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Act of the Legislature of the province of British Columbia, passed on the 21st day of June, 1902, chaptered 38, and intituled : 'An Act relating to the employment on works carried on under Franchises granted by Private Acts,' was received by me on the 29th day of September, 1902.

Given under my hand and seat, this 5th day of December, 1902.

MINTO.

[Seal.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

The 5th day of December, 1902.

Present :

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of the province of British Columbia, with the Legislative Assembly of that province, did, on the 21st day of June, 1902, pass an Act

which has been transmitted, chaptered 48 and intituled: 'An Act to further amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act";'

And whereas the said Act has been laid before the Governor General in Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice, recommending that the said Act should be disallowed;

The Governor General in Council has thereupon this day been pleased to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the province of British Columbia and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

I, Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Act passed by the legislature of the province of British Columbia on the 21st day of June, 1902, chaptered 48 and intituled: 'An Act to further amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act",' was received by me on the 29th day of September, 1902.

Given under my hand and seal at Ottawa, this 5th day of December, 1902.

MINTO.

[Seal.]

IMPERIAL CONSULATE GENERAL OF JAPAN,
MONTREAL, December 20, 1902.

I have the honour of informing Your Excellency that I have this day received a cablegram from His Excellency the Baron Komura, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, instructing me to convey to Your Excellency's government in the name of the Imperial government of Japan, their highest apreciation of the action taken by the Canadian government, upon the British Columbia legislation against Japanese subjects, and express to your government their earnest wish that the most friendly relations between Japan and Canada will continue to the best advantage of the both nations concerned.

TATSZGORO NOSSE.

Memorandum on Mongolian Immigration.

I wish on this occasion to take up specially the subject of Chinese and Japanese immigration. I know this is a very delicate subject, beset with peculiar difficulties, more especially from an international point of view; but we in British Columbia regard it very largely from a local point of view, as it is in that way we feel it most keenly. I wish to place our position frankly before you. It is one that has confronted the people of British Columbia for years, as you well know, and it is one that sooner or later must be dealt with by the Dominion as a whole if it is to continue to expect the cordial and loyal support and allegiance of that province to the Dominion.

The people of that province are almost a unit and unanimous in their feeling on the subject, and the government in response to the general demand of all classes has from time to time endeavoured to deal with the subject in a way which would afford relief. We are aware of the constitutional difficulties in the way of provincial legislation, but as we had petitioned the Dominion government from time to time to pass such legislation as was desired, and as so far no such legislation has been forthcoming, we felt bound in self-protection to apply the remedy ourselves. In doing so we were guided by

government on the matter, and thought that having framed our Act on the lines of the government on the matter and thought that having framed our Act on the lines of the Natal Act, that, even though not strictly constitutional, it would have been allowed to remain in the absence of competent legislation on the part of the Dominion. It seemed to us that such a course would have relieved the Dominion government of considerable onus as a government, while, at the same time, it afforded the necessary relief to the province locally. Of course, such legislation could only apply to Japanese, as in the case of Chinese Dominion legislation, imposing a head tax, supervened. I may say under the circumstances that the government of British Columbia, any government of British Columbia will feel compelled to re-enact that legislation, which so far as it has been allowed to operate has been very efficient in carrying out what was desired. So far as this present government is concerned it feels impelled to the course not as an attitude of threat or as an act of hostility to the Dominion government, but as an assertion of its rights to self-protection.

The whole evils of Mongolian immigration are felt locally. Of the 22,000 Chinese and Japanese in Canada in 1901, as shown by the census of that year, 19,500, about, were in British Columbia. Leaving out the native Indian population, that number represents exactly one-eigth of the white population, and when you consider that practically every one of that 19,500 comes into competition as labourers with the labouring white element of the province, and are willing to work for less than one-half of what white men will work for, because, owing to their low standard of living, they can and do subsist on one-tenth of what a white man can subsist on, you can readily understand what is the feeling of the people with whom they come in contact and competition. I am free to admit that in some capacities and menial occupations the Chinese and Japanese have been, and still are, very useful; but to whatever extent they have been useful, there can be no possible doubt about the extent to which they enter into injurious competition with the labour interests of the coast, and that their number henceforth should be limited as far as the power of the Dominion can do so. If the Dominion government intends to disallow our legislation in that direction, and I am satisfied they have the right constitutionally, then we ask, in the interests of the province of British Columbia, and in compliance with the unanimous wish of the people there, to take the matter up and deal with it in a manner satisfactory to us by competent legislation. We ask that an Act on the lines of the Natal Act be passed, which, as intimated by Mr. Chamberlain, would be unobjectionable from an Imperial point of view. In the case of Chinese, there should be a sufficiently large head tax imposed to practically exclude. This is the wish of the whole people of British Columbia, who feel at the present time that their interests are being sacrificed to Dominion and Imperial interests.

The Chinese and Japanese population is on the increase in British Columbia, not only actually, but relatively, which will be shown in this table I have here :

In 1871	there were	1,250,	or	one-twelfth	of the	population.
" 1881	"	4,350	"	one-eleventh	"	"
" 1891	"	9,360	"	one-tenth	"	"
" 1903	"	22,000	"	one-ninth	"	"

This relative increase has taken place notwithstanding the rapid increase of the whole population.

British Columbia's Share of the Head Tax.

I now wish to refer to the right of the province to a greater share of the head tax collected by the Dominion. At present we get 25 per cent. I do not know why it was ever fixed at that figure ; because, if it was intended to be compensation for the local evils arising out of Chinese immigration, the province was entitled to practically all of it. On any other grounds there could have been, and was, no sense in the arrange-

ment. In this connection, I cannot do better than quote the language contained in Mr. Dunsmuir's letter to Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as follows :—

'While only one-quarter of the revenue so derived is returned to the Provincial Treasury, practically this province has to suffer the whole of the evils arising from such immigration. What we beg to propose, and believe to be our right, is that the money remaining over after the expenses of administering the Act are met should be paid to this government. The right of the province to the present apportionment is, I understand, based upon the material effects of Chinese immigration in the province, and is regarded as a compensation for resultant local evils. If the principle of any apportionment at all is a right and just one, then the claim of the province to the whole of the revenue is equally obvious. I think that is so clear as not to admit of argument. The numbers of Chinese who find their way to eastern Canada are small, and the effect on the labour market in consideration of the largeness of the total population, is, on the aggregate, so insignificant as not to be appreciable. On the other hand, our population is so comparatively limited that any influx of Chinese is felt in a correspondingly increased ratio.

There has never been any considerable number of Chinese east of the Rockies, and consequently, the effect of their competition among a population of 5,000,000 was infinitesimal. In 1891 there were only 400 odd, and in 1901 only 2,500, or about one-2,200th of the population.

If you deny us the right to exclude these people, who enter into competition in every way with our own labouring classes, and add very materially to the cost of administering justice in the country, and at the same time collect a revenue for the benefit of the Dominion in the way of head tax, you are doing a manifest injustice to the province. You practically tie our hands, impose a license fee as the price of their entering into competition with our people, and then divert three-fourths of the revenue to the treasury of the Dominion. I do not know how it strikes you, but it strikes me as forming a very grave grievance on our part.

A great many people are inclined to think that the Chinese and Japanese are a very harmless, industrious people, who give no trouble. They are certainly very industrious, but I wish to tell you for your information that during the year 1902 there were in British Columbia 400 convictions of Chinese and Japanese for various infractions of the law. This, out of a population of 19,500, is a very large percentage, more particularly when you know that a Chinaman is about the hardest kind of an individual to convict in a court of law, and a large number more escape. It involves a very serious outlay on the part of the province each year.

In round numbers, since the Chinese Restriction Act was in force, the Dominion government has collected $1,600,000, of which there has been returned $400,000 to the province. We claim that at least 75 per cent of that revenue should go to the province. Of late years, the Legislature of British Columbia has repeatedly asked for such a percentage of Chinese revenue, and I have yet to meet a man or read an argument seriously opposed to our absolute right to it.

EDWD. GAWLOR PRIOR,

Premier.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

(78a)

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated the 30th March, 1903, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence, despatches and documents, relating to the disallowance by the Governor in Council of Statutes of the province of British Columbia, during the past five years.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Government House,
Victoria, B.C., May 29, 1902.

The Honourable the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Canada.

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a Minute approved by me on the 28th instant, covering a Report of my Attorney General upon the intimation received from the Committee of the Privy Council that certain Acts passed by the Provincial Legislature, in 1901, will be disallowed unless amended.

HENRI G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE,
Lieutenant Governor.

The Committee of Council have had before them the accompanying report of the Attorney General upon the intimation received from the Committee of the Privy Council that certain Acts passed by the legislature of British Columbia during the Session of 1901 will be disallowed unless amended.

The Committee concurring in the said report, recommend that a copy of the same be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of the Privy Council.

Victoria, May 28, 1902.

J. D. PRENTICE,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Approved May 28, 1902.

HENRI G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE,
Lieutenant Governor.

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The undersigned has the honour to report as follows upon the intimation received from the Dominion Executive that certain of the Statutes enacted by the legislature of British Columbia during the year 1901, will be disallowed unless amended:—

Chapter 10, 1901—'An Act to amend the Companies Act, 1897.'

The undersigned has the honour to recommend that the amendments to this Act suggested in the report to Council of the Honourable the Minister of Justice bearing date December 27, 1901, be made during the present Session of the legislature.

Chapter 25, 1901—'An Act respecting the Fisheries of British Columbia.'

The undersigned has the honour to recommend that the amendments suggested in the report to Council upon this Act of the Honourable the Minister of Justice, bearing date December 26, 1901, be made during the present Session of the legislature.

Chapter 32, 1901—'An Act to authorize a Loan of Five Million Dollars for the purpose of aiding the construction of railways and other public works.

In his report to Council upon this Act bearing date December 27, 1901, the Honourable the Minister of Justice takes certain objections to this legislation.

The undersigned has the honour to report that by a Bill now before the House it is proposed to repeal this Act.

Chapter 37, 1901—'An Act to amend the "Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act" and amending Act.'

It does not appear the Honourable the Minister of Justice has recommended the disallowance of this Act. It is so clear that this legislation should not be interfered with that the undersigned would not in any event recommend its amendment or repeal.

Chapter 46, 1901—'An Act to provide for the Collection of a tax on Persons.'

By his report to Council upon this Act bearing date December 27, 1901, the Honourable the Minister of Justice took exception to certain provisions contained in this enactment. The undersigned thereupon had certain correspondence with the Minister and as appears by a communication bearing date February 21, 1902, received from the Deputy Minister of Justice, the Minister does not propose to recommend the disallowance of this Statute.

Chapter 65, 1901—'An Act to amend the Arrowhead and Kootenay Railway Company Act, 1898.'

Chapter 69, 1901—'An Act to incorporate the Coast Kootenay Railway Company, Limited.'

Chapter 70, 1901—'An Act to amend the Columbia and Western Railway Company Act, 1896.'

Chapter 71, 1901—'An Act to incorporate the Comox and Cape Scott Railway Company.'

Chapter 72, 1901—'An Act to incorporate the Crawford Bay Railway Company.'

Chapter 77, 1901—'An Act to incorporate the Imperial Pacific Railway Company.'

Chapter 78, 1901—'An Act to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company.'

Chapter 79, 1901—'An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company.'

Chapter 81 1901—'An Act to incorporate the Midway and Vernon Railway Company.'

Chapter 83, 1901—An Act to incorporate the Queen Charlotte Islands Railway Company.'

Chapter 84, 1901—'An Act to incorporate the Vancouver and Grand Forks Railway Company.'

Chapter 87, 1901—'An Act to incorporate the Yale Northern Railway Company.'

Each of the above Acts chaptered respectively 65, 69, 70, 71, 72, 77, 78, 79, 81, 83, 84 and 87 contains a clause prohibiting the employment of aliens upon the said railways unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council that the work cannot be proceeded with without the employment of such aliens. On account of this provision the Minister in his report to Council upon these Acts bearing date December 27, 1901, recommends the disallowance of these Statutes unless the said provision be struck out before the time for disallowance expires. As great confusion might be caused by the disallowance of these Acts the undersigned has the honour to recommend that an Act be passed to repeal said provision in all of said Acts.

Chapter 68, 1901—'An Act to incorporate the Chilcat and Klehini Railway and Navigation Company.'

Chapter 80, 1901—'An Act to incorporate the Lake Bennett Railway Company.'

In his last-mentioned report the Minister makes certain observations upon the provision contained in said chapters 68 and 80 and also in other Acts respecting the fixing of freight and passenger rates by the Lieutenant Governor in Council in the event of said railways being brought under the exclusive jurisdiction of Canada. The Minister does not recommend the disallowance of these Acts on this score and they do not contain the alien labour clause.

Chapter 85, 1901—'An Act to incorporate the Victoria Terminal Railway and Ferry Company.'

This Act contains the said alien labour clause to which the minister objects. Section 26 of the draft agreement, which is a part of said Act, provides that no Chinese or Japanese person shall be employed upon any of the works or undertakings agreed with the City of Victoria to be carried out. The undersigned has requested the Council of the city of Victoria to advise him what action the city proposes to take towards reforming this agreement, and the by-law by which it was ratified, to render them unobjectionable to the Minister of Justice. As this matter has not yet been dealt with by the Council of Victoria, the undersigned is not in a position to make any recommendation respecting this Act.

Chapter 86, 1901—'An Act empowering the Corporation of the City of Victoria to lease the Market Building Premises, and otherwise carry into effect the Victoria Terminal By-law, 1900.'

By this Act the by-law ratifying the agreement set out in the last-mentioned Act is validated. For the reasons above mentioned, the undersigned is not in a position to make any recommendation respecting this Act.

Dated this 27th day of May, A.D., 1902.

D. M. EBERTS,
Attorney General.

RETURN

(79)

To An Address of the House of Commons dated the 2nd April, 1903, for copies of all judgments or opinions delivered by the Supreme Court of Manitoba, touching the alleged rights of exemption from taxation, claimed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in respect of the land of the said Company, in the North-west Territories or in Manitoba.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

NORTH CYPRESS vs. C. P. R.

ARGYLE vs. C. P. R.

SPRINGDALE vs. C. P. R.

March 14, 1903.

Killam, C. J.

Appeals have been brought from judgments dismissing three actions against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the recovery of taxes upon lands. By consent, the actions and the appeals have been consolidated, and are to be dealt with together.

In two cases the actions were brought by rural municipalities in the province of Manitoba. In the other case the plaintiff is a school corporation in the North-west Territories. The company has defended without objection, and it now submits to the jurisdiction of this court in the latter action. We are informed that the suits have been instituted by arrangement between the government of Canada and the Railway Company, for the purpose of settling the liability of the company's lands to taxation by corporations of the characters of the respective plaintiffs, and under the various sets of circumstances appearing. They have been heard upon the pleadings and certain documentary evidences and admissions of fact.

It is admitted that the various steps necessary to the assessment of the different parcels of land and the imposition of the rates have been duly taken, and that the company is liable to personal actions for the respective amounts claimed, unless the lands were exempt from assessment and taxation under the contract for the construction of the railway made between the promoters of the company and the government of Canada, and the legislation relating thereto.

Both North Cypress and Argyle are municipalities in that portion of Manitoba added to the province under the Act of Parliament of Canada, 44 Vic., c. 14 (1881), assented to by the legislature of Manitoba by the Act 44 Vic., 3rd session, c. 1. The extension took effect on July 1, 1881.

The parcels of lands for taxes on which the municipality of North Cypress sues are two of the sections bearing uneven numbers, lying within the belt of 48 miles in

width, 24 miles on each side of the railway, from which the land subsidy of the company was, in the first place, to be granted under paragraph eleven of the contract.

The parcel in respect of which the municipality of Argyle sues is not in that belt, but in one to the south of it, first set aside for the purpose of the contract by order in council of November 2, 1882

The parcel in respect of which the school district sues is in the North-west Territories, and is one-half of a section of land of uneven number in the belt of 48 miles referred to by the 11th paragraph of the contract.

The contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway bore the date of October 21, 1880, and was originally made between the Crown and a number of individual persons and firms acting for a company proposed to be incorporated by an Act of incorporation in a form agreed upon in the contract.

By Act of the Parliament of Canada, assented to on February 15, 1881, the contract was approved and ratified, and the government was authorized to perform and carry out the conditions thereof according to their purport.

The Act provided that for the purpose of incorporating the parties to the contract, and of granting to them the powers necessary to enable them to carry out their contract, the Governor General might grant to them a charter of incorporation in conformity with the contract, and that the charter being published in the *Canada Gazette* with any order or orders in council relating to it, should have force and effect as if it were an Act of Parliament, and be held to be an Act of incorporation within the meaning of the contract.

On February 16, 1881, letters patent were issued incorporating the company, and these were published in full in the *Canada Gazette* of February 19, 1881, with a statement that they were issued under an order in council of February 16, 1881.

Under the contract the government was to give to the company a subsidy of twenty-five million dollars in money and of twenty-five million acres of land, for which the construction of the stipulated railway was to be completed, and the railway was then to be equipped, maintained and operated by the company. Other benefits and privileges were also agreed to be conferred upon the company, among which were to be the grant to the company of the lands required for the road-bed of the railway and for its stations, station grounds, &c., in so far as such lands should be vested in the government, and an agreement from exemption from taxation in the words following:—

16. The Canadian Pacific Railway and all stations, station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the company shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion, or by any province hereafter to be established, or by any municipal corporation therein; and the lands of the company in the North-west Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from such taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the Crown.

By letters patent of incorporation, paragraph 3, upon certain portions of the company's capital stock being subscribed and paid up, and a certain deposit being made with the government for the purpose and upon the conditions in the foregoing contract provided, the said contract shall become and be transferred to the company, without the execution of any deed or instrument in that behalf; and the company shall, thereupon, become and be vested with all the rights of the contractors named in the said contract, and shall be subject to and liable for all their duties and obligations, &c.

And by paragraph 4, all the franchises and powers necessary or useful to the company to enable them to carry out, perform, enforce, use, and avail themselves of every condition, stipulation, obligation, duty, right, remedy, privilege, and advantage agreed upon, contained or described in the said contract, are hereby conferred upon the company.

Shortly after the granting of this charter, by the Act 44 Vic., c. 14, the parliament of Canada enlarged the province of Manitoba by the addition of territory which had until then been part of the North-west Territories. This enlargement was to be upon

certain terms and conditions, one of which was thus expressed: 'The said increased limit and territory thereby added to the province of Manitoba shall be subject to all such provisions as may have been or shall hereafter be enacted respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway and the lands to be granted in aid thereof.

By the Act 44 Vic., 3rd session, c. 1, the legislature of Manitoba expressed its consent to the proposed enlargement of the province, and to the terms and conditions thereof, and soon after, by another Act of the same session, reciting its consent to and adoption of these terms and conditions, the legislature enacted that the boundaries and limits of the province should be extended and increased as provided by the Dominion Act, and subject to the terms and conditions therein contained, and that the said Act and all enactments and provisions thereof should have the force and effect of law in this province so increased and enlarged as aforesaid.

The substance of this provincial legislation is still retained in the Provincial Boundaries Act, R. S. M., c. 11 ; R. S. M. (1902), c. 12.

All question as to the effect of this legislation in limiting the powers of the provincial legislature appears to be settled, so far as we are concerned, by the decisions of this court and of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company v. the Rural Municipality of Cornwallis, 7 M. R. L., 19 S. C. R. 702, and I will summarize the points very briefly.

The terms and conditions upon which the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba was made by the Dominion and accepted by the province imposed constitutional limitations upon the authority of the provincial legislature with respect to the added territory different from those existing with respect to the original province.

The restriction in the sixth section of the British North America Act, 1871, upon the power of the Parliament of Canada to alter the Act establishing the province of Manitoba, was subject to an exception of the provisions in the third section relating to the alteration of provincial boundaries. The expression 'terms and conditions' in the latter section was apt to include limitations of provincial powers, and was accepted by both the Dominion parliament and the provincial legislature as appropriate for the purpose.

The terms of the agreement between the government of Canada and the promoters of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and those of the company's charter, in view of the Act of parliament confirming and authorizing them, constituted provisions enacted respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway and the lands to be granted in aid thereof.

By these provisions the parliament of Canada enacted that the powers of taxation of these lands by the Dominion should be limited, and the Dominion transferred the territory to Manitoba subject to that limitation, which must thereafter apply to the province.

By the expression 'the lands of the company in the North-west Territories,' as used in the exemption clause, were meant the lands to be acquired by the company in that part of Canada then known as the North-west Territories, without reference to the name or political constitution of the Territories or any part thereof when the lands should be granted or thereafter.

The clause contemplated the establishment of provinces, upon conclusion in which the lands therein would no longer be properly described as in the North-west Territories, but were still to be covered by the exemption.

The territory was transferred to Manitoba subject to this, among other, provisions of the agreement, and the lands therein must be entitled to the same exemption as if they were lands of the company when the transfer was made. It was the lands 'to be granted' that were covered by the condition.

The exemption clause was part of the contract between the government of Canada and the promoters of the company, and it must be constructed upon the ordinary principles of the interpretation of contracts, after an examination of the whole instrument,

including the schedule giving the form of charter of the proposed company, though, of course, in this case with the aid of the ratifying Act.

The exemption was to be one portion of the consideration for a work and service which the government wished to obtain. The clause providing for it must be construed upon the same principles as the clauses providing for other portions of the consideration.

Portions of the railway had been constructed, or were being constructed, by the government when the contract was made. So long as the line and the lands used therefor were the property of the government they could not be taxed. All of the land subsidy and most of the lands to be acquired for railway purposes then belonged to the government. It was quite competent for the government to contract not to tax the property in the hands of the company, and not to create another authority with power to do so.

On the other hand, the right to exemption to taxation was not to be implied from the general nature of the contract or its other terms, and there could be no presumption of an intention to give such a right to any greater extent than was actually expressed.

In the Cornwallis case, as well as in that of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company v. Burnett, 5 M. R., 395, the main question was as to the meaning of the word 'sold' in the exemption clause; but that of the date of commencement of the twenty years' terms arose incidentally in the Cornwallis case under the contention on behalf of the municipality that before the grant from the crown the company acquired an interest which was subject to taxation. Both Sir Thomas W. Taylor, then chief justice of the court, and myself were of opinion that the twenty years were to run from the issue of letters patent granting the lands to the company. In the Supreme Court the point was not decided.

Upon further consideration, I remain of the same opinion which I expressed in the Cornwallis case, that it was not intended that, under the contract or the charter or ratifying Act, the company should take any vested interest in any specific lands until actual formal conveyance. The exemption clause and provisions as to the attaching of a charge to secure the land grant bonds appeared to be framed on this principle. The provisions for the retention of every fifth section by the crown, the uncompleted state of the surveys, the uncertainty likely to exist in some cases for two or three years as to sections being fit for settlement, the importance to the government of retaining in its own hands the power of settling the claims of squatters or others, and of determining in the usual course of crown land administration the right of the company to a patent in each case, unembarrassed by derivative claims or assessments or tax titles, must all be considered.

But putting all this aside, and without reference to any question of the power to decree specific performance as against the crown, or to impress a trust estate upon the lands in the hands of the crown, the language of the contract itself seems to import that the 'grant thereof from the crown' referred to in the exemption clause was to be a formal grant by conveyance of the lands in the usual course.

The words themselves would naturally import this, and the clause is found in the midst of others constantly referring to such expected grants. It appears to me absolutely clear that the twenty years of exemption were to run from the time when the company should acquire a full and complete title, legal and equitable, such as would entitle it absolutely to deal with the land and as it took force upon a purchaser.

No doubt a grant by parliament would be covered by the words, and parliament could make its grant to take effect at once or at any future time performance of conditions. We have referred to a number of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as supporting the contention that such a grant was effected by the Act ratifying the agreement. These were based to some extent upon express words of grant in the statutes under consideration. There are no words of grant in our Act.

The third section did empower the government, upon the organization of the company and the making of a certain deposit, to grant to the company a subsidy of twenty-

five million dollars in money and twenty-five million acres of land, but to be paid and conveyed as provided by the contract. I cannot interpret this as intended to effect or authorize, upon performance of these conditions, a grant such as the exemption clause refers to, or as contemplating any further act or grant, or even any further agreement to be done or made immediately. The obvious intention of the section was to indicate that the first acts were to be the organization of the company and the making of the deposit, after which the further execution of the contract was to proceed according to its terms.

The United States cases went also, in some instances, upon implications of grants of equitable interests not expressly given. Taking the contract by itself, I cannot interpret it as having reference to such a grant by implication or by reference to the doctrines of courts of equity.

The case from the North-west Territories raises another question of equal importance to that which I have been discussing, but which, owing largely to the somewhat confused course of legislation respecting the Territories, appears to me to be one of much greater difficulty.

Does the exemption apply to the enactments of the legislature of the North-west Territories or to taxation by subordinate bodies created by that legislature?

This is not wholly a new question. It was raised in the Supreme Court of the Territories nearly two years ago in the case of the Trustees of the Protestant Public School District of Balgonie vs. the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 5 N.W.T.R., 123, where it evoked some conflict of judicial opinion. Two of the learned judges held that it did apply. One evinced an inclination to the opposite view, but concurred in the result on another ground. The fourth concurred without giving any reason. This cannot be deemed conclusive even in the Territories. That the point was not raised sooner or more frequently may, perhaps, be to some extent due, as the plaintiffs' counsel suggests, to the delay in the issue of patents, and the difficulties in the way of taxing unpatented lands.

The question is primarily one of contract, to be solved by fair and reasonable interpretation of the language used, having reference to existing circumstances. No exemption was to be implied or presumed. It must be the subject of express agreement, and the burden must be upon those asserting its existence.

The question whether, by the contract and the ratifying Act, the authority of the Governor General to extend the legislative powers of the North-west council was restricted, and whether the subsequent statutes and orders in council should be interpreted with the limitations accepted by the Dominion upon its own powers of taxation, either by virtue of the restrictions against enactments inconsistent with Acts referring to the Territories or under the maxim *generalia specialibus non derogant*, should be kept entirely separate from the question of construction of the contract.

The railway and all stations, &c., were to be 'forever free from taxation by the Dominion, or by any province hereafter to be established, or by any municipal corporation,' and the lands of the company in the Territories, until they should be either sold or occupied, were to be 'free from such taxation for twenty years from the grant thereof by the crown.' It appears clear, and is not disputed, that the word 'therein' referred to new provinces only, and that the expression 'such taxation' meant taxation by some one of the bodies previously named. It is not claimed that the Territories under their present constitution are a province within the meaning of the clause. It is upon the words 'taxation by the Dominion' that the advocates of the exemption take their stand.

Evidently these words did not mean taxation by any government or authority in the Dominion having the power of levying taxes. Taxation by a province or by a municipal corporation was recognized as something different from taxation by the Dominion, as under our constitution would naturally be expected.

The contention for the defence is that the governing body of the North-west Territories was a delegate of the parliament and government of Canada, and what, on this principle, taxation by authority of that council would be taxation by the Dominion.

This involved some consideration of the history and constitution of the Territories. I have made a careful examination of the legislation on the subject, including the Imperial Acts 31 and 32 Vic., c. 105 (1868), and 34 and 35 Vic., c. 28 (1871), the numerous Acts of the Parliament of Canada relating to the Territories, and the orders in council of 1877 and 1886 conferring certain legislative powers. They present an interesting picture of development from government by the Lieutenant Governor and an appointed council to a system of representative and responsible government by a Lieutenant Governor and an elective assembly, with an executive council responsible to the assembly.

In October, 1880, when the contract with the promoters of the company was made, the legislative powers were vested in the Lieutenant Governor and council. The council was composed of members appointed by the Governor General, not exceeding six in number, with provision dating back as far as 1875 for the introduction of members to be elected by the people until the elected members should number twenty-one, when the council was to be superseded by a legislative assembly wholly elective.

The legislative powers, except some especially given by parliament, were conferred by order of the Governor General in Council.

I am not aware whether there were any elective members in 1880, but there appears in the printed volume of ordinances of 1880, a proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor dated 13th of November, 1880, establishing three electoral districts and one of the 5th of February, 1881, making provisions for the election of members, and in the printed volume of ordinances of 1883, proclamations establishing several other electoral districts. Until 1888 the ordinances purport to be enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; in 1888, and subsequently by the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly, in accordance with the Act of parliament of that year.

In 1880 it must have been contemplated that the elective element of the council would speedily predominate. The construction of the railway was deemed necessary, as the ratifying Act of 1881 was cited, for the development of the Territories, and was likely to lead to an early increase of population.

The body which would have the legislative power in the Territories, when the company would acquire property that could be taxed, would be largely or wholly a body elected by the people.

It does not seem to me that the government of the Territories could be properly described as a delegate or branch of the Dominion government or taxation by its authority, within its then powers, as taxation by the Dominion.

Its position appears to be appropriately described by the language of Lord Selbourne, with reference to India, in the Queen vs. Burah, 3 A.C. 889, 'the Indian legislation has powers expressly limited by the Act of the Imperial parliament which created it, and it can, of course, do nothing beyond the limits which circumscribe those powers. But then acting within those limits, it is not in any sense an agent or delegate of the Imperial parliament, but has and is intended to have plenary powers of legislation as large and of the same nature as those of parliament itself.

The fact that the Governor General in Council could confer and had conferred some of the legislative powers, instead of this being entirely done by Act of parliament, does not appear to me to affect this view ; and the powers relating to education and to assessment in support of schools were contained in the Act of parliament itself in a section which with the omission of the first few lines, still remains as the authority for the legislation establishing the school district now suing.

The expression 'taxation by the Dominion' having reference to the natural sense of the language, would not appear to me to include taxation by an authority occupying the position which the government of the Territories then held. In considering whether upon the exemption clause as a whole or in view of the whole contract, a wider meaning should be given to the expression, what strikes one at the outset is that, while new provinces and municipal corporations therein were specified, no

reference was made to the territorial government or municipal corporations in the Territories. One argument strongly argued is that it would not be consistent to limit new provinces to be carved out of the Territories to a greater extent than the Territories were limited. But are we in a position to assume that some considerations might not have influenced the government to contemplate that very thing.

It seems to me not wholly impossible that the government may have been unwilling to agree to limitations upon powers already bestowed upon what was about to become a representative government, while expecting that the advantages of provincial status and other terms that it might offer would make the resident of the Territories willing to accept a provincial constitution with the stipulated limitations.

In the one case the powers had been given, in the other they would require the authority of parliament. It was one thing to agree not to bestow powers upon a new creature, quite another to agree to limit those already given to an existing one.

The legislation affecting the legislative powers of the Territories was in a very confused state when this contract was made, and it is difficult to judge just what powers the parties to the contract considered the territorial government to possess, if they really thought of that question.

The question whether a school district or other local body levying taxation for the support of schools only, under the special provisions of the Territories Act, was a municipal corporation within the meaning of the exemption clause is not by any means one upon which only one conclusion can be reached. In the abstract such a body may be properly included under the term 'municipal.' But the Act of 1875 seems to distinguish between them and we are familiar with the distinction in common language and in the statutes of some provinces. The supposed inconsistencies would disappear upon the hypothesis that the parties consider that the power of establishing municipal corporations such as the Act of 1875 provided for was wholly gone, and by construing the term 'municipal corporation' in the exemption clause as not including a body having the power of local taxation for the support of schools only under the 10th section of the Act of 1880.

I merely offer these suggestions as showing how purely speculative is the argument to be drawn from the supposed inconsistency. We are not in a position to judge whether the point was expressly considered or discussed or whether, through inadvertence or accident, it was *casus omissus*.

In my opinion the expression 'taxation by the Dominion' did not, either from the import of the words themselves or by reference of other portions of the clause or the contract, include taxation by the government of the Territories or anybody to be established by it, within its then powers.

The question of what were the powers of that government when the contract was made is that upon which I have most doubt and upon which I shall express an opinion with much hesitation. I shall not delay to refer in detail to the various confusing statutes. I shall endeavour to state my construction in the briefest possible manner.

I take the education clause in the present Territories Act, R.S.C., c. 14, as authorizing the formation of the school district, with the necessary powers of taxation to support the action. This, I understand, not to be disputed, save as regards the exemption. I consider the clause as it stood in the Act of 1880, sec. 10, without the retroactive amendment, as sufficient for the same purpose. If the effect of the repeal of the Acts of 1875 and 1877 was sufficient to take away the power to establish municipal corporations and to leave no express provision for the adoption of a system of taxation, I would imply from section 10 standing by itself, the power to establish such a system for the purposes of the section. If the power to establish municipal corporation remained under the order in council of 1877, then the Territorial government had the power, by means of the two, to authorize the taxation for school purposes. Apparently, parliament intended that the Territories should retain some

power of legislating respecting education and of providing for local assessments for the support of schools.

The conclusion which I read is that, when the contract was made the Territories had power to establish the system of local taxation for the support of schools under which the claim of this school district arises, that the contract with the promoters of the company was not intended to bind the Dominion to restrict that power either with reference to property to be thereafter acquired from the crown or others, and that the ratifying Act and the subsequent legislation did not restrict it.

I desire that my opinion be considered as limited to assessments in the Territories by school districts or bodies such as that now suing, and not as including taxation by the Territorial government or other bodies established by it. I think that the school district is not affected by exemption and is entitled to recover. In my opinion the appeals of the Manitoba municipalities should be dismissed, and the appeal of the school district should be allowed and judgment entered for it for the amount claimed with the costs of the action. I would allow no costs of any of the appeals.

DUBUC, J.

The first two plaintiffs are municipal corporations in the province of Manitoba, and the third one is an incorporated school district in the North-west Territories. They brought suits to recover certain taxes imposed on the lands of the defendants; but the ultimate purposes to obtain a judicial decision on the question whether the lands are taxable or exempt from taxation for municipal and school purposes, and to have it determined by the court at what time the twenty years' period of exemption claimed by the defendant on their lands as conferred on them by Act of parliament commenced to run.

Each case has a particular feature which distinguishes it from the others; and, by agreement of counsel, with the censent of the court, the three cases were argued together.

By contract dated October 21, between the Dominion government and parties representing the defendants' company, which contract was approved and ratified by and made a schedule to an Act of parliament, 44 Vic., c. 1, passed on February 15, 1881 it was agreed that the defendants were to construct and equip the Canadian Pacific Railway, and, as consideration therefor, were to receive from the Dominion twenty-five million dollars and twenty-five million acres of land.

Section II of the contract provides that the grant of land thereby agreed to be made shall be made in alternate sections of 640 acres each, extending back 24 miles deep, on each side of the railway from Winnipeg to Jasper House, in so far as such lands shall be vested in the government, the company receiving the sections bearing uneven numbers; and such sections were to be fairly fit for settlement; otherwise, the company was not obliged to receive them as part of such grant. In case of deficiency of available land in such reservations, the company was to take lands from other portions in the tract known as the fertile belt between the international line and the 57th degree of north latitude, or elsewhere at the option of the company.

The 24 miles reservation on each side of the railway line constitutes the first belt from which the defendants were to take the first portion of their grant, and it is shown that in such belt there is only about five million acres of land available to the company. The municipality of North Cypress is in that belt.

The second belt extends from the southern boundary of that first belt to the international boundary line, except however a belt of 12 miles reserved to the South-western Colonization Railway. In that second belt is comprised the municipality of Argyle.

The respective areas of the said two municipalities were in the North-west Territories and did not form part of Manitoba at the time that the contract was made;

but that portion of territory was added to Manitoba by Acts of the Dominion parliament and of the Manitoba legislature and became part of the province on the first of July of the same year, 1881.

By section 16 of the contract it is provided that 'all stations and station grounds, workshops, buildings, &c., &c., of the company shall be forever free of taxation by the Dominion or by any province to be established, or by any municipal corporation therein, and the lands of the company in the North-west Territories, until they are sold or occupied, shall also be free from taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the crown.'

It is contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that the land in the North Cypress and in Argyle having become part of this province, and the lands of the company in general not being exempt from taxation in Manitoba, the said lands can be taxed by Manitoba municipalities. But the Dominion Act providing for the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba, 44 Vic., c. 14, s. 2, s-s.b, says that, 'The said increased limit, and the territory thereby added to the province of Manitoba shall be subject to all such provisions as may have been or shall hereafter be enacted respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway and the lands to be granted in aid thereof.'

This point, however, has been settled by Canadian Pacific Railway vs. Burnett 5 M.R. 395, and Canadian Pacific Railway vs. Cornwallis, 7 M.R.I., the latter case being affirmed by the Supreme Court in Cornwallis vs. Canadian Pacific Railway 19 S. C. R. 702, where Mr. Justice Patterson said, 'It is scarcely necessary to refer to the contention that when any part of the lands ceased to answer the description of land in the North-west Territories by reason of another name being given to it by an Act of the parliament of Canada, it was taken out of the exception. The limits of Manitoba were extended over a portion of the lands, but those lands were still the same lands that the contract described. The contract continued to apply to them just as a contract with or devised to Mary Smith will hold good although by her marriage she becomes Mary Jones.'

It is claimed also that the municipality of Argyle not being in the first belt specially reserved by statute, but in the second reservation which was specifically laid off by order in council dated 2nd November, 1882, was not reserved at the time of the contract and does not come within its terms. But there does not seem to be any material difference, as regards that point, between the said lands and those in North Cypress and they are equally affected by subsection b of section 2 of 44 Vic., c. 14; and the above cases, Canadian Pacific Railway vs. Burnett and Canadian Pacific Railway vs. Cornwallis, are equally in point as to them.

Now, as to these two cases in North Cypress and Argyle, the only question remaining for consideration is the time when the period of exemption commenced to run. It is urged on the part of the plaintiffs that the said period began at the time when the contract was made, or when the lands were earned by the defendants, or when they were reserved or set apart by the Dominion government for the company's selection, or when they were selected by the defendants.

The defendants, on the other hand, claim that the period of exemption commenced only at the time of the issue of letters patent for each portion of the lands.

It cannot commence at the time of the contract, because the contract itself, section 11, speaks of the lands as the grant of land hereby agreed to be made and not as hereby made.

Section 16 of the contract says that the lands of the company in the North-west Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the crown. After the defendants had constructed a portion of their railway line they had earned a proportionate part of the land grant. They were entitled to receive certain lands, but not any particular lands; and that by itself did not constitute a grant from the crown. There was something further to be done before the lands would become theirs; they had, first, to select the lands or to designate such parcels of said reserved lands which were to be found fairly

fit for settlement and signify to the government their acceptance of the same. By selecting the lands, they became entitled to the particular parcels selected; and here again can it be said, that the fact of their being entitled to those particular parcels of land constituted a grant thereof from the crown to them, according to the true meaning of that term. They had earned the lands, they were entitled to those particular parcels selected by them, they could demand a conveyance thereof; but, until formally conveyed to them, the legal title remained still in the crown.

If the word 'grant' was a term of ambiguous or doubtful meaning, we would have to consider what construction it should receive in the statute in question, but it is a term well understood in legal parlance. In Bouvier's Law Dictionary 'grant' is defined: 'A genetic term applicable to all transfer of real property; a transfer by deed of that which cannot be passed by livery; an act evidencing by letters patent under the great seal, granting something from the King to a subject.' In the Imperial Dictionary: 'Grant, in law, a conveyance in writing of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as lands, rents, &c.' The same definition is given in the Century dictionary.

That such and no other is in that statute the meaning of the expression 'grant from the crown' may be gathered from the language used in several provisions of the Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, 44 Vic., c. 1, and of the contract or schedule thereto. Section 3 of the Act says that the government may grant to the company twenty-five million acres of land to be conveyed to the company in the manner and conditions agreed upon in the said contract. Speaking of the portions of the railway already constructed, section 5 says that the government may also transfer to the company the possession and right to work and run the several portions of the railway and may convey to the company, &c. The same expression, 'The government shall transfer to the company,' 'shall convey to the company,' are also found in section 7 of the contract. Section 18 says: 'And such grants shall be conveyed to them by the government.' &c.

If it had been intended that the lands were to pass to the company and the grant made complete *pro tanto* as soon as the lands were earned or were selected, one would expect to find in the Act or in the contract, some expression to that effect. But none is found.

If we look at the Hudson's Bay Company land grant, where the title is to pass without patent in certain cases, we find language used conveying that meaning. Section 21 of the Dominion Lands Consolidation Act, 42 Vic., c. 31, says: 'As townships are surveyed and respective surveys thereof confirmed, the governor of the said company shall be notified thereof by the Surveyor General, and thereupon this Act shall operate to pass the title in fee simple in the sections, or three-quarter parts sections, to which the company shall be entitled under clause 17, as aforesaid, and to vest the same in the said company, without requiring patent to issue for such lands.

When such clear language is used in the one case, and nothing of the kind is found in the other, but on the contrary, such expressions as 'lands to be granted' or, 'to be conveyed' are used, it is manifest that, in the latter case the title is not to pass, and the lands are not to be vested until they are actually conveyed by letters patent, or in some other form. It seems to me that until the lands are conveyed to the defendant, there is no grant from the Crown, but only an agreement for a grant.

In my opinion the twenty years' exemption after the grant from the crown should be construed as commencing to run after the issue of letters patent for the different parcels of the said lands.

As to the Springdale case, the school district is wholly in the North-west Territories, but the parties have agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of this court so as to have a judicial decision in this case also. It is claimed by the plaintiffs that because section 16 of the contract, which states that the lands of the company in the North-west Territories shall be free from taxation by the Dominion, or by any province to be

established or by any municipal corporation therein, does not mention exemption by school districts, the said lands are not free from taxation by school districts.

It is true, as argued by the plaintiffs, that by 38 Vic., c. 49, sec. 7, the Lieutenant Governor in Council of the Territories was authorized to make ordinances respecting taxation for local and municipal purposes, including education as provided for by section 11. That section was repealed by 40 Vic., c. 7, sec. 3, and the following was substituted for it: 'The Lieutenant Governor in Council, or the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly, as the case may be, shall have such powers to make ordinances for the government of the North-west Territories as the Governor in Council may, from time to time confer upon him.

The same provision is found in the Consolidated Act of 1880, 43 Vic., c. 25, sec. 9, and it is contended that the power of taxation having been conferred on the Territorial council or assembly, before the Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway was passed, could not be and was not affected by the said Act. But to each of the three above mentioned provisions, viz.: 38 Vic., c. 49, sec. 7; 40 Vic., c. 9, sec. 3; and 43 Vic., c. 25, sec. 9, is appended a proviso which reads as follows: 'Provided, also, that no ordinances to be so made shall be inconsistent with or alter or repeal any provision of any Act of the parliament of Canada, which may now or at any time hereafter, expressly refer to the said territories.' The Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway in its preamble, and sections 11 and 16 of the schedule thereto, known as the contract, expressly refer to the said territories. And the references in the said two sections is expressly and specifically in relation to the lands which were to be granted to the defendant company. These and other provisions show that from the outset, parliament intended to limit the general powers of the legislative authority of the territories ; and by Vic., c. 1, sec. 16, they have particularly limited them as to taxation. But, apart from said restriction by statutory enactment, I think it may be conceded that the Dominion parliament, from which the said power emanated, had the inherent authority to limit and curtail the same after it had been given, and more particularly where, as in this case, the said power had never been exercised or acted upon. They have done so by section 16 of the contract.

If we consider the state of the Territories at the time when it was contemplated that, as the country would become settled, provinces were to be established and, in fact a few years after, the territories were divided into several provinces which were mapped out, though they are not yet organized as such, the intention of parliament seems to me quite apparent. They knew that when provinces would be established, such provinces would, unless restricted, have the absolute right to tax the defendants' lands, and they provided against it by the restriction contained in section 16 of the contract.

As to the Territorial legislative authority, it had only a delegated pow er of taxation which could be revoked or limited at any time, and it was considered that the exemption from taxation by the Dominion would apply to the case of these lands and would be sufficient. It does not seem reasonable to suppose that Parliament intended that provinces to be formed out of the territories would be restricted from taxing those lands, and that the Territories themselves, which had only delegated and limited powers, were to be allowed to do so. Otherwise there would be this anomaly, that these lands which would have been taxed for a number of years by the Territorial legislative authorities would, on being made part of the province subsequently established become free of taxation. It does not seem to me that such could have been the intention of Parliament. As I understand it, the true construction of the Act and contract in respect to these lands should be this :—The lands were Dominion lands until, by grant from the crown, they became the lands of the defendants' company.

As Crown lands, they were not subject to taxation. After they became the company's lands they were to be free from taxation for a period of twenty years. The mere setting them apart and the acceptance thereof by the company did not vest the

title in the company ; it only entitled the company to have the selected parcels conveyed to them by letters patent.

These being my views, I must hold that the lands in this case, as in the two others, did not become the defendants' lands and were not taxable until the titles thereof passed to them by formal grant, i.e, by letters patent, and no particular parcel was taxable until after twenty years from the issue of the patent thereof.

RICHARDS, J.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Richards did not give a written judgment. He stated that he concurred throughout with the judgment of the Chief Justice.

CORRESPONDENCE

(89)

IN continuation of correspondence already brought down respecting agreement between Australia and the Eastern Extension Company with reference to the Pacific cable.

MELBOURNE, March 4, 1903.

LAURIER, Ottawa.

In pursuance of promise at the time of colonial conference, have much pleasure in informing you that government here about to enter into agreement Eastern Extension Company subject approval of parliament. New agreement will affect whole Commonwealth and will be in substitution for existing agreement with New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, current for ten years, then terminable, two years' notice either side. Company entitled to establish offices in four states mentioned, and in agreement will have right establish offices also in Victoria, Queensland, though latter not contemplated yet. New clause precludes company disposing of cables ordinarily used between Australian colonies and Great Britain or Commonwealth without first giving option Her Majesty's government and Commonwealth purchase of cable and appurtenances, price to be agreed upon or arbitration. Think extension of agreement to Victoria and Queensland more than compensated by change from perpetuity at will of the company into contract terminable reasonably short time.

BARTON.

OTTAWA, March 6, 1903.

BARTON, Premier, Melbourne, Australia,
(per Pacific cable.)

Canadian government protest against action of your government. The concessions made by New South Wales to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company were regarded by Canada as a violation of the spirit of the arrangement under which the Pacific cable was constructed. What is now proposed seems to be nothing less than an extension of the objectionable concessions for a period of years to other parts of the Commonwealth. Canada assumed a large share of the responsibility of the Pacific cable, believing that all the colonies which were parties to the contract would do everything possible to direct business over new line. The Canadian government deeply regret the departure from that understanding which has already occurred against their protest, and now urge upon the government of Commonwealth that no further extension be granted to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.

LAURIER.

LONDON, March 16, 1903.

Lord Strathcona to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Do you wish me to take any action respecting facilities Commonwealth propose grant Eastern Extension Company? Presume from newspaper references that you

have full particulars. New Zealand government instruct agent general join with Imperial and Dominion governments making strong protest. Cable reply.

OTTAWA, March 16, 1903.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Lord Strathcona.

We have made strong protest to Barton. We will be glad if you will do everything to defeat contemplated arrangement between Commonwealth and Eastern Extension Company.

SYDNEY, via Bamfield, March 18, 1903.

PREMIER, Canada.

Think you have misunderstood my telegram respecting agreement with Eastern Extension Company. Commonwealth under constitution was burdened with pre-existing agreements of New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia, which are perpetual unless terminated by mutual consent. New agreement, however, although applying to the whole of Australia, may be terminated by two years' notice after the expiration of ten years. This provision of contract forbidding company dispose rights and cables without option for the purchase being first given to government are two main modifications original contract in return for extension area of agreement to the whole of Australia. It was obviously against interests of owners of Pacific cable that over two-thirds Australia should be interminably bound by prior agreement with which this government was saddled by constitution. Propriety otherwise of action taken by New South Wales before federation does not affect conditions which this government had to face in making new agreement, but nevertheless had we left matters as they stood, we should have been justly chargeable with neglect of interests of our partners in Pacific cable.

BARTON.

OTTAWA, March 24, 1903.

BARTON, Sydney, Australia.
(per Pacific cable.)

New South Wales having against Canada's protest granted concession to Eastern Extension Company, Canadian government unable to assent to Commonwealth's proposed agreement with that company enlarging area of concession even for limited period, and we persist in our protest against contemplated enlargement.

LAURIER.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
17 VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.,
March 21, 1903.

The Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., P.C.

On the 16th instant I telegraphed you in cypher as follows:—

'Do you wish me to take any action respecting extension facilities Commonwealth proposed grant Eastern Extension Company. Presume from newspaper references you have full particulars. New Zealand government instructed agent general join with Imperial and Dominion governments making strong protest,' and on the 18th I had your reply as under:

'Have made strong protest Barton. We will be glad if you will do everything defeat contemplated arrangement between Commonwealth and Eastern Extension Company.'

I have communicated with the agent general of the New Zealand government on the subject, and it is also to be taken up in a few days by the Pacific cable board, after which we are jointly to have an interview with Mr. Chamberlain in the matter. You may feel assured that everything possible to be done here will be done to prevent what could not be otherwise than very prejudicial to the Pacific cable.

STRATHCONA.

MELBOURNE, May, 1903.

LAURIER, Ottawa.

Agreement with Eastern Extension Company signed. Copy by mail.

BARTON.

NOTE.—Other papers submitted with this return may be found by reference to Sessional Papers Nos. 51, 1899; also 59 and 59*a*, 1901.

RETURN

(93)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS to His Excellency the Governor General of the 27th May, 1903, for a copy of the Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 19th May, 1903, covering the appointment of a Commission, composed of Sir William Van Horne, John Bertram and Harold Kennedy, to report on questions affecting the transportation of Canadian products to the markets of the world through and by Canadian ports, etc.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

EXTRACT *from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 19th May, 1903.*

On a Report dated April 6, 1903, from the Minister of Public Works, stating that he has had under consideration questions affecting the transportation of Canadian products to the markets of the world through and by Canadian ports with a view of placing the Canadian producer in a position to compete, and compete successfully, through all Canadian channels with the producers and exporters of other countries.

The minister submits that it may be assumed that grain and other products will naturally seek their markets by the cheapest routes, and therefore the method of attaining the object desired should be to make the Canadian routes cheaper and more convenient than competing routes.

That the development of North-western Canada has manifested the inability of existing Canadian transportation agencies to take care of Canadian products.

That our agricultural exports can only command the prices over seas to which their natural excellence entitles them when they cease to be confounded and confused with the inferior and often adulterated articles produced elsewhere ; and to preserve their separate identity they must go through Canadian channels.

The minister further states that the questions to be considered are complicated and involved, including among the objects to be sought the transportation of western products from place of production to the markets of the world.

This involves the consideration of their transportation :—

From place of production to Canadian seaports.

From place of production to the western ports of Lake Superior.

From the western ports of Lake Superior to Canadian seaports.

From Canadian seaports to Europe.

From place of production through Canadian ports on the Pacific.

As it affects the products of the eastern provinces of Canada it involves their movement :—

To the seaports.

From the seaports to Europe.

It is obvious that before any satisfactory conclusion can be reached upon these questions a thorough and comprehensive inquiry should be made regarding :—

The conditions of original shipment and the possibilities of improvement in the conditions surrounding such shipments.

The storage requirements of lake, river and ocean ports.

The harbour facilities of the inland lakes, rivers and Atlantic and Pacific ports.

The conditions with regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence route, and, generally, any improvement, enlargements, or other matters affecting the more economical and satisfactory uses of any Canadian channel of transportation by land or water.

The minister further states that in making such investigation attention should not be confined to routes and facilities which are at present utilized, but, if necessary, new surveys should be made to determine whether any more economical and satisfactory channels of transportation by land or water can be opened up.

The forces operating against the attainment of all Canadian transport, namely:—

Competition by United States railways ;

Competition by United States vessels from Lake Superior ports ;

Diversion of Canadian products through eastern outlets to Boston, Portland and other United States ports, should be investigated, and the best and most economical methods used by our competitors should be carefully studied and reported upon.

The minister apprehends that in these circumstances it devolves upon the Dominion government to consider and adopt the best possible means of promoting such measures as may enable Canada to control the transportation of its own products, and it is thought that the most efficient method of conducting such an inquiry and obtaining the required information is by means of a commission of competent and experienced experts who may be appointed and authorized under the provisions of chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

The minister recommends, therefore, that a commission be appointed consisting of Sir William Van Horne, John Bertram and Harold Kennedy, of whom Sir William Van Horne shall be chairman and convener, for the purpose of making such inquiry, obtaining such evidence and information and making such reports and recommendations as in their opinion (and subject to any further instructions which may be given by the Governor General in Council) the exigencies of the reference may require.

The minister further recommends that such commission be authorized to employ such scientific and professional assistance as its members may decide ;

That the duration of the commission shall be during pleasure.

The minister also recommends that an appropriation be made out, of which the Minister of Public Works shall be authorized to pay expenses of all kinds incurred by the commission (including such remuneration to the commissioners as the Governor General in Council may decide), without reference to the provisions of the Civil Service Act or any Act regulating payment of officers or employees of the government.

The Committee of the Privy Council submit the above recommendations for approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

RETURN

(113)

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE estimates of the cost of construction of certain sections of the Canadian Northern Railway.

The Honourable A. G. BLAIR,
Ottawa.

The approximate estimates of the cost of constructing certain sections of the Canadian Northern Railway, which were prepared for you last year, cannot be found. My recollection is that I handed them to you for use either in the "House" or in Council; since which I have not seen them. You probably have them carefully put away somewhere. However, we now have plans and profiles of these lines on file in the Department, and, based on these, I have had an approximate estimate of cost of construction prepared by Department Inspecting Engineer Simmons, which, being based on fuller and more accurate information than the estimate of last year, should, therefore, be more correct. It gives a higher cost per mile than the previous estimate.

Estimates attached hereto.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Estimate of Cost of Line from Grandview to Edmonton, 620 Miles.

Item.	Description of Item.	Amount.	Rate.	Total.
			$	$
1	Right of way, ballast pit, &c. ... Acres.	8,060	3 00	24,180 00
2	Clearing ... "	1,860	20 00	37,200 00
3	Grubbing ... "	1,860	40 00	74,400 00
4	Loose rock excavation ... Cu. yds.	496,000	0 50	248,000 00
5	Hard pan " ... "	992,000	0 40	396,800 00
6	Earth " ... "	6,200,000	0 23	1,426,000 00
7	Extra haul ... "	930,000	0 01	9,300 00
8	Ties, including sidings and freight charges ...	1,800,480	0 40	720,192 00
9	Rails, 60 lbs. per yard, delivered at Grandview ... Tons.	64,480	35 00	2,256,800 00
10	Angle bars delivered at Grandview ... "	3,255	40 00	130,200 00
11	Spikes delivered at Grandview ... "	2,480	65 00	161,200 00
12	Bolts and nuts delivered at Grandview ... Lbs.	930,000	·0377	35,061 00
13	Freight charges forwarding rails and fastenings west of Grandview at ½ cent per ton per mile ... Tons.	35,185	1 55	54,636 75
14	Stations, section houses and grading sidings ...	...	...	177,940 00
15	Water service ...	...	...	56,000 00
16	Divisional points, including roundhouse, workshops, &c ...	...	...	206,400 00
17	Ballasting ... Cu. yds.	1,340,000	0 40	496,000 00
18	Four crossings, Saskatchewan River ...	...	...	868,000 00
19	Trestle bridges and culverts ... Lin. ft.	31,000	10 00	310,000 00
20	Tracklaying ... Miles.	620	250 00	155,000 00
21	Diamond crossing, interlocking plant and switches ...	...	...	47,024 00
22	Fencing, including gates ... Rods.	396,800	1 00	396,800 00
23	Telegraph line, complete for business ... Miles.	620	136 00	84,320 00
24	Survey, location and construction engineering ... "	620	400 00	248,000 00
		...	...	8,619,353 75
	Interest during construction and contingencies ... 10 p.c	...	...	861,935 37
	Rolling stock equipment ... Miles.	620	3,000 00	1,860,000 00
	Total ...	...	...	11,341,284 12

Total per mile, $18,301.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

From 100 Miles East of Prince Albert to Prince Albert.

Approximate Estimate of Cost of Construction.

Item.	Description of Item.	Amount.	Rate.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Right of way, ballast pits and lands ..... Acres.	1,300	3 00	3,900 00
2	Clearing..... "	300	20 00	6,000 00
3	Grubbing..... "	300	40 00	12,000 00
4	Loose rock excavation ..... Cu. yds.	80,000	0 50	40,000 00
5	Hard pan ..... "	160,000	0 40	64,000 00
6	Earth..... "	100,000	0 23	230,000 00
7	Extra haul ..... "	150,000	0 01	1,500 00
8	Ties, including sidings with freight charges.....	294,000	0 37½	108,900 00
9	Gross tons 60-lb. rails, including sidings, delivered at end of tracks.	10,400	36 00	374,400 00
10	Gross tons angle bars, including sidings, delivered at end of tracks.....Gr. tons.	525	41 00	21,525 00
11	Gross " " "	400	66 00	26,400 00
12	Bolts and nuts, including sidings, delivered at end of tracks.....	150,000	0 04	6,000 00
13	Freight charges in forwarding rails and fastenings west of end of track at ½c. per ton per mile, as above 113,500	11,350	0 30	3,405 00
14	Stations, section houses and grading sidings.....	.....	.....	34,900 00
15	Water service	.....	.....	9,000 00
16	Division points, including roundhouses, turntables, workshops, &c.....	.....	.....	46,300 00
17	Ballasting..... Cu. yds.	200,000	0 40	80,000 00
18	One crossing, Saskatchewan River	.....	.....	180,800 00
19	Trestles and culverts ..... Miles.	100	500 00	50,000 00
20	Tracklaying ..... "	100	250 00	25,000 00
21	Diamond crossing, interlocking plant and switches.....	.....	.....	14,000 00
22	Fencing..... Rods.	64,000	1 00	64,000 00
23	Survey, location and construction engineering..... Miles.	100	425 00	42,500 00
				1,441,530 00
	Interest during construction and contingencies..... 10 p.c.	.....	.....	144,153 00
	Rolling stock and equipment ..... Miles.	100	3,000 00	300,000 00
	Total	.....	.....	1,885,683 00

Cost per mile, $18,856.83.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE COST PER MILE OF RAILWAY.

100 miles of Prince Albert Extension.

13 acres right-of-way, ballast pits and lands at $3			$ 39 00
800 c. y. loose rock excavation at 50c			400 00
1,600 c. y. hard pan excavation at 40c			640 00
13,600 c. y. earth excavation at 23c			3,128 00
2,040 c. y. extra haul at 1c			20 40
2,940 ties, including sidings with freight charges at 37½c			1,089 00
104 gr. tons 60-lb. rails, including sidings, del'd at end of track at		$36	3,744 00
5¼ gross tons angle bars	"	" $41	215 25
4 gross tons spikes	"	" $66	264 00
1,500 lbs. bolts and nuts	"	" 4c.	60 00
Freight charges in forwarding rails and fastenings west of end of track at ½c. per ton per mile as above, 113½ tons at 30c			34 05
Stations, section houses and grading sidings			349 00
Water service			90 00
Division points, including round-houses, turntables, workshops, machinery, coaling facilities, &c., and grading yard tracks			463 00
Ballasting 2,000 c. y. at 40c			800 00
Crossing Saskatchewan River, including superstructure, substructure, falsework and trestle approaches			1,808 00
Other trestle approaches			500 00
Tracklaying			275 00
Diamond crossing, interlocking plant and switches			140 00
Fencing, including gates, 640 rods at $1			640 00
Telegraph line, complete for business			136 00
Survey location and construction engineering, 3 p. c. on above			445 04
			$ 15,279 74
Interest during construction and contingencies, 10 p. c			1,527 97
			$ 16,807 71
Rolling stock equipment per mile			3,000 00
Total per mile			$ 19,807 71

R. F. TATE,
Resident Engineer.

June 12th, 1903.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

TIES.

100 miles Prince Albert Extension.

2,640 per mile.
264 10 p. c. for sidings.

2,904

Ties procured in Ontario, on line of Canadian Northern Railway between Steep Rock and Rainy River, an average mileage of 629 miles south-east of end of track

with an additional average of 60 miles between end of track and Prince Albert, being a total average haul of 689 miles at ½c. per ton per mile freight charges, amounting to $3.45 per ton or $51.75 per car load of 15 tons, which is 450 ties per car, amount to 11½c. per tie.

Cost of tie on line	25 cents.
Freight	11½ "
Handling	1 "
	37½ "

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

STATIONS, SECTION HOUSES AND GRADING SIDINGS.

100 miles Prince Albert Extension.

14 intermediate stations and section houses at 8 miles apart, at $1,500	$ 21,000 00
1 divisional station	5,000 00
Grading 14 sidings 2,000 ft. long, 2 ft. banks, 38,640 c. yds. 23c.	8,887 20
	$ 34,887 20

100 miles at $349 per mile.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DIVISIONAL POINTS, ETC.

100 miles Prince Albert Extension.

1 10-stall roundhouse	$ 12,000 00
1 70-ft. steel turntable and pits complete	6,000 00
1 machine shop	8,000 00
1 car shed	5,000 00
1 coaling plant	6,000 00
1 sand house plant	1,000 00
1 ash pit	300 00
Grading 5 miles yard sidings at 7,000 c. yd. per mile, 35,000 c. y. at 23c	8,050 00
	$ 46,350 00

100 miles at $463.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DIAMOND CROSSING, INTERLOCKING PLANT AND SWITCHES.

100 miles Prince Albert Extension.

28 single switches complete for passing sidings.
40 " " 1 division yard.
20 " " freight sidings on intermediate stations and gravel pits.

88 switches complete delivered where required, at $88	$ 7,744 00
Placing in work at $15 each	1,320 00
Say 1 interlocking plant installed complete	5,000 00
	$ 14,064 00

120 miles at $140.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE COST PER MILE OF RAILWAY FROM GRANDVIEW TO EDMONTON.

13 acres right-of-way, ballast pits and yards at $3	$ 39 00
800 cubic yards loose rock excavation at 50c	400 00
1,600 " hard pan " 40c	640 00
13,600 " earth " 23c	3,128 00
2,040 " extra haul " 1c	20 40
2,904 ties, including sidings, with freight charges at 40c	1,161 60
104 gross tons 60-lb. rails, including sidings at Grandview at $35	3,620 00
5¼ " angle bars " " $40	210 00
4 " spikes " " $65	260 00
1,500 lbs. bolts and nuts " " ·377c	56 55
Freight charges in forwarding rails and fastenings west of Grandview, ½c. per ton per mile as above, 113½ tons at $1.55	176 00
Stations, section houses and grading sidings	287 00
Water service	90 00
Divisional points, including round-houses, turntables, workshops, machinery, coaling facilities, &c., and grading yard tracks	333 00
Ballasting, 2,000 cubic yards at 40c	800 00
4 cross Saskatchewan River, including superstructure, substructure, falsework and trestle approaches	1,400 00
Other trestle bridges and culverts	500 00
Tracklaying	275 00
Diamond crossing, interlocking plant and switches	76 00
Fencing, including gates, 640 rods at $1	640 00
Telegraph line complete for business	136 00
Survey, location and construction engineering, 3% on above	427 45
	$ 14,676 00
Interest during construction and contingencies, 10%	1,467 60
	$ 16,143 60
Rolling stock equipment per mile	3,000 00
Total per mile	$ 19,143 60

R. F. TATE,

June 12, 1903 Resident Engineer.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY, GRANDVIEW TO EDMONTON.

RIGHT OF WAY.

99 feet wide	12 acres per mile.
Additional for terminal and divisional yards, ballast pits and ordinary station grounds	1 acre "
Total	13 acres "

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY, GRANDVIEW TO EDMONTON.

GRANDVIEW TO EDMONTON, 620 MILES.

Grading.

Average embankment 3½ feet, 16 ft. wide, slope 1½ to 1 ft.
10 p.c. added for shrinkage.....16,000 cub. yds. per mile.

Classification.

10 p.c. hard pan, 5 p.c. loose rock, 85 p.c. earth.

800	cub. yds.	loose rock at 50c	$ 400 00
1,600	"	hard pan at 40c	640 00
10,000	"	earth at 23c	2,300 00
12,400	"	average at 26c	$ 3,340 00

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY, GRANDVIEW TO EDMONTON.

Ties.

2,640 per mile.
264, 10 p.c. for sidings.

2,904

Ties procured in Ontario on the line of Canadian Northern Railway between Steep Rock and Rainy River, an average mileage of 427 miles east of Grandview, with an additional average of 310 miles between Grandview and Edmonton; being a total average haul of 737 miles at ½ cent per ton per mile freight charges amounting to $3.68 per ton, or $55.70 per carload of 15 tons, which averages 450 ties per car amounts to 14 cents per tie.

Cost of ties on lines	25 cents.
Freight	14 "
Loading and unloading	1 "
Total cost delivered	40 "

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY, GRANDVIEW TO EDMONTON.

Rails and Fastenings.

94·3 gross tons 60 lb. rail per mile for main line.
9·7 " " " sidings, divisional and terminal yards equal to about 10 per cent of main line.

Same for Fastenings.

Rates shown are for deliveries at Grand View.
Freight charges added from Grand View west for 310 miles at ½c. per ton per mile amounting to $1.55 per ton as shown.

Cost of Rails.

Cost at manufacturers'	$25 00 per ton
Ocean, lake and rail freight to Grandview	10 00 "
Total delivered at Grandview	$35 00

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY, GRANDVIEW TO EDMONTON.

Stations, Section Houses and Grading Sidings.

74 intermediate stations and section houses at 8 miles apart at $1,500	$ 111,000 00
4 divisional stations at $5,000	20,000 00
Grading 74 sidings 2,000 ft. long 2 ft. banks 204,240 cy. at 23c	46,975 00
	$ 177,975 00

620 miles at $287.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY, GRANDVIEW TO EDMONTON.

Water Service.

40,000 gallon tanks with housed frames and power plant installed at $2,000 each placed every 25 miles and including four high tower tanks at divisional yards, viz.:—

21 tanks completed, at $2,000	$42,000,00
4 " " $3,500	14,000 00
620 miles at $90	56,000 00

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY; GRANDVIEW TO EDMONTON.

Division and terminal points including round houses, turntables, workshops, machinery, coaling facilities, sand houses, ash pits, and grading yard tracks.

3, 10-stall round houses at $12,000	$ 36,000 00
1, 20 " " $24,000	24,000 00
4, 70-ft. steel turntables and pits complete at $6,000	24,000 00
3 machine shops at $8,000	24,000 00
1 " $12,000	12,000 00
3 car sheds at $5,000	15,000 00
1 car repair shop at $10,000	10,000 00
4 coaling plants at $6,000	24,000 00
4 sand house plants at $1,000	4,000 00
4 ash pits, $300	1,200 00
Grading 20 miles yard sidings at 7,000 c. yds. per mile, 140,000 c. yds. at 23c	32,200 00
	$ 206,400 00

620 miles at $333.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY; GRANDVIEW TO EDMONTON.

Other trestle bridges and culverts estimated at 31,000 lineal feet at $10, in work amounting to 620 miles at $500 per mile.	$ 310,000 00

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY; GRANDVIEW TO EDMONTON.

Four crossings Saskatchewan River including superstructures, substructures, falsework and trestle approaches.

4 steel superstructures at $110,000	$ 440,000 00
4 concrete substructures at $65,000	260,000 00
4 timber falseworks erected and removed at $12,000	48,000 00
8,000 lineal feet lumber trestle approaches at $15	120,000 00
	$ 868,000 00

620 miles at $1,400 per mile.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY; GRANDVIEW TO EDMONTON.

Ballasting.

2,000 c. yds. at 40c	$ 800 00

Diamond crossings, interlocking plant and switches.

148 single switches complete for passing sidings.

160 single switches complete for 4 divisional yards.

100 single switches complete for freight sidings on intermediate stations and gravel pits.

408 switches complete delivered where required at $88	$ 35,904 00
Placing in work, at $15 each	6,120 00
Say 1 interlocking plant installed complete	5,000 00
	$ 47,024 00

620 miles at $76 per mile.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY: GRANDVIEW TO EDMONTON.

Telegraph Line Complete for Business.

Cost per Mile.

35 telegraph poles delivered at $1.50		$ 42 50
575 lbs. No. 6 wire delivered at 3c		17 25
330 lbs. No. 9 wire delivered at 2½c		8 75
35 cross arms delivered at 28c		9 80
70 insulators delivered at 4c		2 80
70 toppins delivered at 1⅛c		0 78
70 lag screws delivered at 3c		2 10
140 washers delivered at ¼c		0 35
		$ 83 83
Erection		50 00
		$ 133 83
Station equipment and batteries—		
36 ordinary stations at $25	$ 900 00	
4 divisional stations at $200	800 00	
	$ 1,700 00	
Per mile		2 75
		$ 136 58

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY: ROLLING STOCK.

For Grandview, Edmonton and Prince Albert Lines, 720 Miles.

1,440 box cars at $900	$ 1,296,000 00
50 locomotives at $18,000	900,000 00
15 first class coaches at $10,000	150,000 00
10 second class coaches at $6,000	60,000 00
8 baggage, mail and express cars at $3,000	24,000 00
6 sleeping cars at $22,000	132,000 00
2 dining cars at $20,000	40,000 00
10 cabooses at $1,200	12,000 00
	$ 2,614,000 00

720 miles at $3,630 per mile.

RETURN

(116)

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated the 11th May, 1903, for copies of all Orders in Council, memorials, letters, telegrams and other correspondence, and all other documents and communications in writing, between the first day of January, 1897, and the first day of May, 1903, relating to, or concerning, or in any way having reference to the granting of provincial autonomy to the North-west Territories, or the creation of the said Territories into a province or provinces.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Government House,
Regina, April 24, 1903.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa,

I have the honour to forward herewith for transmission to His Excellency the Governor General the inclosed Address to His Excellency from the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories upon the present constitutional and financial condition of the North-west Territories.

A. E. FORGET,
Lieutenant-Governor.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency :

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territoiries of Canada, in session assembled, humbly approach Your Excellency for the purpose of representing :—

That by an Address dated on the second day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred, a copy of which is attached hereto, the Legislative Assembly pointed out that repeated representations had been made, in various ways, to the Government of Canada with a view to obtaining just and equitable assistance towards providing for the proper and effective administration of affairs in these Territories and for the public

necessities of their rapidly increasing population, and that such representations had been met by intermittent and insufficient additions to the annual grant, the provision so made by the Parliament of Canada never bearing any adequate proportion to the financial obligations imposed by the enlargement and development of the political institutions created by itself ;

That by the said Address the Legislative Assembly humbly prayed that Your Excellency would be graciously pleased to cause an inquiry to be made into the position of the Territories, financial and otherwise, and to cause such action to be taken as would provide for their present and immediate welfare and good government, as well as the due fulfilment of the duties and obligations of government and legislation assumed with respect to these Territories by the Parliament of Canada, and it was furthermore humbly prayed that Your Excellency would also be graciously pleased to order inquiries to be made and accounts taken with a view to the settlement of the terms and conditions upon which the Territories, or any part thereof, should be established as a province ;

That since the passing of the said Address, further representations have been made in various ways to Your Excellency's Government with regard to the financial and constitutional position of the Territories ;

That during the past three years the immediate necessities of the Territories have been vastly increased by a remarkable immigration movement, which is still going on ;

That no adequate response has been made to the repeated requests for the financial assistance necessary for 'the proper and effective administration of the affairs of these Territories and for the public necessities of their rapidly increasing population' ;

That the Legislative Assembly, representing as it does the unanimous opinion of the people of the Territories, believes that nothing short of that system of government enjoyed by our fellow-citizens in the provinces will afford a solution of the legislative and financial difficulties which confront it ;

Therefore, we do humbly pray that Your Excellency will cause such action to be taken as will provide for the present and immediate financial necessities of the Territories, and will further provide for the establishment of provincial institutions in the Territories upon fair and just terms analogous to those upon which the old provinces have been dealt with ;

All which we humbly pray Your Excellency to take into Your Excellencys gracious and favourable consideration.

A. B. GILLIS,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories.

Legislative Assembly Chambers,
Regina, N.W.T., April 24, 1903.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot Murray-Kynnynmond, Earl of Minto, and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburg, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories of Canada, in session assembled, humbly approach Your Excellency for the purpose of representing—

That by the British North America Act, 1867, it was (amongst other things) enacted that it should be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's

Most Honourable Privy Council, on Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, to admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, or either of them, into the Union on such terms and conditions in each case as should be in the Addresses expressed and as the Queen should think fit to approve subject to the provisions of the said Act ;

That by an Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada Her Majesty was prayed to unite Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory with the Dominion of Canada ;

That in order to further the petition of the Parliament of Canada, Her Majesty, under the authority of the Rupert's Land Act, 1868, accepted a surrender from the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay, of all the lands, territories, rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers, and authorities whatsoever granted or purported to be granted by certain Letters Patent, therein recited, to the said company in Rupert's Land ;

That in the said Address it was represented to Her Majesty, as a reason for the extension of the Dominion of Canada westward, that the welfare of the population of these Territories would be materially enhanced by the formation therein of political institutions bearing analogy, as far as circumstances will admit, to those which existed in the several Povinces then forming the Dominion.

That the Houses of the Parliament of Canada by their said Address expressed to Her Majesty their willingness to asume the duties and obligations of government and legislation as regards these Territories.

That in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in the Queen by the aforesaid Acts, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Most Honourable Privy Council, ordered and declared that from and after the fifteenth day of July, 1870, Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory should be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada, and granted power and authority to the Parliament of Canada to legislate for the future welfare and good government of these Territories ;

That by the British North America Act, 1871, the Parliament of Canada was further given power from time to time to make provision for the administration, peace, order and good government of any Territory not for the time being included in any Province ;

That under the several authorities so given the Parliament of Canada has created political institutions in these Territories bearing a close analogy to those which exist in the several provinces of the Dominion ;

That by the Confederation compact the provinces which formed the Dominion on the fifteenth day of July, 1870, were furnished with the means of carrying on local self government upon certain well defined bases ;

That the Territories being an integral part of the Dominion, and having had imposed upon them the duties and obligations incidental to the political institutions which have been given to them, and which said duties and obligations the Parliament of Canada has declared its willingness to assume, are entitled to such federal assistance for their maintenance as will bear due proportion and analogy to that given to other portions of the Dominion for similar purposes ;

That repeated representations have been made in various ways to the Government of Canada with a view to obtaining just and equitable financial assistance towards providing for the proper and effective administration of local affairs in the Territories, and for the public necessities of their rapidly increasing population ;

That such representations have been met by intermittent and insufficent additions to the annual grant, the provision so made by the Parliament of Canada never bearing any adequate proportion to the financial obligations imposed by the enlargement and development of the political institutions created by itself ;

That it is desirable that a basis should be established upon which the claims of the Territories to suitable financial recognition may be settled and agreed upon ;

That we do therefore most humbly pray that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to cause the fullest enquiry to be made into the position of the Territories, financial and otherwise, and to cause such action to be taken as will provide for their present and immediate welfare and good government, as well as the due fulfillment of the duties and obligations of government and legislation, assumed, with respect to these Territories, by the Parliament of Canada ;

And furthermore that, by the British North America Act, 1871, it was (amongst other things) enacted that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new Provinces in any Territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada, but not included in any Province thereof, and may, at the time of such establishment, make provision for the constitution and administration of * * * such province, we do therefore most humbly pray that Your Excellency will be also graciously pleased to order enquiries to be made and accounts taken with a view to the settlement of the terms and conditions upon which the Territories or any part thereof shall be established as a province, and that, before any such province is established, opportunity should be given to the people of the Territories, through their accredited representatives, of considering and discussing such terms and conditions.

All which we humbly pray Your Excellency to take into Your Excellency's most gracious and favourable consideration.

WM. EAKIN,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
of the North-west Territories.

Legislative Assembly Chambers,
Regina, N.W.T.. May 2, 1900.

GRENFELL BOARD OF TRADE,
GRENFELL, N.W.T., March 24, 1903.

The Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
Dominion Premier.

At a meeting of the Grenfell Board of Trade, held on March the 23rd, it was unanimously resolved, that in the opinion of the Grenfell Board of Trade, the time has fully come that calls for this portion of the Dominion of Canada, known as the North-west Territories, to be erected into a province, with all provincial rights and privileges. The great numbers of settlers pouring into the Territories from all parts of the world, the greatly increased demands for money for roads, bridges and public works, as well as schools, most strongly impress themselves upon the board that the only successful way to cope with and meet our ever-increasing obligations, is by having the power to deal with all the vast requirements of this portion of western Canada from the standpoint of a province.

The Board of Trade is fully aware that this matter has already been brought before the notice of the Dominion Government, and the board would therefore urge, in the strongest possible terms, that this question of provincial autonomy be given their serious consideration at an early date, so as to enable this part of the Dominion to successfully grapple with the enormous increase of population and prosperity that demands enlarged conditions of legislation and finance.

JOHN WALKER,
Secretary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
OTTAWA, April 14, 1903.

Right Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER,
Ottawa,

I inclose you a resolution from the Prince Albert Board of Trade, with reference to the question of the erection of the Territories into provinces.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. O. DAVIS.

Resolved by the Prince Albert Board of Trade, that in the opinion of this board the time has now fully arrived when action should be taken towards the erection of this portion of the Dominion of Canada, known as the North-west Territories, into provinces, each of these with all provincial rights and privileges. The enormous number of settlers pouring into the Saskatchewan District, not only from other parts of Canada, but virtually from all over the world, necessitates largely augmented grants for the improvement of roads, building of bridges and for public works, schools, &c. Our board feel fully convinced that the only way by which we can meet our yearly increasing indebtedness, is by having the power in our own hands to deal with the matter.

The Board of Trade, while cognizant of the fact that this matter has previously been brought to the attention of the Government, feel that this is a most opportune time to urge that the matter should be taken up at once, as we feel assured that the present and future prosperity of this large and important part of the Dominion of Canada largely depends upon our request being acceded to.

BOARD OF TRADE,
LETHBRIDGE, N.W.T., April 9, 1903.

The Honourable the Prime Minister,
Ottawa.

Enclosed you will find a copy of a resolution respecting provincial autonomy passed at a recent meeting of the Lethbridge Board of Trade.

C. B. BOWMAN,
Secretary.

COPY of a resolution adopted by the Lethbridge Board of Trade at a meeting held on the eighth day of April, A.D. 1903.

Resolved, That this board endorse the stand taken by the North-west Government in regard to the granting of provincial autonomy to the Territories, and are strongly in favour of such autonomy being granted on the terms formulated and demanded by the Honourable Mr. Haultain, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Honourable the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior.

Certified a true copy,

C. B. BOWMAN,
Secretary.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, CANADA,
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
REGINA, February 3, 1903.

The Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

I have the honour to enclose a memorandum supplementary to the printed statement submitted to you on December 7, 1901, relating to the establishment of provincial institutions in the North-west Territories.

The large immigration of the year just closed, together with the prospect of a still larger immigration in the present year and years to follow, make it necessary for me to change some of the figures in the printed statement referred to.

The memorandum will refer by number to the sections in the draft Bill submitted in the printed statement, and may be considered as supplementary to, or amending, the explanatory memorandum appended to each section of the draft.

I might say with regard to the financial clauses of the draft Bill that they are based, of course, upon the law and the practice prevailing at the present time. Should the demands made by the Inter-provincial Conference be acceded to by your government, our subsidies would presumably be paid upon the same basis.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, CANADA,
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
Regina, February 3, 1903.

Memorandum :

Section 4.—In the printed statement a request for an initial parliamentary representation of ten (10) based upon expectation of population, is made.

The immigration for the past two years, as shown by the reports of the Department of the Interior, added to the population as shown by the last census, would give us a present population of 250,000 : that means that we are at the present moment entitled to a representation of ten (10) members in the House of Commons.

The estimated increase for the present year of 100,000 would entitle us to four (4) additional members by the end of the year, or, as the immigration season closes in the early summer, it would be fair to say that before Parliament prorogues the Territories will be entitled, on actual population, to a representation of fourteen members.

As there is every indication that the movement of population into the Territories will continue in larger proportions for some years to come, it is fair to presume that long before the next census is taken our representation in Parliament will be very much less, proportionately to population, than that of any other portion of Canada.

A very conservative estimate for the year 1904, and the years following to the date of the next census would be an increase of 250,000, which would mean a population of not less than 600,000 at the end of the year 1910. Estimating that these figures are based upon reasonable expectations, we should be granted a representation of not less than twenty (20) until the next census is taken, after which, of course, the provisions of the British North America Act would govern.

Section 22.—The amounts mentioned in Clause (b) of this section should be changed as follows :—

The per capita allowance at the rate of eighty cents (80 cents) should be paid on an initial population of 400,000, estimated on the figures set forth in the supplementary note to section 4.

Section 23.—As the legislation creating the new province cannot reasonably be expected to come into effect until the latter part of the present year, the debt allowance should be paid upon an initial population of 350,000, based upon expectations already mentioned.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, CANADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
REGINA, December 7, 1901.

The Right Honourable Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
President of the Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

In response to the request made by the sub-committee of the Privy Council, convened to consider the matters referred to in the Address to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, presented by the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, pursuant to resolutions adopted on the 2nd of May, 1900 (a copy of which is attached hereto), I have the honour to submit, on behalf of the Government of the Territories, the following statement of the present position as it appears to us, together with such remarks as seem to be necessary to properly set forth the reasons which led the Assembly to request that enquiries be made and accounts be taken with a view to the establishment of provincial institutions within that portion of the North-west Territories lying between the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia.

For a number of years back the attention of the Dominion Government has annually been directed to the necessities, financial and otherwise, of the Territories, in the estimates submitted through the Honourable the Minister of the Interior. Occasion has always been taken to set forth, as briefly as possible, but necessarily with some considerable detail, the difficulties met with in the administration of affairs in the Territories. The documents submitted, I understand, were presented to Parliament during its last session, so that their tenor will no doubt be familiar to you, and it will not be required that the matters they dealt with shall be repeated here. Put in the briefest possible form, the position is simply this : The population of the Territories has been and is increasing so rapidly as the result of the efforts put forth by the Immigration Branch of the Interior Department, that the means at the command of the Territorial Government are far from being sufficient to enable it to properly administer the affairs of the country. The increase in the population has increased our work and expenditures by a rate far greater than can be measured by the mere increase in the number of the people. Immigration in other parts of the Dominion has resulted largely in adding only to the population in settlements and towns previously in existence ; in the Territories it is not so. New settlers in the North-west seem desirous to pass by the settlements already opened up, and to become pioneers in districts removed as far away as practicable therefrom. The new settlements are too small and the settlers are too widely scattered to bear the burdens which necessarily go with the opening up of a new country, and the fact cannot be disguised that they must be assisted to do so if the people are to become contented and prosperous, or even retained in the country. Bridges or ferries must be provided where it is necessary to cross rivers to reach market points. Where difficulty is met with in procuring an adequate water supply, the government has found it necessary to procure and operate machinery at considerable expense in order to sink public wells, or, as has been found practicable in some districts, to construct reservoirs in valleys or other natural depressions in order to conserve the surface water for the use of stock, and even, in some instances, for domestic purposes. Wherever water courses run in the Territories, the valleys are deep, the banks being often precipitous. These have the effect of rendering the ordinary road allowances, as laid down by the Dominion lands system of survey, impossible. They cannot be travelled and new roadways have to be provided, generally at consider-

able expense for right of way and construction. These are but a few of the difficulties which the government of the Territories is called upon to find a means of ameliorating. There are others which it would appear to be needless to take up your valuable time by enumerating in detail, as it may be said they are all of the same character, being hindrances and drawbacks to the settlement of the country. In the older settled districts other difficulties arise. Where the people have advanced beyond the pioneer stage they often find themselves handicapped for lack of proper transportation facilities in order to place their produce upon their markets. Roads may be made, but when grain and dairy produce have to be hauled twenty, thirty and at times a greater number of miles in order to reach a market or shipping point, no matter how good the road may be, the return for the farmer's labour and use of his capital will show a tendency to pass the vanishing point.

It is thought that sufficient has been said to indicate to you the position in which the Government of the Territories finds itself. In addition to the work of administration which devolves upon all governments, there is a constant—and hitherto, it must be admitted, lamentably ineffectual—struggle to keep pace with the work, caused by the rapid development of the country by reason of the great increase in the population. It may be thought that the people ought to do this work for themselves, as to them will accrue the benefits, but whilst I am disposed to agree to the general proposition that, under ordinary conditions, the question of the provision of what may be called local public improvements is a matter of purely local and sectional concern, yet I am confident that you will readily recognize that the conditions at present existing in the Territories are far removed from being ordinary. After the subsidence of the first movement of people into the Territories consequent upon the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the influx of population for a number of years did not proceed at the rate so noticeable of late, and no very great difficulties were met with in dealing with the conditions as they then existed. With the means provided in those days, the Government was in an infinitely better position than is the case now, notwithstanding the fact that the grants made by Parliament for government in the Territories have been materially increased upon the representations made to the Dominion Government from time to time. The public necessities are not created so much by the mere fact that thirty, forty or even fifty thousand people may be added to the population in any one year ; but rather to the certainty that nearly every small group of new settlers, united by any tie whatever, means practically the opening up of a new settlement. We have no congested communities in the Territories. In some districts the land available for homestead purposes has practically all been taken up, but they are very few in number and extremely limited in area, and there is no evidence of any disposition amongst the people now coming to us to locate in districts already settled. I do not desire to press this point unduly, and I think that it will be made abundantly clear by a brief consideration of the following statement respecting the number of school districts and the annual increase during the past few years :—

From the date of the passage of the School Ordinance in 1884 to the end of 1896, school districts were organized to the number of 436.

At the end of 1897 there were 457—an increase of 21.

At the end of 1898, there were 480—an increase of 23.

At the end of 1899, there were 524—an increase of 44.

At the end of 1900, there were 576—an increase of 52.

At the present time, besides 35 districts in process of erection, there are 649—an increase of 73.

These figures give some idea of the number of new settlements that have been opened up within the past five years, though it is not intended to convey the impression that the school districts represent all the settlements in the country, as there are a number, mostly opened up but recently, where the pressure of the struggle for mere existence has prevented any attempt being made to establish schools, notwithstanding the efforts of the local Government in that direction.

I have spoken of the number of the settlements in the Territories ,and, as I have said, these are not only small for the greater part and far removed from the other, but the people themselves are scattered widely.

In very few districts have the people begun to emerge from what may be referred to as the pioneer form of existence, and the creation of anything but the simplest and most elementary organization amongst them is impracticable. We have, however, succeeded in bringing such organizations into existence, notably in our school districts and local improvement districts. Through their means we have been enabled to call upon the people for all that it is possible to expect of them. Further additions to the public taxation might possibly be made, but good and sufficient reasons exist why they should not. In the first place, it would be calculated to militate against the work of the Dominion Government in seeking to induce people from other lands to come and settle down amongst us. After all is done and said, the real and most successful immigration agent is the contented settler, and a heavy rate of taxation, no matter how necessary, is not calculated to satisfy the man who is struggling to make a home in this undeveloped country. Then, again, to require the people of the Territories to carry on the work of opening up and developing the country would not be to treat the early settlers in the North-west in the manner in which the people of the older provinces have been treated. I need hardly remind you that on the completion of the confederation of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, thte new Dominion immediately found itself in the possession of a debt amounting to $93,000,000, of which sum only about $17,000,000 could be shown to be represented by assets in any form or at any value whatever. It would be difficult at this date to state with any degree of certainty in what manner and for what purposes the provinces originally forming the confederation had created the debts they transferred to the Dominion, but I can refer you to the statement of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Alexander Galt, the Finance Minister in the last government of the old Province of Canada, made in his speech upon the discussion of the Quebec resolutions. Mr. Galt, in presenting the financial aspect of the Confederation question to the House, said :—

'It is necessary for us to review the liabilities of each province, the reasons why they were incurred, the objects which have been sought. In doing so, the House will not fail to remark that the same policy has animated the legislatures of all the provinces, or perhaps I should speak more exactly in saying those of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The public debt of all these provinces has, with some slight exceptions, been incurred for public improvements, intended to develop the resources of the country, to attract immigration and wealth to their respective shores, to cheapen the means whereby the products of their farms were to be taken to market, and to reduce the cost of freight of articles which enter largely into the consumption of their inhabitants.'

This statement appears to have passed without contradiction, and it may therefore be accepted that some considerable portion of the net debt of Canada on July 1, 1867, amounting to $75,728,641, had been created by expenditures for the purposes described by Mr. Galt. This debt is still unpaid, and its cost is borne by every person in Canada who contributes in any form to the revenue of the Dominion, whether he resides within the boundaries of the provinces for whose benefit the money borrowed was expended or elsewhere. These provincial debts, too, it must not be forgotten, represent expenditures made over and above the expenditures rendered possible by the public revenues. You will, I trust, pardon me if I press your attention to the different manner in which the Dominion looks upon the development of the North-west. All our public revenues go to swell the Consolidated Fund of Canada, our public domain is exploited for purely federal purposes, and we are not permitted to draw on the future. Our revenues are rigidly, limited for all practical purposes, by the grants annually made by Parliament for 'Government of the North-west Territories,' and we are not even entrusted with the expenditure of the whole amount of that sum. The grants made have never been considered from the view point of the requirements of

the Territories. Carefully and economically prepared estimates of the cost of public requirements have been annually forwarded to Ottawa, but provision has never yet been made for the actual and crying necessities of the country. Last January we asked for a grant of $600,000, based upon closely considered details. Parliament met the request by appropriating the sum of $357,979 to meet the case. As a result, from one end of the country to the other, complaints are rife as to lack of transportation facilities—roads, bridges, ferries, drains, and other similar necessities—to permit not only old settlers to travel, but to enable new settlers, brought into the country by Dominion officials, to reach the locations to which their attention had been directed and which had been selected for their future homes. Expenditures, and large expenditures, too, are as urgently and imperatively required in the North-west to-day for 'public improvements,' 'to develop the resources of the country,' 'to attract immigration,' without speaking of 'wealth,' 'to cheapen the means whereby the products of the farm are to be taken to market,' as they ever were in the old Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and it does not seem at all inappropriate, in view of the circumstances, that Canada should provide the money for those purposes, for it is Canada at large, and not the North-west in particular, that will most benefit by the attraction of desirable immigrants to the country.

One other objection to the introduction of a sufficiently heavy rate of taxation to meet the general public requirements is found in the fact that the cost of a large number of public works we are now constructing should properly be chargeable to capital expenditure. As we have no capital account, having no power or authority to utilize the public credit in any way, we are compelled to devote an unreasonably large part of our limited annual income towards defraying the cost of such works, instead of spreading the expenditure over a term of years.

You will at once perceive that it would be an undoubted hardship upon the people who are now here were they required to tax themselves for the cost of such works. They would not only be compelled to bear the cost of rendering the country habitable for themselves, but at the same time to develop it for the benefit of those who are yet to come, instead of being enabled to place part of the cost upon those who will benefit by the results of the expenditure. Besides, such works not only serve the purpose of providing public conveniences and improvements, but every dollar spent upon them enhances the value of the lands held for various corporations by the Dominion Government, and which do little or nothing to assist in the work. This is felt to be a public grievance, but is one which, I am glad to learn, the Government is making an earnest endeavour to remove as far as it is at present practicable.

Our financial difficulties, though the most serious which we have to meet, are not the only ones, nor are they more pressing or important in their bearing than others to which I have the honour to direct your attention. I will be brief in doing so, though I have no desire to minimize their importance. They might, for the purposes of consideration, be divided into two classes, those, namely, which relate to our administrative work and those others which relate to our legislation, but having pointed out that possible distinction, I do not think it will be necessary to deal with the questions involved in detail. The North-west Territorial Act, by which our constitutional powers are defined, derives its authority from that section of the British North America Act, 1871, which gives to the Parliament of Canada power to make provision for the 'administration, peace, order and good government' of the Territories. Under that authority, from time to time step by step, power by power, and in keeping with the spirit of the representations made to her late Majesty by Parliament when the intervention of the Imperial authorities was sought in order to have Rupert's Land brought into the Dominion, Parliament has built up in the Territories 'political institutions bearing analogy, as far as the circumstances' probably admitted, to those which existed in the several provinces forming the Dominion in 1867. Section 92 of the British North America Act, 1867, and section 13 of the North-west Territories Act, as it has been amended from time to time, run along almost identical lines, but there are omis-

sions in and additions to the North-west Territories Act which for many purposes render futile the powers which it professes to give ; I might instance the power given to the Assembly by the Act to pass Ordinances with respect to 'property and civil rights.' In the face of the enactment by Parliament of the Land Titles Act, 1894, it will be realized that with respect to land, which forms by far the most visible form of 'property in the North-west,' the Legislative Assembly is powerless. With respect to the administrative duties created by our territorial position, I will do no more than refer to the fact that public necessities and the exigencies of the case have required us to practically duplicate much of the administrative work now being carried on for thte Territories by the Dominion, and will refrain from doing more than instancing the work called for in the administration of justice as a case in point.

The impossibility of continuing the present system upon its present basis must be self evident. On the one hand, our limitations—rigidly fixed by Parliament in some instances and equally firmly placed by circumstances in others—preclude our doing for ourselves the things that ought to be done, and, on the other hand, Parliament makes no effort to assist us with even an approximate degree of adequacy. I have spoken of the work to be done by the Government of the Territories as being 'ours', but I am satisfied that you realise as fully as we do that the work is only ours to do, as the doing of it and whatever may be accomplished when it is done will all redound to the credit and be for the benefit of Canada. We have been moderate in our requests for means to carry on the work given to us to do, and the successive annual failures of Parliament to meet the requirements have now brought us face to face with accrued public necessities far and away beyond our means to cope with. The Legislative Assembly has prayed that His Excellency will be pleased to make inquiry into the position of the Territories, and to cause action to be taken to provide for their present and immediate welfare and good government. What can be done ? In the first place I have to assure you that the present condition of the Territorial Treasury demands that a sum of not less than $465,000 be available before the close of the current Dominion fiscal year in order to enable us to even attempt to perform our public duties during the first half of 1902. Towards that sum Parliament has already made an appropriation out of which $178,989.50 will be available and which we may possibly be able to increase by $35,000 from other sources. We thus have a depleted Treasury to meet a deficit which in six months from now will amount to at least $250,000. We can only look to Parliament for this money. It is not possible for us to obtain it here or advisable to make any attempt to do so. The work must go on, and the longer it does so under existing conditions the further behind will we fall. This position is not one upon which either the Government or the Legislative Assembly of the Territories can look with equanimity, and I am convinced that once it is realized by the Dominion Government it will not be permitted to continue. Neglect to furnish prompt relief cannot but have the effect of neutralising the efforts of the Dominion to people the Territories, and it does not seem to us to be probable that Parliament, after making generous provision for carrying on the work of inducing immigration to the Territories, will be niggardly in providing for assisting to retain the people so brought here.

Granting that the foregoing statement has the effect which we earnestly trust it will have, and that we shall receive your assurance that our present financial necessities will be relieved as soon as Parliament can be asked to make the necessary provison therefore, what then ? How shall the future requirements be met ? From official announcements made on different occasions we are led to the belief that there are good prospects of larger and more extensive movements of people towards the North-west than any yet seen. Will Parliament continue to provide the means for carrying on the work we know to be necessary, making increases in the grants made for the purpose bearing some proportion to the increases in the numbers of the people coming to us, as well as capital to permit development work to be carried on ? If so, well and good. The Legislative Assembly has suggested that the time has arrived when some consideration be given to this question, and by its Address before cited has asked that

'inquiries be made and accounts taken with a view to the settlement of the terms and conditions upon which the Territories or any part thereof shall be established as a province.'

This request is made in the belief that such an inquiry will make it clear that the establishment of a province in the Territories upon equitable terms will relieve the Dominion of any necessity for annually considering Territorial questions. It is thought that the time is opportune for looking into this matter. Our official machinery is now upon a working basis, and it does not appear that any disturbance of equilibrium can result from the operation of the increased powers and added duties that will follow the change. The present tentative nature of much of our legislation and some of our public institutions can be amended by the introduction of measures tending to place them upon a permanent footing, which work can be better done in the near future than at a time when the weakness and ineffectiveness of much of our work, due to causes already referred to, have had time to create public dissatisfaction and uneasiness. During the consideration which I have no doubt will be given to this part of the prayer of the Legislative Assembly, there are some matters which, we respectfully submit, should receive most careful and thorough examination. It goes without saying, that the principles of the British North America Act will form the basis of the constitution of any province created. We seek for no advantages over any other province, and we do not anticipate that we will be denied any privilege given elsewhere. After giving some earnest thought to the matter of presenting this part of the subject as desired by the Sub-committee of the Privy Council, I have concluded that I cannot do so in any better manner than by submitting the views of the Executive Council of the Territories in the form of a draft Bill, in which the several points we would like to have brought to an issue are duly set forth, making such comment upon the principles involved as occurs to me in connection with each section or group of sections, and from this point onwards this communication will take the form thus indicated.

(No.) BILL. 1901.

An Act to establish and provide for the Government of the province of

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. On, from, and after the first day of January, 1903, that portion of the Territory known as Rupert's Land, and the North-western Territory admitted into the Union or Dominion of Canada by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council by Order bearing date the twenty-third day of June 1870, under the authority of the 146th section of the British North America Act, 1867, described as the provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta as the said districts are defined by Orders of His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada made in Council on the eighth day of May, 1882, and the second day of October, 1895, respectively: and that portion of the provisional district of Athabaska, as the said district is defined by Order of His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada made in Council on the eighth day of May, 1882, and the second day of October, 1895, respectively, lying to the south of the fifty-seventh parallel of north latitude, shall be formed into and be a province which shall be one of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and which shall be called the province of.....

MEMORANDUM.

In considering the question of the area to be included in this province it may be claimed that the area proposed is too large for one province. In this connection it

should first be noted that the proposed area when compared with several of the other provinces of the Dominion stands as follows:—

	Area.
Quebec	347,000 square miles.
Ontario	220,000 "
British Columbia	383,000 "
Proposed province	404,000 "

From this comparison it will be noted that the proposed province contains an area considerably larger than that contained in either of the three other provinces mentioned, but it must be remembered that a large portion of the district of Athabaska and of the northern and eastern portion of Saskatchewan proposed to be included in the new province will never, owing to situation or physical features, or both, contain anything more than a very small and scattered population. The area which it is proposed to include in the new province is practically the area administered by the present Territorial Government and the experience of the past few years has indicated that there is no difficulty in properly administering the area from one centre.

The present cost of the government 'machine' in the Territories is proportionately much less than in the older provinces above mentioned and although the full provincial powers will bring with them added duties and necessitate additions to some of the present Territorial departments, these additions can easily be made and the departmental machinery extended to cover these services.

Our present cost of government only amounts to ten per cent of the annual Territorial expenditure, which is much less than the percentage of charge for this service in the older provinces and indicates that the present machinery of government is well suited to the requirements of the country and can be extended much more cheaply and satisfactorily than any new government departments can be organized.

The people in the provisional districts now administered by the Territorial Government, and which it is recommended should form the new province, are well acquainted with and satisfied with the present territorial laws and their administration, and there certainly does not seem anything to gain from a multiplication of governments in the area proposed to be created into a province.

The area in question, of course, contains much diversity of climate, soil, and other physical conditions which render it difficult to legislate in such a manner as to make the laws equally suitable to all portions, but no matter what division of the Territories might be made this condition would still exist and these difficulties have been fully realized and provided for in the existing territorial laws.

2. On and after the said first day of January, 1903, the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, except those parts thereof which are in terms made or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to or to affect only one or more but not the whole of the provinces under that Act composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Act, shall be applicable to the province of.....in the same way and to the same extent as they apply to the several provinces of Canada and as if the province of.....had been one of the provinces originally united by the said Act.

Memo.

This is the provision adopted on the incorporation of each of the provinces since the Union.

3. The said province shall be represented in the Senate of Canada by four members until it shall have, according to decennial census, a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls, and from thenceforth it shall be represented by five members, and thereafter for each additional increase in population of fifty thousand souls according to decennial census there shall be an increase of one member in its representation until it is represented by twenty members.

Memo.

This provision partially assumes a basis of representation by population which is not the usual basis for an upper chamber, and the basis applied at Confederation, but it was the basis adopted with certain limitations when Manitoba was formed, two members being given for the then population of 17,000, to be increased to three for a population of 50,000, and the ratio for subsequent representation being fixed at 25,000, practically one-half the ratio in the present instance from the commencement. The maximum number is reasonable on the basis of representation fixed by the Confederation Act, by which the country was divided into districts not equal in area or population, but representative of different interests. The prairie portion of the country, consisting of Manitoba and the proposed province, comprises a division of the country as different in conditions and interests from the other portions of the country as the divisions under the Confederation Act, and the representation under this Act and the Manitoba Act would give it the same representation as each of the other divisions, while the limitation of twenty, as compared with Manitoba's four, seems reasonable on comparison of the areas and probable future populations.

4. The said province shall be represented in the first instance in the House of Commons of Canada by ten members, and for that purpose shall be divided by Act of Parliament or by proclamation of the Governor General into ten electoral districts, each of which shall be represented by one member ; provided that on the completion of each decennial census hereafter the representation of the said province shall be readjusted according to the provisions of the Fifty-first Section of the British North America Act, 1867.

Memo.

By the Manitoba Act, passed in 1870, Manitoba was given a representation of four members in a House to be elected in two years. The census taken in the following year showed a population of 18,995, which would have entitled her to one member. In 1881 the population had increased to 62,260, entitling her to three members. British Columbia, admitted in 1871 with a population of 36,247, entitling her to two members, was given six. In 1881 the population was 49,459. The Territories are now entitled, on the basis of redistribution under the British North America Act, 1867, to six members, and the present rate of immigration and the prospects of immediate increase, which are much more promising than in the case of either Manitoba or British Columbia, which were given respectively four and three times the members they were entitled to on the same basis, would seem to indicate that the number of ten or twelve members in a House which is not to be elected for three or four years, errs, if at all, in the direction of being too few, rather than too many. Even at the present moment the immigration for the year just about to close will give an estimated increase of more than 25,000 to the population as shown by the census lately taken.

5. The Executive Council of the province shall be composed of such persons and under such designations as the Lieutenant Governor shall from time to time think fit.

Memo.

This is exactly the same provision as that contained in the Manitoba Act, except as regards the limit in number in the first instance to five, which appears uncalled for.

6. All powers, authorities and functions which under any law or custom were before the coming into force of this Act vested in or exercisable by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories with the advice, or with the advice and consent, of the Executive Council thereof or in conjunction with that council or with any member or members thereof or by the said Lieutenant Governor individually, shall as far as the same are capable of being exercised after the coming into force of this Act be vested in and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant Governor of the province of..... with the advice or with the advice and consent of or in conjunction with the Executive Council or any member or members thereof or by the Lieutenant Governor individually as the case requires, subject, nevertheless, to be abolished or altered by the Legislature of the province.

Memo.

The provision of this section is practically the same as that contained in the 65th section of the Confederation Act in relation to Ontario and Quebec, and while there is no similar provision in the case of any of the other provinces then or afterwards admitted, they stand on a different footing inasmuch as all of them, except Manitoba which had had no previous existence, were self governing colonies with Governors directly representing the Crown, whereas the North-west Territories have for years had a Lieutenant Governor exercising certain functions which, as well as the existence and status of such Lieutenant Governor, are purely the creation of a Dominion Act, and the section as proposed would settle any question which might arise with regard to the authority of such Lieutenant Governor of the province in respect to functions exercised by the Lieutenant Governor of the Territories.

7. Unless and until the Executive Government of the province otherwise directs the seat of Government of the same shall be at.....

(See memo. following Section 8.)

8. There shall be a Legislature for the province consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of one House styled the Legislative Assembly of.....

Memo.

Sections 7 and 8 are the provisions of the British North America Act, Sections 68 and 69, and the Manitoba Act, Sections 8 and 9 on this subject.

The location of the provincial capital is a matter of local concern and can only be finally decided upon after the creation of a province. In the meantime, for practical reasons, the seat of government will remain as it is.

9. The Constitution of the Legislature of the North-west Territories as it exists on the first day of January, 1903, shall subject to the provisions of this Act continue to be the Constitution of the Legislature of the province of..... until altered under the authority of this Act and the Legislative Assembly of the said Territories existing on the said first day of January, 1903, shall unless sooner dissolved continue as the Legislative Assembly of the province of....., till the completion of the period for which it was elected.

Memo.

When the British North America Act, 1867, came into effect, there were, of course, no legislative assemblies in Ontario and Quebec, and in Nova Scotia the Assembly was dissolved. In New Brunswick, however, an Assembly existed and provision was made by Section 88 of the British North America Act, 1867, similar to that contained in this section for its continuance. The Assembly of the Territories occupies the same relation to the province that the Assembly of the then province of New Brunswick did to the province under Confederation and it seems fitting that the same provision should be made.

10. In and for the province the said Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to irrigation, and subject to any rights acquired under any Act of the Parliament of Canada before the first day of January, 1903, the property in and the right to the use of all the water at any time in any river, stream, watercourse, lake, creek, ravine, canyon, lagoon, swamp, marsh, or other body of water shall, on, from and after the said date, belong to and be vested in the province, unless and until and except only so far as some right of some person therein or to the use thereof inconsistent with the right of the Crown, and which is not a public right or a right common to the public, is established.

Memo.

This section provides that laws relating to irrigation shall be made exclusively by the province, and transfers title to all water to the province. It is assumed, in discussing this section, that if the province be created without special provision for this matter, that the title to the water in unnavigable streams and lakes would, under ordi-

nary terms of the British North America Act, pass to the province, but that the title to navigable waters would remain in the Government of Canada. This would make systematic irrigation impossible without joint legislation.

It has been clearly proved, and admitted by the Dominion Government, that in a large section of the Territories to be included in the new province irrigation is a necessity.

This necessity exists in only a portion of the proposed province and is, therefore, a "local" need, which must be dealt with in the same way as other "local" needs in other portions of the proposed province, and under provincial control and administration.

It is admitted by those interested, that the success which has already attended the introduction of irrigation undertakings in the Territories is largely due to the careful government control which has been exercised of the record and use of water rights, and that such control can be best administered from local government sources was recognized some years ago by the Dominion Government, when the delegation of the administration of the North-west Irrigation Act to the Territorial Commissioner of Public Works was made.

If, as has been assumed, the new province will, under the terms of the British North America Act, own the water in unnavigable streams and lakes, the present provisions of the North-west Irrigation Act dealing with the title to such water will, of course, have to be repealed, and unless the provision contained in Section 10 of the proposed Act becomes law, there will at once be a clash between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government regarding the use of water for irrigation. This difficulty will arise owing to uncertainty as to the streams or other bodies of water which are navigable and must be dealt with by the Dominion, and the other bodies of water which will become the property of the province and can only be dealt with by the province.

In the irrigation States and Territories to the south of the new province one of the greatest drawbacks to irrigation development has resulted from litigation as to the title to water rights, and this difficulty can only be abolished in the new province by continuing the present exact and carefully administered system of government control and record of water rights, and that system cannot be continued if there is any question as to which Government (Dominion or Provincial) is entitled to deal with these water rights.

The difficulty could, of course, be overcome by special provision being made in the Act, reserving the title to all water to the Dominion, but if this were done, the new province would be treated on an entirely different basis from the other provinces of the Dominion, including Manitoba, and would be precluded from dealing with a matter which, as has been stated, is a purely local one, and which experience has proved can best be dealt with by a department in close touch with the people interested.

The provisions of the section are taken from the Federal Irrigation Act of 1895, Section 2, but vesting in the province all water rights.

11. In addition to all other powers the Legislative Assembly of the province shall have the powers conferred on the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories by the nineteenth section of chapter twenty-two of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada passed in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Memo.

The object of this section is to continue in the new province certain powers respecting legislation on the subject of the importation, &c., of intoxicating liquors conferred on the Territories by the North-west Territories Act, and which would not be comprised in the general powers under the British North America Act, 1867.

12. The judges of the courts of the province shall be selected from the bar of the province or from the bar of some other province in which the laws relative to property and civil rights and the procedure of the courts are the same as in the province of .....

Memo.

This section contains exactly the same provision as is contained in Section 97 of the British North America Act, 1867, as regards the provinces whose system of law was founded on the English common law.

13. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, all laws in force in the North-west Territories on the first day of January, 1903, and all courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction and all legal commissions, powers and authorities existing therein on the said date shall continue as if this Act had not been passed, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as are enacted by or exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada or by the Legislature of the Province according to the authority of the Parliament or of the Legislature under this Act.

(See memo, following Section 14.)

14. All public officers and functionaries, judicial, administrative and ministerial, holding office in the North-west Territories on the first day of January, 1903, shall continue to hold such office in the province of..... with the same duties and powers as before until otherwise ordered by the Governor General of Canada or the Lieutenant Governor of the province according to the authority of the Governor General or the Lieutenant Governor under this Act.

Memo.

Sections 13 and 14 contain the necessary provisions for continuing the laws, courts, officers, &c., and are the same as contained in Section 129 of the British North America Act, 1867, here divided into two sections, the words of Section 129 not appearing to be very appropriate as applied to officers.

15. Until altered by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Seal of the North-west Territories shall be the Great Seal of the province of.....

Memo.

This is a simple provision to prevent the province being without a Seal until one can be provided, and conforms to that of Section 136 of the British North America Act, 1867.

16. The penitentiary situate in the province of Manitoba shall, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, be the penitentiary for the province of.....

Memo.

This section contains the penitentiary arrangements at present in force, as was done in the case of the then provinces by the British North America Act, 1867.

17. Nothing in this Act shall in any way prejudice or affect the rights or properties of the Hudson's Bay Company, as contained in the conditions under which that company surrendered Rupert's Land to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and all rights, privileges and properties conferred on Canada by the said conditions shall, in so far as they relate to matters within the legislative authority of the province, belong to and be vested in the province.

Memo.

Provision for the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company was thought to be necessary in the case of Manitoba (See Manitoba Act, Section 34) and is therefore continued in the present Act. The later provision of the section, though not in the Manitoba Act, seems desirable, particularly in view of the fact that at present the

Hudson's Bay Company has denied the right of the Territories to take without compensation lands required for roads through reserves, which right is given to Canada by the conditions of surrender.

18. All lands belonging to the Crown situate in the province of....., other than lands reserved by statute or Order in Council for the use of Indians or for and earned by any person or corporation, and lands entered for homestead or pre-emption but not granted, and all sums due and payable on the first day of January, 1903, for such lands shall belong to the province.

(See memo. following Section 21.)

19. All mines, minerals, timber and royalties belonging to the Crown situate, being or arising in the Province of....., and all sums due and payable on the first day of January, 1903, for such mines, minerals, timber or royalties shall belong to the province.

(See memo. following Section 21.)

20. The province shall receive and retain all the public property of the North-west Territories not otherwise disposed of in this Act.

(See memo. following Section 21.)

21. All buildings in the North-west Territories belonging to Canada, used or intended for court houses, jails and land titles offices and for residence and offices of the Lieutenant Governor and Government of the North-west Territories, together with all appurtenances connected therewith and all moneys the proceeds from the sale or leasing of school lands in the North-west Territories, and all moneys forming the Assurance Fund under the provisions of the Territories Real Property Act and the Lands Titles Act, 1894, shall be the property of the province of.....

Memo.

Sections 18, 19, 20 and 21 deal with the public property within the proposed province, and provide, as far as the circumstances appear to admit, for an arrangement analogous to that which obtains in the several provinces originally forming the Confederation.

The right and title to the public domain is in the Crown, but in the Colonies directly established by Great Britain the beneficiary interest in the revenues arising from the sale or other disposal of the public domain has been surrendered by the Crown for the benefit of the people residing in such Colonies.

The Union Act of 1840 specifically provided that the Territorial and other revenues then at the disposal of the Crown should be placed in future at the disposal of the province of Canada, then being formed. Similar dispositions were made, either by statute or by the exercise of the royal prerogative, in favour of the other Colonies in British North America. The British North America Act continued these arrangements for the benefit of the provinces forming the Confederation, and the sections of the Bill under reference provide for the extension of the principle to the province of which it purports to provide for the formation.

It may be noted that there has been no legislation or exercise of the royal prerogative transferring, to Canada or otherwise, any right to enjoy the beneficiary interest in the Territorial revenues of the North-west Territories. The fifth section of the 'Rupert's Land Act, 1868,' like the Order in Council of June 23, 1870, for which it is the authority, goes no further than to provide that, upon the admission of Rupert's Land into the Dominion, 'it shall be lawful for the Parliament of Canada * * * to make, ordain and establish within the land and territory so admitted * * * * all such laws, institutions and ordinances, and to constitute such courts and officers, as may be necessary for the peace, order and good government of Her Majesty's subjects and others therein.' The words of the Order in Council dealing with the admission into the Union of that part of the North-west Territories formerly known as the North-western Territory are more sparing as to number but appear to convey a some-

what wider extent of power, as they not only provide for the 'good government' of the Territory, but also its 'future welfare,' at the hands of Canada. With the exception of the grant made to the Hudson's Bay Company by the Imperial Order in Council of June 23, 1870, Section 30 of 'An Act to amend and continue the Act thirty-two and thirty-three Victoria, chapter three, and to establish and provide for the Government of the province of Manitoba,' confirmed by 'The British North America Act, 1871,' appears to be the only authority under which any portion of the rights of the Crown in Rupert's Land or the North-western Territory has ever been alienated. The Act last referred to is this Act under the authority of which the Parliament of Canada has from time to time made 'provision for the administration, peace, order and good government,' of the North-west Territories, being a 'territory not for the time being included in any province'; and it is also the Act under which Parliament will provide for the 'constitution and administration of any * * * province' which may be established, 'and for the passing of laws for the peace, order and good government of such province * * * *'

The difference between legislative jurisdiction and proprietary rights was clearly laid down by Lord Herschell in the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Fisheries case, but it may be admitted that the necessities of 'administration,' and the 'duties and obligations of government and legislation as regards these Territories' assumed by Parliament, together with the established Imperial practice in such cases, would probably,though not necessarily, carry with them the privilege of appropriating the territorial and other revenues of the Territories for the purposes of maintaining good government and further the ends of legislation. Upon the formation within the Territories of the promised 'Political institutions bearing analogy * * * to those which exist in the several provinces of the Dominion,' it is submitted that whatever interest Canada may have had or exercised in respect of the territorial revenues will devolve upon the province. As Great Britain has divested herself, for the benefit of her colonies, of all her proprietary rights in the public domain within those colonies, so, it is thought, Canada should do with respect to any claim that may be preferred on behalf of the Dominion to the beneficiary interest in the public domain within that part of the North-west Territories to be included in any province to be established.

It may be that the Government of Canada will admit the principle contended for above on behalf of the people of the North-west Territories who may be included within the limits of any province to be created, but will argue that it will not be in accord with established public policy for the Dominion to divest itself of the ability, largely advertised abroad, to grant lands to actual settlers upon almost nominal conditions. Such appears to have been the view adopted in 1884 by the Government of the day with respect to certain similar representations then made by the province of Manitoba. The validity of the claim was admitted by the agreement to recompense the province for the loss of its public property. It is not deemed necessary, here, at this stage, to discuss any such proposition further than to point out the one fact that, should the Dominion withhold from the province, for the benefit of Canada at large, the right to administer the public domain within its boundaries and to enjoy the revenues therefrom, the addition of each new settler, or—what experience has shown to practically almost amount to the same thing—the opening up of each new settlement, will impose a burden and financial strain upon the revenues of the province altogether out of proportion to any revenue derivable on account of such settler or settlement, and one that can only be met by an early appeal to extensive direct taxation. The last issue of the Statistical Year Book gives the following rates of Government expenditure per head in the several provinces—Ontario, $1.74; Quebec, $2.74; Nova Scotia, $2.04; New Brunswick, $2.47; Manitoba, $4.58; British Columbia, $9.88; Prince Edward Island, $2.82. In the year 1900, the expenditure of the Government of the North-west Territories was limited to $477,374.22 for the simple reason that no more money was available for expenditure. The population of the Territories in May,

1901, is reported to have been in the neighbourhood of 160,000. A simple calculation shows the per capita expenditure, in 1900, to have been about $2.98. Without extravagance and in order to provide for urgent public necessities, the per capita rate of expenditure in the Territories, had the money been available, would have been between $6 and $7. This large rate of public expenditure in the Territories, as compared with the rates of the eastern provinces, is entirely attributable to the extraordinary increase in expenditure due to the energy displayed by the immigration branch of the Interior Department. Whilst such energy is commendable from the view point of Dominion interests, yet its results place a great strain upon the finances of the country, and it is, with all respect, urged that the exploitation of the public domain within the province to be established, in the interests of the Dominion solely and entirely, will place upon the province a burden too onerous to bear, and one which should properly fall where the benefits go.

22. The following amounts shall be allowed and paid by Canada by half-yearly payments in advance as an annual subsidy to the province, that is to say :—

(*a*) For the support of the Government and Legislature, fifty thousand dollars.

(*b*) On an estimated population of two hundred and fifty thousand at eighty cents per head, two hundred thousand dollars, subject to be increased as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :—A census of the province shall be taken in every fifth year, reckoning from the general decennial census of one thousand nine hundred and one ; and an approximate estimate of the population shall be made at equal intervals of time between such quinquennial census and such decennial census ; and whenever the population by any such census or estimate exceeds two hundred and fifty thousand, which shall be the minimum on which the said allowance shall be calculated, the amount of the said allowanace shall be increased in accordance therewith until the population reaches four hundred thousand.

Memo.

Section 22 provides for the payment of an annual subsidy to the new province on the lines of that paid to the provinces under Section 118 of the British North America Act. It may be noted that in the year 1900 the cost of Government and the Legislature in the North-west Territories amounted to $66,311.37, which amount was further supplemented by expenditures made from the Parliamentary vote for Government of the North-west Territories upon matters which, in the provinces, usually devolve upon the provincial revenues, and which principle may be expected to be extended to the province to be formed.

The payment of eighty cents per head upon an estimated population in excess of the present actual population follows the precedent established in the case of British Columbia at the time of its admission into the Union. Ten years after its admission the population of that province had not reached to within ten thousand of the number upon which the subsidy was based. In the case of the North-west Territories, the population is rapidly increasing through immigration. Since the census was taken, in May, it is estimated that more than 25,000 people have come into the Territories, and it is reasonably expected that by the earliest date the province can be established the population will reach the initial figure referred to in the Bill, and that long before 1906 the population will be largely in excess of that upon which payment up to that date will be made.

23. The Province shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from the Government of Canada by half-yearly payments in advance, interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on the excess over the sum of.....of a sum to be ascertained by multiplying the population of the province by 32:46, and for the purpose of this section, the population of the province shall, until after the next decennial census, be deemed to be two hundred and fifty thousand. Provided, that immediately after the census of..... there shall be a readjustment under this section on the basis of the population as ascertained by such census.

Memo.

This clause provides for the establishment of a capital account between the province and the Dominion upon similar terms to those which have been given to the province of Manitoba, with the exception that the arrangement proposed is not final, the Bill providing for a readjustment on the basis of the population at a future date, when it may be expected that the ratio of increase will approximate more closely to those in the other provinces than is the case at present.

24. The province shall be entitled to receive by half yearly payments in advance from the Government of Canada interest at five per cent per annum on the sum of one dollar per acre for each acre of land in the province granted by the Dominion otherwise than for homesteads or pre-emptions under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act or in settlement of half-breed claims.

Memo.

Section 24 would probably be more properly referred to in connection with Sections 18, 19, 20 and 21 of the draft Bill as it deals with the public domain in so far as grants of land in the North-west Territories made for federal purposes are concerned, and seeks to place the indebtedness of Canada, to meet which these lands were given, where it properly belongs, namely, the Dominion at large, and not upon the property of the province. These grants have, in the main, been made in aid of railway construction in the west. Of such grants the following have been made, from Manitoba and the North-west lands, to the companies named:—

	Acres.
Alberta Railway and Coal Company	1,114,368
Calgary and Edmonton	2,176,000
Canadian Northern	9,907,200
Canadian Pacific	19,816,010
Great North-west Central	320,000
Manitoba and North-western	2,752,000
Manitoba and South-western	1,396,800
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan	1,625,344
Red Deer Valley	352,000

Of these roads only four are entirely within the Territories, those namely,—of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company, the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Company, and the Red Deer Valley Company, and the lands granted lie within the area of the proposed province. The other roads named lie either entirely in Manitoba or partly within both Manitoba and the Territories. With respect to three of these roads, namely, the Great North-west Central, the Manitoba and North-western and the Manitoba and South-western, the following is noted. The whole of the line constructed by the Great North-west Central is entirely within Manitoba. An area of 708,827 acres has been reserved for this grant, of which about 705,000 acres are in the Territories, and from which the bulk of the 320,000 acres earned under the grant will have to be selected, there being only some 5,800 acres of the reserve in Manitoba. An area of Territorial lands, equal to the whole grant to the Manitoba and North-western Company, has been reserved for the purposes of that grant, though less than one-fifth of the road constructed lies in the Territories. The line of the Manitoba and South-western Colonisation Company is entirely within Manitoba, but an area in the Territories of about 681,000 acres has been reserved for the grant on account of this road. Of the grants to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the balance of that on account of the construction of the main line (18,206,986 acres) is the most important. As has been before stated, only some 2,500,000 acres have been selected outside the Territories, the balance being within the Territories. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been granted lands in aid of its Deloraine and Napinka, Glenboro and Souris, Kemnay and Estevan,

and Pipestone Branches, amounting in all to 1,609,024 acres. A reserve approximating 1,900,000 acres, in the Battleford district of the North-west Territories of Canada, several hundred miles from the location of these branch railways, has been made for the purposes of these grants, though only about one-half of the Kemnay and Estevan branch is within the Territories, the Pipestone branch has just entered the Territories, the balance of these two roads together with the whole of the other two named being entirely without the Territories in the province of Manitoba.

The case of the Great Northern Railway Company may be mentioned also, as it is extremely probable that a very considerable part of the grants to that company, which aggregate nearly 10,000,000 acres, will when located be taken from territorial lands, though those portions of the company's system for which the grant has been made lies entirely outside of the Territories.

These railways have been aided by the Dominion on the ground that their construction was a benefit to Canada, and the policy followed in Manitoba and the North-west Territories is in remarkable contrast to that adopted by the Dominion in all other parts of Canada. Published Government statistics show that the Dominion Government has granted aid to railways constructed and under construction, up to June 30, 1900, by way of loans and bonuses, a sum of $166,009,303. The people of the Territories, man for man, bear an equal proportion of the cost to the Dominion of such expenditures.

There are some ninety railway enterprises, each wholly within its own province, which have been granted cash subsidies at the charge (it is again repeated) of the people of the Territories, equally with those of other parts of Canada, but in the Territories, railways, constructed as much in the interests of Canada as any one of the ninety referred to above, are subsidized entirely at the cost of the public domain within the province, notwithstanding the fact that some of the roads so subsidized will not benefit the province in any form or shape. The principle being once conceded, it must be admitted that if one is, all railways constructed are for the benefit of Canada whether it be the Canadian Pacific system with its six thousand and odd miles of track or the Phillipsburg Junction road, two-thirds of a mile in length. Canada should therefore bear the cost of the grants made by the Dominion and the Bill seeks to provide an equitable arrangement for transferring the burden of these and other similar grants from the Territories to the Dominion, so that the people of the province will not be dealt with in these respects otherwise than are the people of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

In addition to the matters dealt with in the foregoing draft Bill, I have also to direct your attention to, and to press for the removal by ancillary legislation, of the exemption from taxation granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company under Clause 16 of the Schedule to Chapter 1 of the Dominion Statutes of 1881. The exemption, as is well known, is two-fold. First, that in the words : "The Canadian Pacific Railway, and all stations and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the Company, shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion, or by any province to be hereafter established, or by any municipal corporation therein" ; and, second, in that part of the clause which reads : "and the lands of the Company in the North-west Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from such taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the Crown." The effect of these exemptions is to prohibit any province which may be established, or any municipal corporation therein, from requiring the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to assist in the "administration" of the country or the maintenance of "peace, order and good government" within its bounds with respect to a part of its property forever, and with respect to another part for a limited period of time. This exemption falls hardly upon the people of the North-west Territories in a number of ways. The nature of the land grant to the Company, in that it

is spread over the whole country in small blocks of one mile square, alternating with those open for homesteads, causes every dollar spent by a settler in the improvement of his homestead, where it lies within the districts reserved for the selection of the land granted on account of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to enhance the value of the lands held for the Company in its neighbourhood. All public expenditures made in such districts for roads, bridges and other works of a similar description improve the value of the lands still held by the company under its main line grant, the company contributing nothing on account of such lands towards the cost of the works by reason of which they are benefited.

An examination of the terms of the grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company shows that the exemption will bear with particular stress upon any province established within the area referred to in the draft Bill. The paragraph lettered (*a*) of Clause 9, in the Schedule to the 1881 Canadian Pacific Railway Act (Chapter 1 of the Statutes of that year) reads :

(*a*.) The said subsidy in money is hereby divided and appropriated as follows, namely :—

CENTRAL SECTION.

Assumed at 1,350 miles—		
1st—900 miles at $10,000 per mile.	$9,000,000	
2nd—450 miles at $13,333 per mile.	6,000,000	
		$15,000,000

EASTERN SECTION.

Assumed at 650 miles, subsidy equal to $15,384.61 per mile.	10,000,000
	$25,000,000

And the said subsidy in land is hereby divided and appropriated as follows, subject to the reserve hereinafter provided for :—

CENTRAL SECTION.

1st—900 miles at 12,500 acres per mile.	11,250,000	
2nd—450 miles at 16,666.66 acres per mile. . .	7,500,000	
		18,750,000

EASTERN SECTION.

Assumed at 650 miles, subsidy equal to 9,615.35 acres per mile.	6,250,000
	25,000,000

The original land grant of 25,000,000 acres has been reduced by 6,793,041 acres at a cost to Canada of $10,189,521, thus leaving the company to receive 18,206,986 acres. In other words, the amount of that apportionment of the land grant on account of the construction of the "Eastern Section"—or that part of the railway between Callander and a point east of Red River to which the road had been constructed from Selkirk by the Government, all of which lies in the Province of Ontario—has been exchanged for cash, at the cost of the people of the Territories equally with those of every other part of Canada. Of the balance of the land grant, the company has selected some 2,500,000 acres within the province of Manitoba, leaving the balance to be selected from the lands within the North-west Territories out of the extensive areas reserved

for that purpose. This particular grant is that made on account of the construction of the "Central Section" of the railway, namely that from Selkirk to Kamloops, which has been definitely ascertained to be a distance of 1,250 miles. This distance is divisible as follows :—Manitoba, 220 miles ; North-west Territories, 760 miles ; British Columbia, 270 miles. It is, therefore, apparent that a proportionate area, based upon the mileage through the province at the rate granted per mile through the Prairie portion of the Central Section (220 miles at 12,500 acres per mile, being 2,750,000 acres) has not been taken from Manitoba lands, and that in addition to this shortage of 250,000 acres, the whole of the grant earned by construction through British Columbia (at the Mountain rate of 16,666:66 acres per mile) is being made out of the lands of the Territories. Even if, under any process of reasoning, the exemption clause can be justified as regards the construction of the railway through the Territories, it is not thought that the Territories can in equity be required to bear this extra burden on account of the construction of the railway through the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia. If they are so required, the people of the Territories, who are individually contributing equally to the cost to Canada of the interest upon the debt created by the payment of the original bonus of $25,000,000, the payment of $10,189,521 for the repurchase of the land grant on account of the Eastern, or Ontario Section of the railway, together with the annual payment of $100,000 to British Columbia for lands conveyed to Canada under the terms of the Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, "to aid in the construction of the railway," will be also liable to bear whatever the exemption from taxation under the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1881 may mean. By the terms of that Act the province to be established—or any municipal corporation therein—will be prohibited from taxing the company or its property in any manner or for any reason. Unless invidious comparisons are made between the Canadian Pacific and other railway companies, this will mean the involuntary relinquishment of resources to that avenue of revenue, as no competing company will be liable to expend the necessarily vast sums of money required, unless it has the prospects of obtaining similar exemption from taxation at the hands of the province.

The necessity for this extraordinary burden upon the people of the West is not obvious. Ample evidence exists to show that the railway was not in any sense built for the benefit of the North-west. In 1865, the Honourable George Brown voiced the opinion of the Government of the day, when he stated, in his place in the Parliament of Canada, during the Confederation debates, that "the Confederation is, therefore, clearly committed to the carrying out of both these enterprises," his reference being to the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and the opening up of the communications with the North-western Territory. "I doubt," he proceeded to say, "if there was a member of the Conference who did not consider that the opening up of the North-west and the improvement of our canal system were not as clearly for the advantage of the Lower Provinces as for the interests of Upper Canada. Indeed, one gentleman held that the Lower Provinces were more interested—they wished to get their products into the West—they wanted a back country as much as we did—they wanted to be the carriers for that great country—and they were, therefore, to say the least, as much interested in these questions as we were." But there is no need to go back beyond the solemn compact entered into between Canada and the Colony of British Columbia in 1871. The Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, respecting the province of British Columbia, sets forth, as one of the terms and conditions upon which that Colony consented to enter the Confederation, the undertaking of the Government of Canada "to secure the commencement, simultaneously within two years from the date of the Union, of the construction of a railway from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected east of the Rocky Mountains towards the Pacific, to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada ; and further to secure the completion of such railway within ten years from the date of the Union." The preambles to Chapters 71 and 72 of the Dominion Statutes of 1872 and Chapter 1 of the Statutes of 1881, all set forth the

fact in various ways that (to quote from the last-mentioned Act) "by the terms and conditions of the admission of British Columbia into union with the Dominion of Canada, the Government of the Dominion has assumed the obligation of causing a railway to be constructed connecting the seaboard of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada."

All this being so, it is difficult for the people of the North-west Territories to understand why they should be called upon to assume any other burden than that of contributing proportionately—and no more—with the people of other parts of Canada towards the cost of carrying out the obligations assumed by Canada under the compact with British Columbia. The exemption from taxation granted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Act is undoubtedly such an added burden and an imposition upon the people of the North-west Territories that cannot be justified. For no reason that is conceivable, this exemption bears with greater stress upon the North-west than it does even upon Manitoba. Except those lands selected by the company under its land grant which lie in that part of Manitoba added to the original province after the contract of 1881, none of the property of the company is exempt from taxation in Manitoba. That province to-day is taxing the company under Chapter 57 of the Provincial Acts of 1890.

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that Parliament should be asked to take such steps as may appear advisable in order to countervail the operation of the exemption clause of the Canadian Pacific Railway contract within the limits of the province to be created.

In conclusion, I would venture to express the hope that His Excellency's advisers will, at an early date, arrive at a favourable conclusion to their consideration of the subject matters herein set forth.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

(No.) BILL. 1902.

An Act to establish and provide for the Government of the province of.....

His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. On, from and after the first day of January, 1903, that portion of the territory known as Rupert's Land, the North-western Territory admitted into the Union or Dominion of Canada by Her Majesty Queen Victoria by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council by Order bearing date the twenty-third day of June, 1870, under authority of the 146th Section of the British North Amercia Act, 1867, described as the Provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta as the said districts are defined by Orders of His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada made in Council on the eighth day of May, 1882, and the second day of October, 1895, respectively; and that portion of the provisional district of Athabaska, as the said district is defined by Order of His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada made in Council on the eighth day of May, 1882, and the second day of October, 1895, respectively, lying to the south of the fifty-seventh parallel of north latitude, shall be formed into and be a province which shall be one of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and which shall be called the province of.....

2. On, from and after the said first day of January, 1903, the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, except those parts thereof which are in terms made or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to or to affect only one or more but not the whole of the provinces under that Act composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Act, shall be applicable to the province of..... in the same way and to the same extent as they

apply to the several provinces of Canada and as if the province of..... had been one of the provinces originally united by the said Act.

3. The said province shall be represented in the Senate of Canada by four members until it shall have, according to decennial census, a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls, and from thenceforth it shall be represented therein by five members and thereafter for each additional increase in population of fifty thousand souls, according to decennial census, there shall be an increase of one member in its representation until it is represented by twenty members.

4. The said province shall be represented in the first instance in the House of Commons of Canada by ten members and for that purpose shall be divided by Act of Parliament or by proclamation of the Governor General into ten electoral districts each of which shall be represented by one member; provided that on the completion of each decennial census hereafter the representation of the said province shall be readjusted according to the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867.

5. The Executive Council of the province shall be composed of such persons and under such designations as the Lieutenant Governor shall from time to time think fit.

6. All powers, authorities and functions which under any law or customs which were before the coming into force of this Act vested in or exercisable by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories with the advice, or with the advice and consent, of the Executive Council thereof or in conjunction with that council or with any member or members thereof or by the said Lieutenant Governor individually shall as far as the same are capable of being exercised after the coming into force of this Act, be vested in and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant Governor of the province of..... with the advice or with the advice and consent of or in conjunction with the Executive Council or any member or members thereof or by the Lieutenant Governor individually as the case requires, subject nevertheless to be abolished or altered by the Legislature of the province.

7. Unless and until the Executive Government of the province otherwise directs the seat of Government of the same shall be at.....

8. There shall be a legislature for the province consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of one House styled the Legislative Assembly of.....

9. The constitution of the Legislature of the North-west Territories as it exists on the first day of January, 1903, shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, continue to be the constitution of the Legislature of the province of..... until altered under the authority of this Act and the Legislative Assembly of the said Territories existing on the said first day of January, 1903, shall, unless sooner dissolved continue as the Legislative Assembly of the province of..... until the completion of the period for which it was elected.

10. In and for the province the said legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to irrigation and subject to any rights acquired under any Act of the Parliament of Canada before the first day of January, 1903, the property in and the right to the use of all the water at any time in any river, stream, watercourse, lake, creek, ravine, canyon, lagoon, swamp, marsh or other body of water shall on, from and after the said date belong to and be vested in the province unless and until and except only so far as some right of some person therein or to the use thereof inconsistent with the right of the Crown and which is not a public right or a right common to the public is established.

11. In addition to all other powers the Legislative Assembly of the province shall have the powers conferred on the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories by the nineteenth Section of Chapter twenty-two of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada passed in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

12. The Judges of the courts of the province shall be selected from the bar of the province or from the bar of some other province in which the laws relative to property and civil rights, and the procedure of the courts are the same as in the province of .....

13. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, all laws in force in the North-west Territories on the first day of January, 1903, and all courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction and all legal commissions, powers and authorities existing therein on the said date shall continue as if this Act had not been passed ; subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as are enacted by or exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada or by the Legislature of the province according to the authority of the Parliament or of the Legislature under this Act.

14. All public officers and functionaries, judicial, administrative and ministerial holding office in the North-west Territories on the first day of January, 1903, shall continue to hold such office in the province of.....with the same duties and powers as before until otherwise ordered by the Governor General of Canada or the Lieutenant Governor of the province according to the authority of the Governor General or the Lieutenant Governor under this Act.

15. Until altered by the Lieutenant Governor in Council the Seal of the North-west Territories shall be the Great Seal of the province of.....

16. The penitentiary situate in the province of Manitoba shall until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, be the penitentiary for the province of.....

17. Nothing in this Act shall in any way prejudice or affect the rights or properties of the Hudson's Bay Company as contained in the conditions under which that company surrendered Rupert's Land to Her Majesty Queen Victoria and all rights, privileges and properties conferred on Canada by the said conditions shall in so far as they relate to matters within the legislative authority of the province, belong to and be vested in the province.

18. All lands belonging to the Crown situate in the province of....., other than lands reserved by the Statute or Order in Council, for the use of Indians or for and earned by any person or corporation, and lands entered for homestead or pre-emption, but not granted, and all sums due and payable on the first day of January, 1903, for such lands shall belong to the province.

19. All mines, minerals, timber and royalties belonging to the Crown situate, being or arising in the province of....., and all sums due and payable on the first day of January, 1903, for such mines, minerals, timber or royalties shall belong to the province.

20. The province shall receive and retain all the public property of the North-west Territories not otherwise disposed of in this Act.

21. All buildings in the North-west Territories belonging to Canada used or intended for court houses, jails, and land titles offices and for residence and offices of the Lieutenant Governor and Government of the North-west Territories, together with all appurtenances connected therewith, and all moneys, the proceeds from the sale or leasing of school lands in the North-west Territories, and all moneys forming the assurance fund under the provisions of the Territorial Real Property Act, and the Lands Titles Act, 1894, shall be the property of the province of.....

22. The following amounts shall be allowed and paid by Canada by half yearly payment in advance as an annual subsidy to the province, that is to say :—

(a) For the support of the Government and Legislature, fifty thousand dollars.

(b) On an estimated population of two hundred and fifty thousand at eighty cents per head, two hundred thousand dollars, subject to be increased as hereinafter

mentioned, that is to say :—A census of the province shall be taken in every fifth year, reckoning from the general decennial census of one thousand nine hundred and one ; and an approximate estimate of the population shall be made at equal intervals of the time between such quinquennial census and such decennial census ; and whenever the population by any such census or estimate exceeds two hundred and fifty thousand, which shall be the minimum on which the said allowance shall be calculated, the amount of the said allowance shall be increased in accordance therewith until the population reaches four hundred thousand.

23. The province shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from the Government of Canada by half yearly payments in advance, interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on the excess over the sum of....., of a sum to be ascertained by multiplying the population of the province by 32.46 and for the purpose of this Section the population of the province shall until after the next decennial census, be deemed to be two hundred and fifty thousand. Provided, that immediately after the census of.....there shall be a readjustment under this Section on the basis of the population as ascertained by such census.

24. The province shall be entitled to receive by half yearly payments in advance from the Government of Canada, interest at five per cent per annum on the sum of one dollar per acre for each acre of land in the province granted by the Dominion, otherwise than for homesteads or pre-emptions under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, or in settlement of half breed claims.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliott Murray-Kynnynmond, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories of Canada, in session assembled, humbly approach Your Excellency for the purpose of representing :—

That by the British North America Act, 1867, it was (amongst other things) enacted that it should be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, to admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, or either of them, into the Union on such terms and conditions in each case as should be in the Addresses expressed, and as the Queen should think fit to approve, subject to the provisions of the said Act ;

That by an Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, Her Majesty was prayed to unite Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory with the Dominion of Canada :

That in order to further the petition of the Parliament of Canada, Her Majesty, under the authority of the Rupert's Land Act, 1868, accepted a surrender from the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay, of all the lands, territories, rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers and authorities whatsoever granted or purported to be granted by certain Letters Patent, therein recited, to the said company in Rupert's Land ;

That in the said Address it was represented to Her Majesty, as a reason for the extension of the Dominion of Canada westward, that the welfare of the population of these Territories would be materially enhanced by the formation therein of political

institutions bearing analogy, as far as circumstances will admit, to those which existed in the several provinces then forming the Dominion.

That the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, by their said Address, expressed to Her Majesty their willingness to assume the duties and obligations of government and legislation as regards these Territories.

That in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in the Queen by the aforesaid Acts, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Most Honourable Privy Council, ordered and declared that from and after the fifteenth day of July, 1870, Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory should be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada, and granted power and authority to the Parliament of Canada to legislate for the future welfare and good government of these Territories.

That by the British North America Act, 1871, the Parliament of Canada was further given power from time to time to make provision for the administration, peace, order and good government of any territory not for the time being included in any province ;

That under the several authorities so given the Parliament of Canada has created political institutions in these Territories bearing a close analogy to those which exist in the several provinces of the Dominion ;

That by the Confederation compact, the provinces which formed the Dominion on the fifteenth day of July, 1870, were furnished with the means of carrying on local self-government upon certain well-defined bases :

That the Territories, being an integral part of the Dominion, and having had imposed upon them the duties and obligations incidental to the political institutions which have been given to them, and which said duties and obligations the Parliament of Canada has declared its willingness to assume, are entitled to such federal assistance for their maintenance as will bear due proportion and analogy to that given to other portions of the Dominion for similar purposes ;

That repeated representations have been made in various ways to the Government of Canada with a view to obtaining just and equitable financial assistance towards providing for the proper and effective administration of local affairs in the Territories, and for the public necessities of their rapidly increasing population ;

That such representations have been met by intermittent and insufficient additions to the annual grant, the provision so made by the Parliament of Canada never bearing any adequate proportion to the financial obligations imposed by the enlargement and development of the political institutions created by itself ;

That it is desirable that a basis should be established upon which the claims of the Territories to suitable financial recognition may be settled and agreed upon ;

That we do therefore most humbly pray that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to cause the fullest enquiry to be made into the position of the territories, financial and otherwise, and to cause such action to be taken as will provide for their present and immediate welfare and good government, as well as the due fulfillment of the duties and obligations of government and legislation, assumed, with respect to these territories, by the Parliament of Canada ;

And furthermore that, by the British North America Act, 1871, it was (amongst other things) enacted that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new provinces in any territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada, but not included in any province thereof, and may, at the time of such establishment, make provision for the constitution and administration of * * * such province, we do therefore most humbly pray that Your Excellency will be also graciously pleased to order enquiries to be made and accounts taken with a view to the settlement of the terms and conditions upon which the territories or any part thereof shall be established as a province, and that, before any such province is established, opportunity should be given to the people of the Territories through their accredited representatives, of considering and discussing such terms and conditions.

All which we humbly pray Your Excellency to take into Your Excellency's most gracious and favourable consideration.

WM. EAKIN,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
of the North-west Territories.

Legislative Assembly Chambers,
Regina, N.W.T., May 2, 1900.

(Telegram.)

REGINA, N.W.T., December 16, 1900.

Right Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER,
Ottawa.

Have just noticed that seven words at end of paragraph twenty-two, draft bill, were inserted through clerical error, kindly strike them out and substitute one million three hundred and ninety-six thousand and ninety-one, after which there shall be no further increase.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
REGINA, July 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Ont.

I have the honour to transmit herewith for submission to His Excellency the Governor General, an Address passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territories on the second day of May last, signed by the Speaker.

A. E. FORGET,
Lieutenant Governor.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliott Murray-Kynnynmond, Earl of Minto, and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Gross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories of Canada, in session assembled, humbly approach Your Excellency for the purpose of representing :—

That by the British North America Act, 1867, it was (amongst other things) enacted that it should be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, to admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, or either of them, into the Union on such terms and conditions in each case as should be in the Addresses expressed and as the Queen should think fit to approve, subject to the provisions of the said Act ;

That by an Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, Her Majesty was prayed to unite Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory with the Dominion of Canada ;

That in order to further the petition of the Parliament of Canada, Her Majesty, under the authority of the Rupert's Land Act, 1868, accepted a surrender from the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay, of all the lands, territories, rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers and authorities whatsoever granted or purported to be granted by certain Letters Patent, therein recited, to the said company in Rupert's Land ;

That in the said Address it was represented to Her Majesty, as a reason for the extension of the Dominion of Canada westward, that the welfare of the population of these Territories would be materially enhanced by the formation therein of political institutions bearing analogy, as far as circumstances will admit, to those which existed in the several Provinces then forming the Dominion.

That the Houses of the Parliament of Canada by their said Address expressed to Her Majesty their willingness to assume the duties and obligations of government and legislation as regards these Territories.

That in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in the Queen by the aforesaid Acts, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Most Honourable Privy Council, ordered and declared that from and after the fifteenth day of July, 1870, Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory should be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada, and granted power and authority to the Parliament of Canada to legislate for the future welfare and good government of the Territories.

That by the British North America Act 1871 the Parliament of Canada was further given power from time to time to make provision for the administration, peace, order and good government of any territory not for the time being included in any province ;

That under the several authorities so given the Parliament of Canada has created political institutions in these Territories bearing a close analogy to those which exist in the several provinces of the Dominion ;

That by the Confederation compact the provinces which formed the Dominion on the fifteenth day of July, 1870, were furnished with the means of carrying on local self government upon certain well defined bases ;

That the Territories being an integral part of the Dominion, and having had imposed upon them the duties and obligations incidental to the political institutions which have been given to them, and which said duties and obligations the Parliament of Canada has declared its willingness to assume, are entitled to such federal assistance for their maintenance as will bear due proportion and analogy to that given to other portions of the Dominion for similar purposes ;

That repeated representations have been made in various ways to the Government of Canada with a view to obtaining just and equitable financial assistance towards providing for the proper and effective administration of local affairs in the Territories, and for the public necessities of their rapidly increasing population ;

That such representations have been met by intermittent and insufficient additions to the annual grant, the provision so made by the Parliament of Canada never bearing any adequate proportion to the financial obligations imposed by the enlargement and development of the political institutions created by itself ;

That it is desirable that a basis should be established upon which the claims of the Territories to suitable financial recognition may be settled and agreed upon ;

That we do therefore most humbly pray that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to cause the fullest enquiry to be made into the position of the Territories, financial and otherwise, and to cause such action to be taken as will provide for their present immediate welfare and good government, as well as the due fulfillment of the duties and obligations of government and legislation, assumed, with respect to these Territories, by the Parliament of Canada ;

And furthermore that, by the British North America Act, 1871, it was (amongst other things) enacted that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new provinces in any Territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada, but not included in any province thereof, and may, at the time of such establishment, make provision for the constitution and administration of * * * such province, we do therefore most humbly pray that Your Excellency will be also graciously pleased to order enquiries to be made and accounts taken with a view to the settlement of the terms and conditions upon which the Territories or any part thereof shall be established as a province, and that, before any such province is established, opportunity should be given to the people of the Territories, through their accredited representatives, of considering and discussing such terms and conditions.

All which we humbly pray Your Excellency to take into Your Excellency's most gracious and favourable consideration.

WM. EAKIN,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
of the North-west Territories.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, January 20, 1898.

To His Excellency
The Governor General in Council :

In acknowledging the receipt of a reference from the Honourable the Privy Council, dated January 18, 1897, transmitting a certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories on the 9th day of December, 1897, the undersigned begs to state that this matter does not appear to call for any advice by the undersigned, and the reference may, therefore, be marked off.

DAVID MILLS,
Minister of Justice.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
REGINA, January 11, 1898.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

I have the honour to forward you, herewith, for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, a certified copy (in duplicate) of a Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the ninth day of December, 1897, in reference to the composition of the North-west Territories.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Administrator, N.W.T.

CERTIFIED copy of Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories on the 9th day of December, 1897 :

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House the North-west Territories, as they are at present composed, should be maintained intact for administrative purposes, until the time has arrived for their entrance into Confederation as a province.

R. B. GORDON,
Clerk Legislative Assembly,
North-west Territories.

City of Calgary, Council Chamber,
Calgary, Alta., February 2, 1897.

Moved by Alderman Ramsay—
Seconded by Alderman McTavish—

And Resolved, that in the opinion of this Council it is desirable, in fact imperative, that some change should be made in the form of Government now in force in that part of western Canada lying between the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia known as the North-west Territories of Canada, and a readjustment of the boundaries made.

And, we believe, that the material interest and prosperity of the said districts would be best promoted and the multiplication of Governments avoided by adding that portion of Assiniboia lying between the province of Manitoba and the third meridian to Manitoba, and erecting the remainder of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan into one Governmental District with Provincial powers.

Carried :

WESLEY F. ORR,
Mayor.

C. McMINAS,
Clerk.

RETURN

[116*a*]

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN TO AN ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 11th May, 1903, for copies of all Orders in Council, memorials, letters, telegrams and other correspondence, and all other documents and communications in writing, between the first day of January, 1897, and the first day of May, 1903, relating to, or concerning, or in any way having reference to the granting of provincial autonomy to the North-west Territories, or the creation of the said Territories into a Province, or Provinces.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, January 30, 1901.

The Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Following up the discussion between you, Mr. Ross and myself, on the subject of the North-west Assembly memorial of May 2 last, I now beg, agreeably to your request, to make a further statement in writing.

The memorial while leading to definite constitutional changes, approaches the subject from the financial point of view and points out how, in the opinion of the Legislature, our legislative jurisdiction and administrative responsibilities have been enlarged and increased out of all proportion to the means placed at our disposal. I need not enlarge on this side of the question, as it has already been placed very fully before you in the financial statements furnished to you for the past two years by my colleague Mr. Ross. While financial embarrassments rather than constitutional aspirations have led the North-west Government and Legislature to discuss the provincial status, I think that sufficient practical reasons can be given for the early establishment of provincial institutions in the West. We have a rapidly growing population, much larger, as the census will show, than that of British Columbia ten years ago, and than that of Prince Edward Island to-day; a population trained to the exercise of powers of self-government falling a little short only of those enjoyed by the Provinces. For nearly thirteen years the North-west Legislative Assembly has been occupied with founding local institutions and a body of laws suitable to the condition and circumstances of the country. Our parliamentary vote is apparently incapable of expansion at all in proportion to the needs of a rapidly developing country and our powers circumscribed as they are by the necessities our present anomalous constitutional position, fall short just at the point

where further progress demands their exercise. The Territories have arrived at a point, where by reason of their population and material development, the larger powers and larger income of a Province have become necessary. I have already in former communications pointed out to you how our limited powers are still more limited by the reservation of subjects such as the Land Titles law, the administration of the criminal law and the control of the public domain. It is undoubtedly in the interest of any Province or Provinces hereafter to be established, that the important questions surrounding the subject of the public domain should be settled at once, and before any more of the public lands of the Territories are alienated from the Crown.

For these and other reasons which need not be advanced at length, I would ask you to urge the earliest possible action on the part of the Government on the lines suggested and with the object proposed by the Assembly Memorial.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, March 21, 1901.

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina, Assa.

Referring to your communication of January 30, and the conversations which I had with yourself and Mr. Ross in Ottawa, I may say that I realize very fully the difficulties of the position in which the Government and Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories is placed, and I admit that there is very much in the suggestions which are made in your letter and in the memorial regarding the necessity of a change in the constitutional and financial position of the Territories.

Without at the present moment committing myself to any positive statement I am prepared to say that the time has arrived when the question of organizing the Territories on the provincial basis ought to be the subject of full consideration. It would appear to me that the better way of bringing the matter to a more definite position would be to arrange for a conference upon the subject between the representatives of your Government and a committee of Council representing the Federal Government. I shall be pleased to bring about arrangements for such a conference at any time that is mutually convenient.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
REGINA, March 30, 1901.

The Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

I duly received your letter of the 21st instant, from which I was pleased to learn that you are of opinion that the time has arrived when the question of organising the Territories on the provincial basis ought to be the subject of full consideration, and I will be glad to arrange for a conference upon the subject between representatives of the Territorial Government and the Privy Council at the earliest date convenient to you. The Legislative Assembly has been summoned for the second day of May and, while it would be impossible for us to be absent during the six weeks following that date, I think that it would be well that the discussion should be advanced as far as possible before the Legislature meets.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, April 5, 1901.

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina, Assa.

I have your letter of the 30th ultimo. I regret to say that with every desire to advance the discussion of matters relating to the status of the Territories, I fear that it will be totally impossible for us to have a meeting before your Legislature assembles. The latter portion of the session of Parliament here finds all the members of the Government extremely busy, and it would be hopeless to expect from them that mature and careful consideration of the various and important subjects which will require to be debated and settled in connection with the establishment of the Territories as a province or upon a provincial basis. I think I shall therefore be compelled to ask you to defer the discussion until after Parliament has prorogued.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

(*Telegram.*)

REGINA, N.W.T., June 4, 1901.

Hon. C. SIFTON,
Minister of Interior,
Ottawa.

Can you arrange early meeting for us with sub-committee of council before ministers disperse for summer ? Any time after 15th will suit us.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

(*Telegram.*)

OTTAWA, June 5, 1901.

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina, Assa.

It is impossible to settle date of conference now. Finance Minister must be present. He has gone to England and is not expected back until August.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
REGINA, January 11, 1902.

The Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
President of the Council, Ottawa.

I am forwarding you by this mail fifteen printed copies of Mr. Haultain's letter sent you in December, as being more convenient for the use of the different members of the Cabinet, in considering the question.

ARTHUR L. SIFTON.

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA,
OTTAWA, January 22, 1902.

ARTHUR L. SIFTON, Esq.,
Office of the Executive Council,
Regina, N.W.T.

I have the honour, by direction of the Prime Minister, to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of January 11, and of the copies of Mr. Haultain's letter, and to state that due consideration will be given thereto.

R. BOUDREAULT,
Private Secretary.

OTTAWA, March 27, 1902.

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina, Assa.

Absence from Ottawa due to ill-health has prevented me from communicating with you on the subjects discussed by you and your colleague when here respecting the financial and constitutional status of the North-west Territories. I presume, however, that you would have gathered our views from the expressions of opinion which took place during our interviews, and our conclusions will not therefore, I trust, come in the way of a surprise.

It is the view of the Government that it will not be wise at the present time to pass legislation forming the North-west Territories into a Province or Provinces. Some of the reasons leading to this view may be found in the fact that the population of the Territories is yet sparse; that the rapid increase in population now taking place will in a short time alter the conditions to be dealt with very materially, and that there is a considerable divergence of opinion respecting the question whether there should be one province only, or more than one province. Holding this view, therefore, it will not be necessary for me to discuss the details of the draft bill which you presented as embodying your views.

Respecting the present financial requirements, the question of an increase in your subsidy is now receiving consideration, but the result cannot, as you are aware, be communicated until the Estimates are brought before Parliament. This I have every reason to hope will take place in a very short time.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

REGINA, April 2, 1902.

Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 27, conveying the decision of the Government with regard to the financial and constitutional question which have been the subject of discussion during the past year and a half. So far from your conclusions not coming as a surprise as you suggest, I must say quite frankly that the decision of the Government has come not only as a surprise, but as a deep disappointment as well. In your letter of March 21, 1901, you say:

'I may say that I realize very fully the difficulties of the position in which the 'Government and Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories is placed, and I 'admit that there is very much in the suggestions which are made in your letter and in 'the memorial regarding the necessity of a change in the constitutional and financial 'position of the Territories.

'Without at the present moment committing myself to any positive statement I 'am prepared to say that the time has arrived when the question of organizing the 'Territories on the Provincial basis ought to be the subject of full consideration. It 'would appear to me that the better way of bringing the matter to a more definite 'position would be to arrange for a conference upon the subject between the represent-'atives of your Government and a Committee of Council representing the Federal 'Government.'

Again on April 5, 1901, you write:

'The latter portion of the Session of Parliament here finds all the Members of the 'Government extremely busy, and it would be hopeless to expect from them that mature 'and careful consideration of the various and important subjects which will require to 'be debated and settled in connection with the establishment of the Territories as a 'Province or upon the Provincial basis. I think I shall therefore be compelled to ask 'you to defer the discussion until after Parliament has prorogued.'

These opinions and the long delay that followed, in order to choose a convenient time for that 'mature and careful consideration of the various and important subjects which will require to be debated and settled in connection with the establishment of the Territories as a Province or upon a Provincial basis,' led us to suppose that when the subject was finally taken up it would be taken up with a view to immediate settlement. The written statements, which have been made by me, must have proved conclusively that the necessity for the change was a pressing one and that we had arrived at a point when our constitutional and financial position was not adequate to the proper performance of the duties devolving upon us. Recognising this state of affairs we have gone to the Dominion Government and have said: 'If you cannot or will not deal with the questions which have arisen in the Territories give us the powers and the income which would justly accompany those powers and allow us to work out our own salvation.' To this you answer: 'That it is the view of the Government that it will not be wise at the present time to pass legislation forming the North-west Territories into a Province or Provinces.' One of the reasons given for this position is: 'That the population of the Territories is sparse.' I might point out that we have at least ten times the population of Manitoba when it was erected into a Province, and a larger population than that Province had so lately as 1891; a considerably larger population than the Province of Prince Edward Island, and with the immigration of the present season a considerably larger population than the Province of British Columbia according to the late census.

Another reason advanced is: 'That the rapid increase in population now taking place will in a short time alter the conditions to be dealt with very materially.' This rapid increase in population is one of the principal reasons why we are asking to be formed into a province, in order that we may be able to deal with the new conditions that it brings about. The longer it goes on without the change the more aggravated the present difficulties will become.

With regard to a divergence of opinion as to one or more provinces, I might say that that is a difficulty which will always exist and which any postponement of action will not remove.

I must also say, on behalf of the North-west Government, that after having been asked to meet a sub-committee of the Privy Council, and to state our case not only verbally but in writing, it is extremely unsatisfactory that the Government has come to the conclusion: 'That it will not be necessary to discuss the details of the draft bill which embodied our views.' This is a conclusion to the negotiations which have been held which we could hardly have expected considering the importance of the subject discussed and the formal manner in which the discussion has taken place.

We cannot but regret that the Government has not been able to recognise the urgent necessity for the change that has been asked, and can only trust that as you have denied us the opportunity of helping ourselves you will be at least impressed with the necessity and the duty, which is now yours, of meeting the pressing necessities of these rapidly developing territories. While we may, in your opinion, without inconvenience, mark time constitutionally, we cannot do without the transportation facilities, the roads, the bridges, the schools and the other improvements which our rapidly growing population imperatively requires, and at once. Whether we are made into a province or not, our financial necessities are just as real, and in conclusion I can only trust that when the question of an increase to our subsidy is receiving consideration, more weight will be given to our representations in that respect than has been given to our requests for constitutional changes.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, REGINA, February 3, 1903.

The Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
President of the Privy Council, Ottawa.

I have the honour to enclose a memorandum supplementary to the printed statement submitted to you on December 7, 1901, relating to the establishment of provincial institutions in the North-west Territories.

The large immigration of the year just closed, together with the prospect of a still larger immigration in the present year and the years to follow, make it necessary for me to change some of the figures in the printed statement referred to.

The memorandum will refer by number to the sections in the draft bill submitted in the printed statement, and may be considered as supplementary to, or amending, the explanatory memorandum appended to each section of the draft.

I might say with regard to the financial clauses of the draft bill that they are based, of course, upon the law and the practice prevailing at the present time. Should the demands made by the Inter-provincial Conference be acceded to by your Government our subsidies would presumably be paid upon the same basis.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA,
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, REGINA, February 3, 1903.

(Memorandum.)

Section 4.—In the printed statement a request for an initial parliamentary representation of ten (10) based upon expectation of population, is made.

The immigration for the past two years, as shown by the reports of the Department of the Interior, added to the population as shown by the last census, would give us a present population of 250,000; that means that we are at the present moment entitled to a representation of ten (10) members in the House of Commons.

The estimated increase for the present year of 100,000 would entitle us to four (4) additional members by the end of the year, or, as the immigration season closes in the early summer, it would be fair to say that before Parliament prorogues the Territories will be entitled, on actual population, to a representation of fourteen members.

As there is every indication that the movement of population into the Territories will continue in larger proportions for some years to come, it is fair to presume that long before the next census is taken our representation in Parliament will be very much less, proportionately to population, than that of any other portion of Canada.

A very conservative estimate for the year 1904 and the years following to the date of the next census would be an increase of 250,000, which would mean a population of not less than 600,000 at the end of the year 1910. Estimating that these figures are based upon reasonable expectations, we should be granted a representation of not less than twenty (20) until the next census is taken, after which, of course, the provisions of the British North America Act would govern.

Section 22.—The amounts mentioned in clause (b) of this section should be changed as follows:—The per capita allowance at the rate of eighty cents (80) should be paid on an initial population of 400,000, estimated on the figures set forth in the supplementary note to section 4.

Section 23.—As the legislation creating the new province cannot reasonably be expected to come into effect until the latter part of the present year, the debt allowance should be paid upon an initial population of 350,000 based upon expectations already mentioned.

(Telegram.)

February 5, 1903.

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina, N.W.T.

Have arranged for committee of Council to meet yourself and Mr. Bulyea on question of financial grant for coming year. Think you should bring your accountant with full details of proposed expenditure for next year.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

OTTAWA, February 16, 1903.

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Attorney General and Premier,
Regina, Assa., N.-W. T.

I have the honour, by direction, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3rd instant, addressed to the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister, which has been referred to the Minister of the Interior, and in which you inclose a memorandum supplementary to the printed statement submitted to the Premier on December 7, 1901, in regard to the establishment of provincial institutions in the North-West Territories.

P. G. KEYES, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, REGINA, February 11, 1903.

The Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

When I received your telegram announcing the appointment of the sub-committee of Council to confer with Mr. Bulyea and me on the North-west financial questions, I was under the impression that Mr. Bulyea having been in Ottawa about that date was aware of the intended appointment. Since then I have had both letters and telegrams from him which would lead me to suppose that he does not know about the appointment, and as he will not return to Ottawa from New Brunswick until Monday or Tuesday, I must ask you to postpone any meeting of the sub-committee until after that date. Any day after Tuesday the 17th instant will suit us, and the earliest day after then that is most convenient to you will be most convenient to us.

I should like to ask the consideration by the sub-committee of Council of our provincial proposition. The question of the financial assistance this year will, of course, necessarily be discussed, whether the Government decide to take action on the provincial question or not, as in any event the present system would remain in existence this year, or at least for the greater part of it. The question is such an important one and the necessity so urgent that in addition to any statement on the subject which I have already made I would again urge on you the importance of its immediate settlement.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

OTTAWA, February 21, 1903.

The Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Following our interview yesterday morning with the sub-committee of Council arranged by you in accordance with your telegraphed communication of the fifth instant, and in compliance with the request made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the close of the

interview, I submit herewith certain details explanatory of the several items of estimates of amounts required to be provided for public purposes in the Territories during the current year, submitted by my predecessor in the office of treasurer of the Territories in his letter to you of December 17, last. I will take the items one by one and subjoin the explanations and other remarks which seen necessary to be made.

Civil government ..... $ 80,000

Reference was made in the course of our interview to the fact that our legislative appropriation for this purpose in 1902 was only $53,581.94, In connection with the apparent increase here I may point out two things : First, that our actual expenditure under this heading in 1902 was $58,230.51 ($43,519.59 for salaries and $14,710.92 for expenses) the amount expended over and above the legislative appropriation being authorized by warrant ; and, secondly, that for the future we propose to charge to this appropriation a number of salaries of officials and office expenses hitherto borne by other appropriations. These officials are to all intents and purposes just as permanently employed as those who have been paid out of the civil government vote, and it is proposed to reorganize our public service and to make provision for carrying these officials where they properly belong ; by doing so we do not increase our expenditure, but simply transfer to civil government a number of charges we are now meeting in other ways. When that is done our present expenditure for salaries under civil government by departments will be as follows :—

Salaries of members of the government	$ 9,500
Executive Council Office	2,940
Attorney General's Department	5,540
Territorial Secretary's Department	1,780
Treasury Department (including Audit Office)	9,540
Public Works Department	16,070
Agriculture Department	8,880
Education Department	5,640
	$ 59,890

To this must be added an amount of at least $15,000 to cover the departmental incidental expenditure (travelling expenses, printing, postages, telegrams, office and stationery supplies, etc). Last year, as shown above, the amount of this class of expenditure charged to civil government was $14,710.92. We are therefore at the present time making expenditures for this purpose at the rate of $75,000 per annum ($60,000 for salaries and $15,000 for expenses) with the prospect of an increase in that rate as the year goes on, particularly in the direction of public works and education. Our business is naturally growing with our population, and the experience of the past few years has shown that every estimate considered ample to meet all requirements at the beginning of any year has failed to be so. It may be within your knowledge also that during the past few months a number of our most valued officials have resigned from our service to accept other appointments at considerably advanced remuneration. These are conditions, not theories, we are face to face with, and the narrow margin between $75,000 and $80,000 does not allow much to work on

Legislation $45,000

This amount provides for payment of the sessional indemnity and travelling expenses of members of the legislature ; salaries of officials of the house ; printing of the reports presented to the assembly and of the bills and ordinances, in connection with which it may be stated that a number of our ordinances, notably schools, local improvement, municipal and others of the like nature are being very largely distributed amongst the new settlers and people in other countries who wish to acquaint themselves with our conditions.

A considerable increase may be noted under this heading. The increase was intended to provide for the following :—

1. An increase in the membership of the Legislature from 31 to 35.

2. A considerably increased expenditure upon sessional printing, both in the reports and papers presented to the House and also in the work of legislation :

3. The cost of several by-elections. We have already had three such elections since last May, and at the time the estimate submitted to you was prepared, it was then considered necessary to contemplate provision for two others, one of which, at the general election, resulted in liabilities amounting to some $8,000.

Administration of Justice and ordinances..... $20,000

This class of expenditure is increasing steadily with the influx of population, The most important item in the expenditure is incurred in the administration of the liquor license law, whilst the work of carrying on public prosecutions and other legal proceedings is steadily growing.

Public Works..... $400,000

My attention was directed during our interview to an apparent increase in estimated expenditure upon this service of $140,000 over last year (from $260,000 to $400,000). It may be first stated that the sum of $260,000 was the amount appropriated by the Assembly as being the smallest amount with which it seemed possible to make any attempt to deal with public works. The conditions set forth by the late treasurer in his letter of December 17, last, necessitated an absolute abandonment of all plans in order to face the results of those conditions. To do that, it was found necessary to obtain executive authority under the law for the payment of accounts aggregating in the neighbourhood of $40,000 over and above the $260,000 authorized by the House. Under those joint authorities expenditures amounting to $299,252.86 were made. I understand that you have already been advised of this fact. So that, speaking in round figures, the sum of $300,000 was paid out last year upon the expenditures ranging themselves under the generic term, 'Public Works.' In addition, up to February 10, we had paid out this year for similar services rendered last year the sum of $39,892.96. When I left Regina there were then in the office other accounts not paid, for liabilities contracted in 1902, amounting to $14,853.16, besides which there was every reason to think—and I believe the estimate to be a most moderate one—that there are similar accounts still to be rendered which will amount to a furthur sum of $20,000. So that, out of the $400,000 estimated to be required for public works, before a stroke of work is done this year, provision will have to be made for the expenditure of some $75,000 upon liabilities incurred before the end of last year. This money will have to come out of our revenue for this year though the liability was created before the close of our last fiscal period. So that our expenditures upon public works during last year and the liabilities of the year left unpaid until this year amounted in all to about $375,000. We are asking $400,000 this year, out of which last year's balance of $75,000 will have to be met, and that will leave us $325,000 which is $50,000 less than our last year's works actually cost. We are, of course, not anticipating any recurrence of the disastrous floods of last year, but we are keeping in mind the fact that last year's climatic conditions practically stopped all new works in contemplation and left us at the end of the year with an accumulation of works known to be imperatively required which, together with the regular and necessary services, the department estimates it will cost over $700,000 to carry on. This amount will be largely added to in the course of the next few weeks, when the immigration season may be expected to open, as you are well aware that what has already been done to provide public facilities for travel, etc., has little or no effect in meeting the requirements of new settlers. Illustrations without number might be adduced, but I will content myself with but one. The newspapers have for some time past been giving prominence to an immigration movement from England, headed by a clergyman named Barr. I would point out that, as I understand his project, he proposes to plant a large colony of people between the North Branch of the Saskatchewan and the Batt e Rivers, some hundred miles west of Battleford. Now, after a short distance west of Battleford is passed, that district, as far as roads or bridges are concerned, is practically beyond the bounds of civilization. A hundred miles of roads with bridges here and there cannot

be built by a stroke of the pen or in any other way than by the expenditure of time and money. I notice that Mr. Barr holds out prospects of remunerative work in railway and other road construction. With respect to that feature of the case I have only this remark to make: we have no such work in contemplation. And yet it is very easy to realise that, if something is not done to help these people in their early western life, it will not be likely to be of that satisfied and contented nature that wlll induce a continuation of that form of immigration. Rather the contrary. I have already mentioned the fact that we have services to perform and works in view estimated to cost $700,000 to complete, and have also referred to another class of works it is impossible to estimate upon, but which may readily run up the expenditure to $1,000,000. To meet those public requirements, we are asking the government to provide for something less than one third the latter amount. Not that we think all requirements can be satisfied with the expenditure of $325,000 this year, but we will undertake to do the best we can with that amount and make it go as far as possible. In order to support my statement as to the works to be carried on by the Public Works Department, I submit the following details They are not intended to be exhaustive but as simply indicating the nature of the works :

Public Buildings.

We are in occupation of a group of three buildings belonging to the Dominion Government and also rent other buildings for office and other purposes. These buildings have to be maintained in repair, heated, lighted, kept clean, &c. Based upon last year's expenditures, the cost of this work is as follows :—

Legislative Assembly buildings	$ 800
Public Works building	2,600
Executive Council, &c., building	2,000
Education, &c., building	2,500
Normal School buildings (at Regina and other places)	1,500
Maintenance of grounds, messengers, communication with town, &c	1,850

District Surveyors and Engineers.

Including cost of surveys, engineering work, salaries and allowances, wages, &c., of field parties, instruments, iron posts, compensation for land taken for main highways, diversions from road allowances to overcome obstructions, reservoirs, &c	85,000

Bridges.

There are now twenty-five bridge gangs working at an average cost of $25 per day. There is now on hand more than sufficient work to keep them all employed for 250 days this year, at a cost of	156,250
Bridge material and freight charges thereon (appended hereto will be found a copy of the present bridge list)	170,000

Roads.

Improvement to roads generally, grading hillsides, filling holes, putting in culverts, &c	75,000
(In this connection I might remind you of the representations made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and yourself this morning by the gentlemen who represented the convention held some little time ago in the District of Alberta, for the purpose of attempting to deal with the difficulties the people of that section of the West are meeting with on account of the condition of their roads. These conditions are by no means confined to Alberta, but are general all over the country, and the statements made by the delegates from the Northern Alberta Good Roads Convention are equally appropriate in their general terms to every other part of the West where conditions are changing through the influx of population.)	
Equipment of road and bridge gangs, including tools, road machines, &c	7,500

Dams and Reservoirs.

Including repairs to dams already constructed	9,000

FERRIES.

Repairs, launching, operation, hauling out, &c., twenty old ferries (over and above fees collected by ferrymen)	$ 14,000
New ferries on North Saskatchewan River between Prince Albert and Edmonton, to meet requirements of new settlers, and also on South Saskatchewan River, between Forks and Medicine Hat, for the same purpose; over Belly River at Lethbridge and the Old Man River at MacLeod, pending reconstruction by Dominion Government of bridges carried out by floods of 1902	15,000

FIRE GUARDS.

Along railway lines to protect life and property owing to neglect of railway companies to do the work	35,000

WATER SUPPLY.

Operation—eight Austin well-boring machines and their repair and maintenance; and also the purchase price and operation of two deep well-boring machines capable of boring to a depth of 3,000 feet	60,790
Payment of men in charge of twenty test augers and repairs to machines. These machines are used in making tests for water in districts where the depth at which water may be obtained is known to be not more than 100 feet	750

DRAINAGE.

Purchase price of three new steam ditching machines and scows, also repairs to two old machines	12,000
Operating five ditching machines from April 15 to November 15	26,000
Drains to be constructed by other appliances	17,250

(Two ditching machines were in operation last year in the vicinities of Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton, upon works where, in seasons such as the Territories have been experiencing for some years past, it would be impossible to perform drainage work by hand or horse power for the improvement of roads to meet the requirements of the large incoming settlement owing to the wet condition of the country. A like condition prevails in Central Alberta, (vide Good Roads petition) at some points in which it is proposed to operate one of the new machines this year. The fourth will be placed in the vicinity of Yellowgrass, in Assiniboia, and the fifth will be operated near Prince Albert and Duck Lake in Saskatchewan, where conditions prevail similar to those about Edmonton.

It is the intention to operate these machines in sections of the country where it is impossible on account of the wet condition of the land, to perform the work by any other means, and along drainage channels such as creeks and chains of sloughs into which additional drainage may be found by the construction of subsidiary drainage channels.

There are at present approximately 150 drainage systems to be undertaken, only a very few of which have as yet been commenced.)

INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

Salary of inspector and travelling expenses	2,200

(I may here incidentally direct your attention to the fact that we are called upon to make this expenditure on account of the number of coal mines now being operated in the Territories.

The working of these mines must be regulated in the interest of the lives of the men employed in them. Though the cost of the service is not very great at present, it is growing like everything else in the country, and it has to be borne out of an income far too small in itself, whilst the revenues derived from the sale of coal lands and those which might well be derived from royalties upon the mineral itself all go into the Federal exchequer.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

Salaries of four inspectors and travelling expenses, administration of ordinance generally including examination of engineers	7,920

EDUCATION.

Education	250,000
" further estimate	16,000
	$ 266,000

I do not know that anything can more clearly establish the mutability of our present conditions, and the imperative necessity for dealing with our financial matters

upon a generous and elastic basis, than the item now under consideration. Early in December last a carefully prepared estimate of probable conditions in 1903 resulted in a request being made to you for a grant of $250,000 as being the amount required on account of 950 schools. Since that time applications then unforeseen have been received in the Department from which it is clearly seen that the number of schools which will be established and commenced in April next will be in the neighbourhood of 1,020 instead of 950. I therefore feel it necessary to ask your permission to amend the estimate of December 17 by adding to it an additional amount of $16,000 to meet what it is now evident will be a deficit of that amount should no more than the sum of $250,000 be granted for this purpose.

Agriculture and Statistics $50,000

The work to be carried on by means of the above grant is the general assistance and encouragement of the agricultural and pastoral interests of the Territories, by making grants to Agricultural Societies, arranging for a uniform and competent judging at exhibits, the promotion of the importation and development of the production of pure bred stock; the promotion of the work of agricultural institutes, live stock, dairy and other similar associations, the destruction of predatory animals and noxious weeds, etc. Speaking generally, the grant is intended to provide for an active interest being taken in all that concerns the farmers and ranchers of the West who constitute almost our entire population. The work of the Agricultural Department is purely administrative, a great deal of work being done that does not incur any expenditure.

The department is also charged with the collection and compilation of vital and other statistics. The general value of this work is admitted, not so much in the present as for the future.

Hospitals, Charities and Public health $25,000

There are a number of hospitals in existence in various parts of the Territories, and their number is being added to from time to time. They are each assisted by a small per diem grant upon the number of patients treated. None of these institutions are self-supporting and the assistance given is not so extensive as to be more than aid in providing necessary conveniences for their proper equipment and maintenance.

We have also a small number of unfortunate people afflicted with incurable diseases, who are without friends or means. Their maintenance is arranged for and paid out of this grant.

Miscellaneous services $10,000

This amount is a mere estimate to provide for contingencies at present unforeseen. Last year an appropriation of $44,450 was made by the Legislature for certain specified services, but before the year ended the expenditure amounted to $60,644.07. It is not possible to furnish details of proposed expenditure under this heading, the only thing at present certain being the fact that there will be expenditures to be provided for.

I trust the foregoing explanations will be found satisfactory and will present to you a clear and definite idea of the necessities of our case. I have but one more matter to refer to. It has already been brought to your notice, but it would seem, from the lines upon which our interview with the sub-committee of Council ran, to be advisable to do so again. I am directing attention to the condition of our finances. We have absolutely and literally no funds. The whole of the last moiety of the Parliamentary grant for 1902–3 has been expended, and we have no money in prospect. Unless a grant of at least one half the amount of the grant for 1903–4 is given supplementary to the grant for the current year, I would impress upon you that all the assistance we can look to from Parliament for the year 1903 will be the moiety of next fiscal year's grant payable on July 1 next. I have already spoken of the balance brought from last year against this year's revenues on account of Public Works. We have also an amount of $95,721.93 chargeable against this year's fund on account of school grants earned last year. We have asked year after year for grants to enable us to carry on our services adequately, but always without success hitherto. As a result we have

had to skimp the services, and even then could not keep our expenditure within our income, so that these balances have been carried forward from year to year until they are now like a rolling snowball beyond control. I would most earnestly impress upon you the necessity existing for asking Parliament to come to our relief. I have shown that the amount that has been asked for is of the most moderate nature. We cannot get along with less, and if Parliament does not relieve us from our financial difficulties, the only alternative before us is to impose further taxes upon the people, and which a very large percentage of them are in no position to bear. What effect that will have upon the Government's immigration work, you will probably be in a much better position to judge than I, but I submit for consideration that it will give direct contradiction to some of the statements at present spread broadcast through the world as inducements to settlers to come to the Northwest. I need not here enlarge upon the argument—for it has been placed before you over and over again—that it is not just to compel us to impose a system of direct taxation upon the Northwest in order to raise the money to carry on our public services. The Dominion appropriates to itself all our natural revenues, and does not accept the consequent responsibility. The effect of direct taxation, too, will be to compel the Western farmers to provide the means for improving the land held by railroad and other corporations for speculative purposes, which is either exempt from taxation or which from circumstances it has not been found feasible to tax. I will not pursue this subject further here. I think I have said enough to convince you that we are asking for nothiug more than we should have given to us, and I trust the matter will present itself in that light to the Government.

Acting Territorial Treasurer.

RIDEAU CLUB, OTTAWA, March 19, 1903.

The Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

As I have remained here for some days since I last saw you, you may have written to me to Regina with reference to the result of the recent interview of Mr. Bulyea and myself with the sub-committee of Council regarding North-west affairs. In case no decision has yet been arrived at or communicated to me, may I ask you to let me have (addressed to Regina) a final reply on behalf of the Government to our request for the creation of a province and for larger financial assistance in the meantime.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

OTTAWA, March 21, 1903.

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN, Regina, Assa.

I sent a note over to the Rideau Club but found you were gone. The question of your financial arrangements was up for discussion to-day, and Mr. Fielding will communicate with you. The arrangement suggested will, I think, prove reasonably satisfactory.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, April 16, 1903.

To Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN, Regina.

Government will place in supplementary estimates for coming year two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to cover the over-expenditure of the Territories, and also recommend to Parliament an advance on capital account up to $500,000 from time to time for approved public works. The two bridges which have been specially arranged for to be charged to the capital advance. It will be better that all bridges in the Ter-

ritories be left to the Territorial Government. Please treat this as confidential for a day or two until I can arange to have it dealt with by Order in Council.

W. S. FIELDING.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, April 20, 1903.

The Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina, N.W.T.

Will await your letter before taking further action.

W. S. FIELDING.

OTTAWA, April 20, 1903.

The Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN, Regina.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 15th instant, as Mr. Fielding has communicated with you already by wire on the subject therein mentioned, I do not suppose that it requires any further reply.

WILFRID LAURIER.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, REGINA, April 20, 1903.

The Hon. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

I have to apologise for the delay which has arisen, but which has been unavoidable, in confirming my telegram of the seventeenth instant reading :

Supplementary vote quite satisfactory if made supplementary to current year. Other propositions absolutely unsatisfactory in method and amount. Conditions here require large increase to annual grant for coming Dominion fiscal year apart from question of capital advance, for which we have made no request. In case capital advance is made unrestricted disposal by local legislature must be allowed and we should strongly protest against any part of cost of replacing Macleod and Lethbridge bridges, both Federal undertakings, being charged. Writing.

The above telegram was sent in reply to your message of the previous day which it would seem well to quote in full as received here.

Government will place in supplementary estimates for coming year two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to cover the over-expenditure of the Territories and also recommend to Parliament an advance of capital account up to five hundred thousand dollars from time to time for approved public works. The two bridges which have been specially arranged for to be charged to the capital advance. It will be better that all bridges in Territories be left to the Territorial government. Please treat this as confidential for a few days until I can arrange to have it dealt with by Order in Council.

It is with much satisfaction that I note that the Government has so far appreciated the position of affairs in the Territories as to approve, in the most practical manner possible, of our methods of administration by providing for the expenditures we found it necessary to incur in the public interest during the year 1902. It would appear, however, to have escaped your observation that the placing of the appropriation to cover our expenditures of last year in the supplementary estimates for the *coming* Dominion fiscal year will have the effect of keeping the money from the Territorial revenue until after the first day of July next. All the representations we have made—both written and oral—have been to the effect that the supplementary appropriation is desired to the *current* fiscal year's appropriations, so that the money may be rendered available at the earliest possible moment. To do otherwise can only embarrass us still further, and I would submit that with a prospective surplus of thirteen million dollars, to a very large extent due to the present flourishing condition of these Territories, the Dominion will not be put to any very serious inconvenience by granting us the money it has been agreed to give us during the month of May instead of July. I trust that upon further

consideration of the subject you will see your way clear to recommending the Government to grant our request that the $250,000 referred to in your telegram be provided for through the supplementary estimates for 1902-3.

Your telegram makes no mention whatever of any proposal to increase our grant for the coming fiscal year. I take it that the suggested advance on capital account has no connection whatever with that subject. In discussing the various phases of the question of Territorial finances, it has been found necessary at times to point out that our limited and inadequate revenues were more restricted, and rendered only more inadequate, by the necessity for making expenditures out of current income which in themselves were more properly chargeable to a capital account. That is to say, we have occasionally found it necessary to incur heavy expenditures for the construction of bridges the cost of which has been a heavy drain upon our revenues, and which should have been spread over a series of years instead of being provided for out of the revenue of one year, to the exclusion of other and equally important works. But we have never asked for the establishment of a capital account, and we do not wish for the establishment of such an account until a more satisfactory subsidy or annual grant is provided. We would even prefer, if possible, to postpone all discussion of the question until the details of the financial position of the Territories under the Provincial status are settled. Whilst the Dominion retains to itself the control and beneficiary interest in our revenue producing property it seems but fair to us that the Dominion should provide all needed funds for the proper carrying on of our business. Further, we cannot assent to any proposition that our expenditures shall be subject to approval at Ottawa. The Legislative Assembly of the Territories has for a number of years been providing for the administration of public affairs in the Territories. What has been done in that regard has met with the approval of the people of the Territories, and this government cannot consent, at this date, to any such proposal as that made in your telegram. In one sense, I quite agree with you that 'it will be better that all bridges in Territories be left to the Territorial Government,' but that proposition must be coupled with another, namely, that adequate financial provision therefor be made by Parliament. The Dominion Government in the first place built the two bridges at Macleod and Lethbridge without reference to the Government of the Territories. It was possible that at the time they were built it was not practicable to do so, but the fact remains that, in pursuance of its general public works policy, the Dominion Government built the two bridges in question and has undertaken to replace them. Under existing conditions, which the Dominion Government does not appear to wish to remedy, we are content to leave that matter as it stands at present.

With respect to the general question of the establishment of a capital account, as I have already stated, we have never asked for such a grant and are not disposed to accept it coupled with the conditions laid down. Even if those conditions are waived we could not agree to the proposal whilst what we consider our just claims to fair treatment from the financial point of view are deliberately set aside and not met. For instance, representations were made on December 17 and January 9 last by Mr. A. L. Sifton, the then Territorial Treasurer, that it was necessary that Parliament should be asked to provide for the expenditure of the sum of $880,000 during the year 1903, upon the services devolving upon the Government of the Territories. On February 21, whilst in Ottawa and at the request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, I submitted a carefully detailed statement of our affairs, showing the nature of the requirements of the country, and pointing out particularly that the public necessities were to a very large extent due to the rapid influx of population, a cause entirely beyond our control but which, to some extent, may be attributed to the Dominion Government's efforts to direct immigration to the West. I also pointed out that between December and February conditions had so far changed that the amount asked for in December would be entirely insufficient to provide for necessary expenditures in new and unforeseen directions. In December, we asked that Parliament should provide $880,000 for our use during 1903. As a reply to that request, the Government proposes to vote $457,979. This is the same amount as was voted last year and which fell short of the smallest possible expenditure we could make by $250,000. Climatic conditions created a general and urgent necessity

for replacing a large number of bridges that had been carried away by floods, but that necessity only made it impossible for us to consider other public undertakings of comparatively less urgency, but which are all calling for attention this year. If we were $250,000 short last year, what we will be this year with increased demands and necessities in every direction, I can safely leave you to form your own estimate.

Without going over the ground again I would here simply say that if we have found the necessity for making capital expenditures out of an annual income a particularly onerous burden, the difficulties of our financial position will be rendered only the greater by the strong temptation to draw upon a capital account, should such an account be established, for expenditures that should, under every rule of legitimate finance, be provided for only out of annual income, but which condition of affairs would be forced upon us by the manner in which the Dominion government fulfils its self-imposed duty of providing for the peace, order and good government of these territories.

I trust that the further consideration of this whole subject, promised in your telegram of this date, will result in some more definite recognition of our necessities than has hitherto been evidenced. The one, and the best solution of all these difficulties has, on several occasions of late, been suggested to the Dominion government, and it seems to me that I might well close this communication by an expression of the opinion that just so long as the provincial status is withheld from the territories will it be necessary for the government of the territories to direct attention with increasing force and emphasis to the present unsatisfactory manner of making financial provision for the public requirements of the country.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, REGINA, June 2, 1903.

The Right Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G,
President Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

I have the honour on behalf of the North-west Government, to again ask for a reply to the requests set out in my letter to you of the 15th April last. Acknowledging that letter on April 20, you say 'As Mr. Fielding has communicated with you already by wire on the subject therein mentioned, I do not suppose that it requires any further reply.' Mr. Fielding's telegram of April 16, was a confidential and informal proposition, and only dealt with the financial position. On April 17, I telegraphed Mr. Fielding our objections to his proposition, and informed him that I was writing on the subject. On April 20 Mr. Fielding telegraphed 'Will await your letter before taking further action.' My letter to Mr. Fielding was dated April 20. On April 25, the Territorial Legislature adjourned for six weeks to await the decision of the Federal Government with regard to the North-west grant, and up to the present time no further communication on the subject has been received by us. In further reference to your letter of April 20, I beg to point out that Mr. Fielding's telegram does not deal with the most important part of my letter of April 16, namely our request for provincial institutions, and I would most respectfully urge that our representations on this important question merit some further reply than can be gathered by implication from the fact that Mr. Fielding does not refer to them.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, June 6, 1903.

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina, N.W.T.

Referring to previous communications we do not understand your reference to certain bridges as federal undertakings. Highway bridges of a similar character in all the provinces are provincial undertakings, and there does not appear to be any reason

why, in the case of the North-west, they should not be treated as other public works coming under authority of the local government. Our view is that we should provide a liberal allowance for the North-west Government and leave you to deal with the management of all such roads and bridges as in the case of the provinces fall under local control.

As to capital account, we have no disposition to impose unnecessary restrictions. In the case of provincial governments desiring advances from their capital account, the applications are subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. We do not anticipate any difficulty on this score, but we see no reason why the rule which exists as respects all the provinces should not apply also to the capital account of the North-west Territories.

We will propose to Parliament, by supplementary estimates or otherwise, during the present session, to make provision for the government of the North-west Territories as follows:—

To provide for over-expenditure already made	$ 250,000
Grant for schools and other purposes for fiscal year 1903-4 in addition to amount provided in main estimates	250,000

Advances from time to time as required for local improvements on capital account, $250,000. The two bridges mentioned to be a charge against this capital account.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, REGINA, June 15, 1903.

The Hon. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa, Ont.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the sixth instant' an earlier acknowledgment of which has been postponed in the expectation of receiving some written confirmation of it.

With regard to the proposed provision for the Government of the North-west Territories, I would say that the supplementary vote of $250,000 for over expenditure will be a very welcome addition to the slender resources of the territories. The addition of $250,000 to the amount provided in the main estimates, while helpful so far as it goes, falls far short of the amount requested by us and shown to be absolutely necessary in the various statements already submitted.

My reference to the Macleod and Lethbridge bridges as 'federal undertakings,' was based on the fact that the structures they are intended to replace were built by the Federal Government and that the Federal Government had already undertaken to pay for them under the arrangements referred to in your telegram of April 16. I might further say that highway bridges of a similar character have not always been dealt with as provincial undertakings.

A reference to the Dominion Appropriation Acts for the seven years from 1896 to 1902 (both inclusive) and the estimates for 1903-4 will show votes aggregating $716,000 for roads and bridges, most of which might equally appropriately be designated 'provincial undertakings.' I would also urge that the Territories are entitled to some expenditure for works of urgent necessity as a small offset to the large expenditure made in the provinces for 'public works.'

I would further respectfully submit that the argument of 'provincial undertakings' does not apply to the Territories. I need hardly remind you that the Territories are not a province and that they do not enjoy the revenues or powers of a province, and further that it is the opinion of the government and legislature of the Territories that the 'liberal allowance' you provide is not liberal enough to establish an analogy. We are not only ready but anxious to assume responsibility for all provincial undertakings,

and with that end in view have been pressing for the granting of provincial institutions to the Territories.

With regard to the question of an advance on capital account I can only refer to my letter of April 20, and the position therein taken up. An advance on capital account is nothing more or less than a loan upon which eventually we should have to pay 5 per cent per annum. We feel indisposed to consider an invitation to borrow money as a satisfactory settlement of our request for the necessary amounts to carry on the affairs of this country. At all events the proposition to give us an advance on capital account of $250,000, already debited with $84,000 for the bridges mentioned above, is one which we cannot entertain. We cannot reasonably object to the requirement of the consent of the Governor in Council to any broad scheme of expenditure under this heading, but to be obliged to ask such consent to every detail would be as burdensome as it would be unnecessary. After all, the money would be advanced to the people of the Territories and its proper expenditure might safely be entrusted to their responsible government and legislature.

In conclusion, may I ask for a reconsideration of your decision to charge the two bridges in question to any advance which may be agreed upon, and also to give me some more definite information with regard to the mode of advance, the date upon which interest would begin to run and the information required for obtaining the consent of the Governor in Council.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, REGINA, June 16, 1903.

(Personal.)

The Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
Premier of Canada, Ottawa.

You will please excuse the liberty I take in addressing you, if it is a liberty to lay before you facts that I consider will be of material influence on the welfare of the Liberal party in the North-west Territories.

You are, of course, cognizant of all the representations that the Territorial Government have made in reference to increase of the financial assistance that is voted to us from time to time, and the arguments that have been advanced why a material increase is absolutely necessary, if the alternative of provincial autonomy were not granted to us. I have had considerable correspondence with the Federal members representing the Territories, who were kind enough to apprize me of the general representations they had made to your Government, and I advised them that I consider that if such were adopted it would reasonably satisfy the general public in the Territories, and would put your candidates and your supporters in the coming election in a position in which they could fight with zeal and, I am pleased to say, with every prospect of success.

The supplementary grant, and the addition to the main vote, while not as much as we asked for, will be of very material assistance to me in the work of my Department as Commissioner of Public Works. The capital advance tendered is also needed for the construction of the large and permanent structures that must be completed to meet the requirements of the large influx of settlers into the country.

I regret to say, however, that not only as a member of the Territorial Government, but as a citizen of the North-west Territories, I must dissent most strongly from the proposition to charge up against this vote the large expenditure of $84,000 which is purely and simply for the reconstruction of two federal public works, viz :—the bridges over the Old Man's and Belly rivers, erected by the late Conservative government.

During the floods of last year these two bridges were washed out, and your government, through its officers, agreed to have them replaced by permanent structures. Your officers in the Territories reported on the necessity of such reconstruction, took charge of the old bridges, and sold the old material. Later, through the late Commissioner of

Public Works, the Hon. A. L. Sifton, the matter was taken up with the Federal Public Works Department, and as we have a fairly large staff of competent bridgemen, and have been very successful in the construction of bridges of a less size than these, it was arranged that the Territorial Government should proceed with the construction of the bridges, and that they would be recouped for such expenditure to the amount of $55,000 in the case of the bridge over the Belly river at Lethbridge, and $29,000 in the case of the bridge over the Old Man's river at Macleod.

For your information I attach a copy of extract from the report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on February 6, 1903.

On the authority of this Order in Council my department proceeded with the work. Considerable preliminary work has already been done in making the necessary approaches to the bridges, tenders have been called both for the material and the concrete piers, and for the steel superstructure, and I maintain that the Federal Government cannot, in honour, recede from the position that they have taken as shown by this Order in Council, even if there were no political reasons for carrying out their definite agreement in this matter.

Official correspondence from this government will no doubt be laid before you in due course, protesting against the suggested charges, and while the matter is, in a sense, sub judice, we cannot of course proceed to use the suggested advance on our capital account.

I trust, therefore, that you will see the necessity of meeting the reasonable views not only of the North-west Government but of your friends who are members of the Territorial Assembly, and who uphold unanimously our government in claiming that the territories are entitled to have these Federal structures replaced at the general expense of the Dominion of Canada.

GEO. H. V. BULYEA.

The undersigned members of the Legislative Assembly strongly approve of the tenor of the above letter :—

George W. Brown.	P. Talbot.
L. Geo. de Veter.	B. Prince.
J. W. Woolf.	R. A. Wallace.
W. J. Finley	J. A. Simpson.
C. A. Fisher.	A. S. Rosenroll.
A. D. McIntyre.	Thos. Macnutt.
Charles Fisher.	Alex. C. Rutherford.
A. S. Smith.	

Extract *from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on February 6, 1903.*

On a report dated February 4, 1903, from the Minister of Public Works, stating that an Order in Council was passed on December 5, 1902, authorizing the placing of the sums of $40,000 and $20,000, respectively, in the estimates to be submitted to parliament, at its next session, to recoup the Government of the North-west Territories, the cost of the steel bridges which are to be erected over the Belly River at Lethbridge and the Old Man's River at Macleod, to replace those which were carried away by the freshets of 1901, the superstructure of the said bridges to be of steel and the substructure of crib and pile work.

The minister states that representations have since been made by the Commissioner of Public Works of the North-west Territories to the effect that upon further consideration of the question of the construction of these bridges, he has come to the conclusion that it would be advisable to build the bridges upon permanent concrete foundations, instead of crib and pile work, as originally intended, as this mode of construction would

ensure the greater stability of the structures and remove in a large measure, the possibility of a recurrence of the disasters of 1901 ;

That it is estimated the change proposed in the construction would bring the cost of the bridges to the following figures :—

Belly River Bridge	$55,000
Old Man's River Bridge	29,000

The minister, concurring in the views expressed by the Commissioner of Public Works, recommends that the Order in Council above mentioned be amended accordingly, and that authority be given to include in the estimates to be submitted to Parliament, at its next session, the sums of $55,000 and $29,000 respectively, instead of $40,000 and $20,000, to recoup the Government of the North-west Territories the cost of the bridges to be erected over the Belly River and the Old Man's River as stated above.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, REGINA, April 24, 1903.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for transmission to His Excellency the Governor General, the enclosed Address to His Excellency, from the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories, upon the present constitutional and financial condition of the North-west Territories.

A. E. FORGET,

Lieutenant Governor.

1. Whereas by the British North America Act, 1867, it was (amongst other things) enacted that it should be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, to admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, or either of them, into the Union on such terms and conditions in each case as should be in the Addresses expressed and as the Queen should think fit to approve subject to the provisions of the said Act.

2. And whereas by an address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, Her Majesty was prayed to unite Rupert's Land and North-western Territory with the Dominion of Canada :

3. And whereas, in order to further the petition of the Parliament of Canada Her Majesty, under the authority of The Rupert's Land Act, 1868, accepted a surrender from the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay of all the lands, territories, rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers and authorities, whatsoever granted or purported to be granted by certain letters patent therein recited to the said Company in Rupert's Land :

4. And whereas in the said address it was represented to Her Majesty, as a reason for the extension of the Dominion of Canada westward, that the walfare of the population of these Territories would be materially enhanced by the formation therein of political institutions bearing analogy, as far as circumstances will admit, to those which existed in the several provinces then forming the Domininon :

5. And whereas the Houses of the Parliament of Canada by their said address expressed to Her Majesty their willingness to assume the duties and obligations of government and legislation as regards these Territories :

6. And whereas in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in the Queen by the aforesaid Act, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Most Honourable Privy

Council, ordered and declared that from and after the fifteenth day of July, 1870, Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory should be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada, and granted power and authority to the Parliament of Canada to legislate for the future welfare and good government of these Territories:

7. And whereas by the British North America Act, 1871, the Parliament of Canada was further given power from time to time to make provision for the administration, peace, order and good government of any Territory not for the time being included in any Province:

8. And whereas under the several authorities so given the Parliament of Canada has created political institutions in these Territories bearing a close analogy to those which exist in the several Provinces of the Dominion:

9. And whereas by the Confederation compact the Provinces which formed the Dominion on the fifteenth day of July, 1870, were furnished with the means of carrying on local self-government upon certain well defined bases:

10. And whereas the Territories, being an integral part of the Dominion, and having had imposed upon them the duties and obligations incidental to the political institutions which have been given to them and said duties and obligations the Parliament of Canada has declared its willingness to assume, are entitled to such Federal assistance for their maintenance as will bear due proportion and analogy to that given to other portions of the Dominion for similar purposes:

11. And whereas repeated representations have been made in various ways to the Government of Canada with a view to obtaining just and equitable financial assistance towards providing for the proper and effective administration of local affairs in the Territories and for the public necessities of their rapidly increasing population.

12. And whereas such representations have been met by intermittent and insufficient additions to the annual grant, the provisions so made by the Parliament of Canada never bearing any adequate proportion to the financial obligations imposed by the enlargement and developement of the political institutions created by itself.

13. And whereas it is desirable that a basis should be established upon which the claims of the Territories to suitable financial recognition may be settled and agreed upon.

14. Therefore, be it resolved, that an humble Address to His Excellency the Governor General be adopted by this House praying him that he will be pleased to cause the fullest inquiry to be made into the position of the Territories, financial and otherwise, and to cause such action to be taken as will provide for their present and immediate welfare and good government, as well as the due fulfilment of the duties and obligations of government and legislation assumed, with respect to these Territories, by the Parliament of Canada.

15. And be it further resolved, that, whereas by the British North America Act, 1871, it was (amongst other things enacted that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new Provinces in any Territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada, but not included in any Province thereof, and may, at the time of such establishment, make provision for the constitution and administration of ——— such Province, His Excellency be also prayed to order inquiries to be made and accounts taken with a view to the settlement of the terms and conditions upon which the Territories or any part thereof shall be established as a Province, and that before any such Province is established opportunity should be given to the people of the Territories through their accredited representatives of considering and discussing such terms and conditions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, April 29, 1903.

His Honour
The Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories,
Regina, N.W.T.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 24th instant, enclosing an Address to His Excellency from the Legislative Assembly of the North-west

Territories upon the present constitutional and financial condition of the North-west Territories, and to state that the same has been duly submitted to the Governor General in Council.

P. PELLETIER,
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

(116*b*)

FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN TO AN ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 11th May, 1903, for copies of all Orders in Council, memorials, letters, telegrams and other correspondence, and all other documents and communications in writing, between the first day of January, 1897, and the first day of May, 1903, relating to or concerning, or in any way having reference to the granting of provincial autonomy to the North-West Territories, or the creation of the said Territories into a Province, or Provinces.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

(Telegram.)

REGINA, August 10, 1901.

Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Gananoque.

Could you fix approximately date of conference? Want to make some appointments, and will save trouble if we know about date.

ARTHUR L. SIFTON.

(Telegram.)

GANANOQUE, August 14, 1901.

Hon. A. L. SIFTON,
Regina,

I think about the first week in October.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

(Telegram.)

REGINA, March 15, 1902.

Right Hon. Sir W. LAURIER,
Ottawa.

Legislature opens Thursday. Important that we should know nature of reply to letter of December 7 for reference in speech. Will you kindly have summary wired if possible?

F. W. G. HAULTAIN

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, March 18, 1902.

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina.

No answer can be sent until return of Minister of Interior, who is absent through illness.

WILFRID LAURIER.

REGINA, December 17, 1902.

Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a statement of the amounts estimated to be required for expenditure by the government of the Territories during the calendar year 1903, supported by brief explanations of the nature of the public services to which it is proposed to apply the moneys when appropriated. These amounts are as follows:—

Civil government	$ 80,000 00
Legislation	45,000 00
Administration of justice and ordinances	20,000 00
Public Works	400,000 00
Education	250,000 00
Agriculture and statistics	50,000 00
Hospitals, charities and public health	25,000 00
Miscellaneous services not grouped above	10,000 00
	$880,000 00

In addition to public necessities calling for immediate attention which will require expenditures aggregating, at a most moderate computation, the sum of $880,000, the government of the Territories has also to make provision for meeting a deficit upon the current year's work amounting to $250,000. The moiety of the parliamentary appropriation for the year 1902-3 falling due on January 1 next will be applied to meet this deficit, so that the necessity for asking parliament to supplement its appropriation for 'Government of the North-west Territories' for the current Dominion fiscal year, in order that funds may be provided whereby the government of the Territories can carry on the public affairs entrusted to it, is earnestly impressed upon you. The deficit above referred to was entirely created by the extraordinary climatic conditions which prevailed in every part of the Territories during the months of May, June and July last, when no less than 140 bridges, large and small, were carried away and destroyed by floods. The exceptional rainfall reported several times to have amounted to over 3½ inches in the course of one storm in various portions of the west was the prime cause of great destruction to public and private property. You are probably aware that the Dominion Public Works Department is now making arrangements to replace two large and valuable bridges near the towns of Lethbridge and Macleod, which works that department estimates will cost in the neighbourhood of $90,000. It is true that these are the largest and most expensive bridges that were affected by the floods this year, but it is submitted that the mere fact that 140 bridges were destroyed, and replaced wherever possible, is sufficient warrant in itself for calling upon the Dominion government to view the financial position of the Territories in a more favourable light than has hitherto obtained.

The principal items in the above estimates are those for public works ($400,000) and education ($250,000). Public works in the Territories almost entirely consist of

such as are calculated to remove transportation difficulties, most commonly by the construction of roads and bridges. The work is entirely colonization work, and is necessitated by the rapid increase in the population of the Territories. The attention of the Dominion government has on several occasions been directed to the fact that the people who are now coming to the North-west are not locating in the neighbourhood of settlements already in existence, but in almost every case each new comer seeks to become the pioneer settler in a future prosperous settlement. The extensive areas suitable for settlement, and which are attracting settlers to every part of the west, renders the work of the local government peculiarly difficult. People are coming to the country in a constant stream, and continually opening up new districts. The extended areas over which they spread themselves necessarily keeps population sparse, and will do so for some years to come, a condition effectually preventing the inauguration of a system of municipal organization such as is common in other portions of the Dominion. By the adoption of a system, centralized for all practical administrative purposes at the seat of the government, the settlers and owners of land in the Territories are contributing largely to the cost of public works in the country, which contribution is expended irrespective of the amount included in the above estimate. Taking everything into consideration, the Territorial government considers that it has gone as far as it is proper and advisable to go in the direction of taxation at present, and it can only look to the Dominion for the funds necessary to solve the public problems. It is entirely owing to the energetic and successful work of the immigration branch of the Interior Department that the tide of immigration is now settling towards our country. If the statement once attributed to a Dominion statesman that each new settler increases the capital of Canada one thousand dollars is true, it is the Dominion that is benefiting by the present extraordinary influx of population. The Territorial government, under existing conditions, certainly is not. There are only two sources of revenue open to the Territorial government, namely, grants from Dominion funds, and direct taxation. If the money estimated to be required is not spent in the manner indicated, a dissatisfied people will be the result. A similar result may be anticipated from any effort to raise the funds required by further taxation, besides which such a course of procedure could not be justified. To make the people now in the country pay for the development of the rest of the Territories, in which they are not particularly interested, is not calculated to create feelings of contentment. These people are being induced to come to the Territories by federal officials in the interests of the Dominion at large, while the onus of providing for their welfare is thrown upon the local government. The North-west Territories Act does not give the legislative assembly any power to adopt the procedure followed by the provinces in order to provide for the immediate public necessities at the cost of the future population, which will derive most benefit from the results of the expenditure, and so there does not appear to be any other course open to the government of the Territories than to request the Dominion government to furnish the necessary funds to meet the expenditures demanded by the conditions which it has created in the west.

With respect to the subject of education, very similar remarks might be made. The Territories have not yet emerged from pioneer conditions, and if the people are not financially assisted it would be almost impossible for them to maintain schools in many districts where at present children are receiving an education suited to their requirements. It is not thought necessary to attempt to establish the proposition that with our conglomerate population the duty devolving upon the state of providing a liberal education for our children is imperative. Owing to the restriction in the finances of the Territories the government was this year compelled to reduce the assistance formerly given to schools, but owing to the rapid increase in the number of the schools due to the increase of population the gross expenditure is steadily increasing. In 1901, 682 grant earning school departments received government assistance averaging $272.72 each, or a total of $185,721.56. In 1902, 800 similar departments will receive assistance at present estimated at $230 in each case, making a total of $184,000.

In 1903, present indications are that 950 departments will be in existence, calling for an expenditure, at the rate of $230 each, of $218,000. We have besides to provide for expenditure for the purpose of educating a number of deaf-mute children at present being cared for in the institution maintained by the Manitoba government. In addition to the expenditure actually made to assist in the provision of means of education (which is only supplementary to a much larger expenditure directly provided for by the people themselves) the increase in the number of schools is urgently calling for a corresponding increase in the number of inspectors, and the demand for teachers has rendered it necessary to hold two normal sessions each year instead of one as hitherto. So that it will be readily seen that the estimate of $250,000 for government expenditure upon education is a close approximation of probable requirements.

The other items forming the estimates call for little or no comment. They are based upon the present rate of expenditure upon the several services indicated. The cost of these services and the amount of work performed is all keeping pace with the increase in population.

I have therefore to ask that arrangements may be made by which parliament will appropriate at least the sum of $440,000 supplementary to the grant for 1902-3, and will also provide for a grant of $880,000 for the year 1903-4, so that provision may be made for carrrying on the public service during the year 1903 upon the basis estimated to be required.

A. L. SIFTON,
Territorial Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
REGINA, January 31, 1903.

Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

At various times during the past year whilst I was in England one or other of my colleagues in the Territorial government discussed territorial questions with you, and on my return I met you in Ottawa with Mr. A. L. Sifton for the same purpose. More recently I had an opportunity of discussing these questions at some length with you in Regina, and I have also read a report of a speech made by you here in which you gave expression to your views upon the same subjects. As parliament will be meeting at an early date, I think it will bring these matters to a definite issue.

I agree to the fullest extent with all that has been—or can be—said respecting the advantage to the Territories to be gained by the introduction into the Dominion government of a gentleman so well versed in all our affairs as is my friend Mr. Ross, to whom, it is generally understood, your references in that connection are made, as your united influence should have a marked and beneficial effect upon the destinies of this part of Canada. I must, however, say that I have heard and read with great concern your opinion to the effect that it is desirable to postpone action upon the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of May 2, 1900, and the claims of the Territories founded thereon. The necessities are so urgent and the movement in favour of provincial institutions is so unanimous, that I should like, if possible, to convey to your mind an adequate appreciation of the significance of the movement, and of the unfortunate effect which its neglect or suppression will have upon the North-west. You are reported in the Regina *Leader* of the twenty-second instant, as having stated in a meeting of your friends here that—

'. . . a very cursory and elementary discussion and consideration of the subject would show that there were a great many difficulties, a great many important questions, to be dealt with when the subject is before the Federal parliament. . . . It was not a very vital point whether the Territories were formed into a province this

year or next year; but it was vital as to what the terms were on which the constitution was framed. . . . '

Further on in the report it is stated that you said that you—

' . . . had impressed upon Mr. Haultain that what was of importance was that when the terms were settled they should commend themselves to the great majority of the people, and that the terms should be loyally supported, and not lead to agitation year after year for other terms. . . . '

Whilst what you say requesting terms is very true, I cannot agree with what you are reported as having said respecting the time at which provincial institutions should be introduced into this section of the Dominion. Time—an early time, the earliest time—is of the essence of this contract, and it is our opinion that the best time is the present. Without entering into any further argument on that point here, I must say that it does not seem to me that sufficient justification for postponing the consideration and settlement of the questions involved in the provincial question—which would appear to be the present general attitude of the Federal government—has been established. I have before me your letter of March 27, 1902, in which it is stated that—

'It is the view of the (Dominion) government that it will not be wise at the present time to pass legislation forming the North-west Territories into a province or provinces.'

Your letter goes on to say:

'Some of the reasons leading to this view may be found in the fact that the population of the Territories is yet sparse; that the rapid increase in population now taking place will in a short time alter the conditions to be dealt with very materially; and that there is a considerable divergence of opinion respecting the question whether there should be one province only or more than one province.'

Upon these grounds, you stated last year, as the opinion of the Dominion government, that you did not deem it necessary to discuss the details of the draft bill presented by me as embodying the views of the government of the Territories upon this subject. I presume that it is not necessary for me to elaborate an argument to you in support of our main theme that the time is ripe for a change in the constitutional position of the Territories. Just one year before writing the letter quoted above, and nearly two years before the present time of writing, you informed me, in a letter dated at Ottawa on March 21, 1901, that you realized—

' . . . very fully the difficulties of the position in which the government and the legislative assembly of the North-west Territories is placed; . . . '

and you admitted then—

' . . . that there is very much in the suggestions which are made in your letter and in the memorial regarding the necessity for a change in the constitutional and financial position of the Territories.'

In the same letter—written two years ago—you informed me that, without committing yourself to any positive statement, you were—

' . . . prepared to say that the time has arrived when the question of organizing the Territories on the provincial basis ought to be the subject of full consideration.'

It is true that you arranged and brought about a conference between a committee of the Privy Council and members of the Territorial government, but no one can be more familiar than yourself with the reasons which led the Dominion government to adopt the position set forth in your letter of March 27 last. What those reasons were in full does not yet openly appear, and I feel it incumbent upon me to say that, in view of all the conversations and correspondence had upon this subject, in view of the official negotiations held, upon request, as a result of those conversations and that correspondence, and also in view of the circumstances surrounding the whole of the questions involved, I have been forced to the conclusion that those reasons which the Dominion government has not yet seen fit to place before the Territorial government and legislature must have been more cogent than those set forth in your letter of last

March. For take these reasons seriatim. First, 'the fact that the population of the Territories is yet sparse.' It is to that fact that we owe in large measure our present financial disabilities. It is to the second reason given, namely, 'the rapid increase in population,' and the consequent and continuous material alteration in our conditions, that our administrative difficulties are due, while that same rapid increase has a very direct influence upon our financial needs, not the least of which is the necessity for some other provision for expenditure upon matters properly chargeable to 'capital' account than by taking the money required from current revenue.

There is nothing new in these statements. They have, supported by details more or less full, been laid before you each successive year since your accession to office, as reasons for asking the Federal government to take such measures as are calculated to afford relief from the intolerable position in which we are placed, and it comes as a surprise to us to find the reasons we have advanced to you for so many years in succession to support our claim to fair and just treatment put forward as 'some of the reasons' for the refusal of the Dominion government to even take our claims into consideration.

The last reason advanced in your letter for the government's inaction, that, namely, 'there is a considerable divergence of opinion respecting the question whether there should be one province only or more than one province,' has been very definitely answered by the people of the Territories. With my proposition to the government having been disseminated in every possible way through the length and breadth of the country beforehand, the people of the Territories elected representatives to a new legislature on May 21 last. In my address to my own constituents, which was reproduced, I believe, in every newspaper published in the West, I said :—

'At the present time the government of the Territories is engaged in negotiations with the Dominion government leading to the establishment of a part of the Territories upon the provincial basis. Apart from all other considerations, financial necessity has forced this question to the front. A rapidly increasing population has caused the present revenues of the Territories to become totally inadequate to meet the public demands, and in the opinion of the government the only solution of the difficulties being met with is to be found in the larger powers and income which go with the provincial status upon proper terms. Larger powers, it is true, mean larger responsibilities, but these same larger powers will carry with them the ability to discharge any duty that can be placed upon the people of the west.

'The government has presented to the Federal authorities the claims of the people of the Territories in a document which has been published and is being very widely distributed. In that document the Territorial government has expressed its opinion in favour of the organization of one province only. Action upon the whole question has been postponed by the Dominion government, principally upon the ground that there is a 'divergence of opinion respecting the question whether there should be one province only or more than one province'—a question which in the last resort is one for the Dominion government to settle. The opinion of the Territorial government is based upon the fact that in the past one government and one legislature have found no difficulty in conducting the affairs of the country other than such as arose from the inadequacy of the revenue, and it is not anticipated that any difficulty which cannot be met will arise in the future. There is a widespread and well founded opinion existing throughout Canada against what has been called 'over-government,' or 'multiplicity of governments,' and there appears to be no substantial reason for the formation of more than one province in the Territories at the present time. Much less is there any reason for considering that other proposition which has been made on the part of the province of Manitoba, namely, the division of the people of the Territories by including within the limits of that province a considerable portion of the present district of Assiniboia, for the whole sentiment of the people concerned is against that proposal. Upon this phase of the question, at least, there is no divergence of opinion. Even should there be any material divergence of opinion in the Territories on the one or

more province question—and there undoubtedly is some—the result of the election can only demonstrate and accentuate the fact. The Territorial government, however, has indicated to the Federal government what it believes to be the opinion held by a very large majority of the people of the Territories as promising to be in the best interests of the country as a whole. Whilst this is so, it is at the same time to be clearly understood that though the government's opinion has been formed after careful consideration of all the facts before it, such is its strong conviction that provincial establishment upon the general terms proposed is imperatively required, and at the earliest possible date, that it does not consider the question of one or more provinces to be of paramount importance in view of the magnitude of the other questions involved. These questions deal with the things which the government on behalf of the people of the Territories has claimed must of right belong to any province established in the west, and which were practically unanimously approved by the legislature at its last session. they are briefly:—

'(1) Equal rights with all the other provinces of the Dominion, and the same financial consideration that has been given to those provinces;

'(2) Control of the public domain in the west, by the west, and for the west;

'(3) Compensation for the alienation of any part of the public domain for purely federal purposes, and

'(4) the removal of the unjust and onerous Canadian Pacific Railway exemption from taxation.

'These are the matters that the government of the Territories is now fighting for, and these are the matters upon which your judgment is invited in my appeal to you for re-election as your representative in the legislature. A similar appeal is being made in every constituency in the country by every candidate whose election will give support to the government at this critical period in the history of the Territories. The issue is plain, and it is for the people of the Territories to decide.'

On the question of the establishment of the provincial institutions in the west, the assembly, in May, 1900, was unanimous, and the result of the elections in May, 1902, demonstrated definitely that the assembly clearly represented public opinion throughout the Territories upon that subject. As I stated in my address, 'the issue is plain;' I do not know how it could have been made plainer. The people have decided, and their decision is found in the fact that not only am I offered the support of a greater proportion of the members of the House than I ever had before, but also that 24 out of the 25 members of the last House who sought re-election (and who all voted 'yea' on the resolution of May 2, 1900) were returned at the top of the polls in their respective districts. I may also say that the result of the election has justified my statement that it could only demonstrate and accentuate the fact that there undoubtedly is some divergence of opinion in the Territories upon the one or more province question. There are probably a few members of the new legislature who support the view of two provinces, but they are not united as to the manner in which the Territories should be divided. Annexation of any part of Manitoba has not a single advocate in the House, while an overwhelming majority of the constituencies has pronounced in favour of one province.

I will go further, and say that the people of the Territories practically unanimously voted for the establishment of the country upon the provincial basis. The manner in which that shall be done is, to again quote from my address, 'a question which in the last resort is one for the Dominion government to settle.' At the request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in my letter of December 7, 1901, I placed on record the views of the government of the Territories as to the matters which should receive consideration, and at the same time condensed those views in the form of a draft Bill. Since then, with a full knowledge of the facts, the people of the Territories have elected new representatives, a large majority of whom support and approve of those views. So that I am free to claim—as I do—that the people of the Territories have given their

answer to the statement, expressed on behalf of the Dominion government, that they are not united on the question of the provincial establishment. I have admitted that there are divergencies of opinion upon details of the question, as there are upon all questions in which any community is interested, but there is certainly no divergence of opinion upon the question of the establishment of provincial institutions in the Territories upon fair, just and equitable terms, analagous to those upon which the older provinces have been dealt with. We are seeking no favours—we but request that we be fairly dealt with. We have nothing new to lay before the government, nothing but what has already been stated, save only that the conditions are growing more intolerable, the financial stringency is more accentuated, and our constitutional inability to do anything to help ourselves still more marked. We claim—as we have always claimed—that our sparse population, as well as its present rapid increase, are factors in our public life urgently calling for the early attention of parliament, with a view to dealing adequately with our disabilities, and it has already been sufficiently demonstrated that there is no warrant for the belief that the people of the Territories are not sufficiently alive to their own well being as not to be practically a unit upon this question.

In a letter addressed to you on January 30, 1901, I said 'that financial embarrassments rather than constitutional aspirations' led us to request the full provincial powers. I might now say that we are driven by both reasons. Financial necessities have developed constitutional aspirations, but apart from the purely financial aspect of the case we demand that system of government under which we shall have as full opportunities for the exercise of our citizenship as our fellow-citizens in the provinces. The local government and legislature should have full and free scope of action left to them on many subjects which relate to the prosperity and happiness of the country, and the North-west will not be satisfied until this is granted.

This letter will be presented to you by Mr. Bulyea, and I have to earnestly ask that you will be so good as to afford him an opportunity to present to both yourself and Sir Wilfrid Laurier such supplementary remarks as may seem to him to be required to make clear the views of the government upon this—to the Territories—most momentous matter.

In conclusion, I would once more urge upon your consideration the questions involved in the whole subject of the future welfare of the Territories, in the hope that such consideration will result in the introduction of legislation dealing with these matters at the coming session of parliament.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

OTTAWA, February 9, 1903.

The Honourable F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Premier, North-west Territories,
Regina, N.W.T.

I have the honour, by direction of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of February 3 instant, inclosing a memorandum supplementary to the printed statement submitted on December 7, 1901, relating to the establishment of provincial institutions in the North-west Territories, and beg to state that the same has been laid before the Council.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
REGINA, April 15, 1903.

The Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
President Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir WILFRID LAURIER,—Shortly before Mr. Sifton left for England he wrote me a note saying that the sub-committee of Council, appointed to deal with North-west affairs, had had a final meeting, and that I should hear from Mr. Fielding what the government intended to do.

When in Ottawa I pointed out to Mr. Sifton and to the sub-committee of Council that it was important that we should be made aware of the intentions of the government at as early a date as possible. The North-west legislature will meet on Thursday, as the session could not be postponed any longer, owing to the statutory necessity for meeting within one year of last session. We have not, as yet, heard from Mr. Fielding, and we shall be obliged to meet our legislature on Thursday next without having any idea at all as to the amount of money which will be available for legislative appropriation this year. May I ask you to see that we are informed as soon as possible of the result of our interview with you.

I am inclosing a copy of a letter, addressed to Mr. Sifton, for the information of the government, to which I referred in my interview with the sub-committee, and which, no doubt, you have already seen. It deals exclusively with the question of provincial institutions in the Territories; and I would again, on behalf of my colleagues, earnestly ask your consideration of our request.

With regard to our vote, I might add to anything I have already said and written on the subject, that the immigration this season is even larger than any estimate previously formed, and that the necessities created by this large increase in our population will be greater than those indicated by me in my statement which was written at the request of the sub-committee, and addressed to Mr. Sifton on the twenty-first day of February last.

I would also, in Mr. Sifton's absence, ask for your particular attention to our request for a vote supplementary to the vote for the current year. Whatever amount the government may decide to give us for the year beginning on the 1st July next, it will be quite inadequate for the purposes of the year for which it is voted, and will leave us, so far as the conditions of last year and the necessities for the first six months of this year, in a very awkward position. As I pointed out to the sub-committee, we were obliged last year, not only on account of the unexpectedly large increase in our population, but also on account of floods and other untoward conditions, to undertake the large amount of work—imperatively necessary at the time—on the credit of the small amount of money payable to us in the beginning of January, for the first six months of this year. Nothing but the most urgent necessity, I admit, could have justified this expenditure, but we are quite confident that the conditions of the past season were an absolute justification of our action.

These circumstances constitute the ground for our request, not only for a large increase to our grant for the coming Dominion fiscal year, but for a substantial supplementary vote to meet the actual necessities of the present moment.

To sum up, I beg to ask for an early reply to our request: First, for the granting of provincial institutions to the Territories; secondly, for a vote supplementary to the North-west grant for the current year; and thirdly, for a largely increased vote for the year 1903-1904.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

(Telegram.)

REGINA, April 17, 1903.

Hon. W. S. FIELDING,
Ottawa.

Supplementary vote quite satisfactory if made supplementary to current year. Other propositions absolutely unsatisfactory in method and amount. Conditions here require large increase to annual grant for coming Dominion fiscal year apart from question of capital advance, for which we have made no request. In case capital advance is made unrestricted disposal by local legislature must be allowed, and we should strongly protest against any part of cost of replacing Macleod and Lethbridge bridges, both federal undertakings, being charged. Writing.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

OTTAWA, June 8, 1903.

The Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
President of the Executive Council,
Regina, N.W.T.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant. The Minister of Finance has by this time communicated with you respecting the financiarl grant to be given to the North-west legislature.

With regard to your further request that legislation be introduced this session conferring on the Territories full provincial organization, I have had the honour to discuss the matter with the members of the House of Commons from the Territories. I have asked them to consider whether it would be advisable to have such legislation introduced this year. We are, as you know, introducing a Redistribution measure at the present session, and we are giving to the Territories a much larger representation in the House of Commons than they would be entitled to were they to become organized at once as a province. In fact, the Bill which we have introduced allows to the Territories a representation in the House of Commons of ten members. Were they to be admitted at once as a province they would be entitled to only six members. It would be a question of extreme difficulty and complications to give to the Territories at the same time all the advantages of full provincial organization, without the corresponding disadvantages.

WILFRID LAURIER.

NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY

RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY

BETWEEN

QUEBEC AND WINNIPEG

ALONG THE LINE OF THE

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY

(WITH MAP)

Compiled from authentic sources by H. M. Ami, of the Geological Survey Department, Ottawa

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1903

[No. 143—1903.]

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, September 3, 1903.

Right Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have the honour to transmit to you an account of the resources of the country between Quebec and Winnipeg along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY M. AMI.

PREFACE

The following report contains a brief account of some of the resources of the country traversed by the National Transcontinental Railway between Quebec and Winnipeg.

With a view of better understanding the character of the country traversed, its physical features, soil, timber, mineral and other resources, the district has been divided into sections, 100 miles in length, taking in a belt of country seventy-five miles on each side of the proposed line of railway.

The twelve divisions comprise a total area of 180,000 square miles, each division comprising about 15,000 square miles.

For the sake of convenience these subdivisions are numbered in consecutive order from I to XII, beginning with the city of Quebec, in a westerly direction, to near Winnipeg, as follows :—

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

I. Quebec Division.
II. Saint Maurice Division.
III. Upper Gatineau Division.
IV. Upper Ottawa "

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

V. Abitibi Division.
VI. Upper Moose or Mattagami Division.
VII. Mamattawan Division.
VIII. Long Lake "
IX. Nipigon Division.
X. Lake Saint Joseph Division.
XI. Lac Seul Division.
XII. Lake of the Woods Division.

The information contained herein is compiled from reports of surveys and explorations made by the Geological Survey of Canada from 1843 to 1903, the Crown Lands Departments of Ontario and Quebec, as well as from other authentic sources.

Only such reports as deal with the country along the line of the transcontinental railway from Quebec to Winnipeg are included. It will be seen that whilst many of the reports of surveys and explorations cited deal more particularly with the division under which they are referred, nevertheless, there occur several instances where the details given along lines of explorations oftimes overlap.

Chapters I to XII correspond to the divisions along the line of railway numbered from I to XII.

Chapters XIII and XIV are supplementary and deal with the explorations in Northern Ontario, and the resources of the Hudson Bay Basin respectively. Chapter XV is a summary of notes and general conclusions.

A list of the principal sources of information cited has been added. The works of reference consulted number in all nearly 10,000 pages.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I.

QUEBEC DIVISION.

Counties traversed.—Lakes N. of St. Lawrence in Quebec Division.—Rivers, ditto.—Railways already in existence.—General Description, abstracts.—Character of Country.—Timber.—Climate.—Animals.—Water Power.—Minerals.—Surveys, pp. 1-3.

CHAPTER II.

ST. MAURICE DIVISION.

Counties traversed.—Lakes of this Division.—Rivers, ditto.—General Description. Summary of Reports.—Character of Country.—Timber.—Climate.—Surveys.—Water Power.—Animals.—Minerals.—Crown Lands Department Report for 1874-'75.—Importance of St. Maurice Valley.—Extent of Basin.—Extract from Report of 1856.—Bouchette's Report for 1830.—Chains of Hills, not continuous.—Timber.—Arable land around lakes. Mr. Henry O'Sullivan's Report for 1901 :—Exploration from Quebec to James' Bay.—Nottaway River Valley Level Clay land.—Lake Matagami.—Soil.—Gently rolling clay land.—Timber.—Fish.—Water Power.—Dr. Bell quoted.—Huronian mineral-bearing Belt.—Mr. A. P. Low quoted.—Copper Ore at Lake Chibougamou. Sir William Logan's Report :—Timber varied and of excellent quality.—Farms established by Hamilton Bros. 90 miles up Rouge River, pp. 4-10.

CHAPTER III.

UPPER GATINEAU DIVISION.

Counties traversed.—Lakes.—Rivers.—Hudson Bay Post.—Character of Country.—Soil.—Timber.—Minerals.—Water Power.—Climate.—Surveys. Richardson's Report :—Gatineau River from River Desert to Height of Land.—Land under cultivation.—Soil.—Timber.—Character of River.—Hardwood limit.—230 miles North of Ottawa City.—Character of Country.—Soil.—Timber.—St. Maurice River.—Headwaters of Gatineau and St. Maurice.—Level plain.—Iron sand.—Well wooded as far as Loon Lake.—Pasture land.—Lake Traverse region.—Timber.—Hills two or three miles from Lake.—Clearwater River.—Sandy and Barren soil. Report :—Notice of Exploration.—Timber.—Hilly character of the Country. Henry O'Sullivan's Report :—Coulonge River.—Timber.—Lakes.—Timber.—Gently rolling country.—Nine Mile Bay.—Good flats and fair showing of Timber. Mr. Wagner's Report for 1868 :—Lake Bouchette.—River Desert.—Undulating country.—Timber.—Agriculture.—Mountains. Mr. H. C. Symmes' Report for 1867 :—Headwaters of the Ottawa.—Physical features.—Climate.—Crops.—Fauna, pp. 11-21.

CHAPTER IV.

UPPER OTTAWA DIVISION.

Lakes.—Rivers.—Hudson Bay Posts. Summary of Division IV :—Character of Country.—Soil.—Minerals.—Timber.—Hudson Bay Co's. Posts.—Principal Streams.—Surveys.—Water Power. Dr. A. E. Barlow's Report :—Pontiac and Nipissing Districts.—Synopsis of Surveys made.—Quinze River Survey.—Forrest Line.—Sinclair Line.—Russell's Surveys.—McKenzie's and Rowan's Surveys.—McOuat's Surveys.—Boundary Surveys.—C.P.R. Surveys.—Soil.—Agricultural Land.—Level clay Land.—Progress of Spring.—Summer frosts.—Draining required.—Timber.—Jackpine.—Spruce.—Cedar.—White Birch.—Balsam Hemlock.—Maple.—Oak, &c. Report of John Sullivan :—Temiscaming District.—Timber.—Route to Hudson Bay.—Lake Winnowaya.—Good Land.—Climate at Head of Lake Temiscaming.—Wheat.—Hay and Oats. Report of John Bignell :—Upper Ottawa Country.—Character of Country.—Fur-bearing Animals.—Timber.—Pine.—Farming Land. Dr. Bell's Map and Report on North-western Quebec :—Surveys.—Report.—Geology.—Mr. Brock's Survey from Lake Waswanipi to L. Mistassini.—Great Plateau. Lindsay Russell's and H. C. Symmes's Reports :—Upper Ottawa waters.—Results of Surveys compared.—Uniform level character of country.—Geographical data. Rock formation.—Boundary Line.—Gatineau and Jean (or Gens) des Terres Sections.—Rouge and Du Lièvre Sections.—Superior quality of Land.—1,500,000 acres of land fit for settlement.—Timber.—Upper Batiscan River Valley. Lindsay Russell's Report for 1868 :—Route of Survey and Exploration.—Character of country.—Soil.—Clay.—Timber.—Small Fruits.—Fish.—Fur-bearing Animals.—Game.—Climate. Mr. John O'Sullivan's Report for 1882 :—Resources. Mr. John O'Sullivan's Report for 1883 :—Good agritultural Land.—Level and well Timbered.—Character of country.—Direction of Line.—Land Rolling and Swampy.—Good Land between Roger's Lake and the Ottawa.—Climate. Mr. John Bignell's Report for 1887 :—The Upper Ottawa.—Start of Journey.—Kapitajewano River.—Rapids.—Settlements pp. 22-24.

CHAPTER V.

ABITIBI DIVISION.

District of Nipissing—Lakes—Rivers—Hudson Bay Company's Posts. Summary of resources of Division V :—Minerals—Timber—Soil and Climate—Opening and closing of Lake Abitibi—Surveys. Reports :—Report of Mr. Walter McOuat between Lakes Temiscaming and Abitibi—Route of survey described—Economic minerals—Iron, copper, magnetic iron pyrites, steatite, roofing slates—Timber—Soil and climate—Blanche River—Lake Abitibi—Farming at Hudson Bay Company's Post. Cochrane's Report to Dr. Bell :—Survey of Abitibi River—Ascent of river—Smooth stretches—Character of country—Rocks and minerals—Lignite. Dr. Bell's report of the Basin of the Moose River :—Report and map—Soil—Missinaibi and Kapuskasing rivers. Dr. Bell's Report of country on the confines of Ontario and Quebec :—Temiscaming to Abitibi—Logan's previous surveys—Districts examined—Frederick House River—Explorations to sources of the Ottawa River—Barrier Lake—Source of the Ottawa—Sources of the Gatineau—Notes of observations made. Mr. W. A. Parks's Report along the Abitibi, Moose and Missinaibi in 1899 :—Clay soil—Timber resources—Mineral resources—Water powers—Fur and game. Additional extracts :—Frederick House Lake—Huronian rocks—Timber—Marshy tract. Report by

J. F. Johnston on eastern part of Abitibi region :—Timber—Soil—Game. Notes by W. J. Wilson on the western part of Abitibi region :—Game—Rich agricultural land—Forest growth—Kakemeonan Lake—North River and its minerals—Kawagama River—Opening and closing of Lake Abitibi. Dr. Ells's report of portion of Ottawa and Pontiac Counties :—Ord's surveys—Gatineau River—Upper Lièvre River—Good land—Mica and timber—Level and drift-covered country, pp. 45-66.

CHAPTER VI.

UPPER MOOSE OR MATTAGAMI RIVER DIVISION (ALGOMA).

Lakes.—Rivers.—Hudson Bay Company's Posts. Summary:—Character of country. —Timber.—Soil.—Climate.—Minerals. Reports :—Extracts from Report of W. A. Charlton on the Hudson Bay Railway Route via Missinaibi and Valley of Moose River.—Maps.—Coal River.—Hudson Bay.—Moose River.—Soil.—Timber.—Minerals.—Borron's Report.—China Clay.—Fine Sand.—Professor Bell quoted.—Navigation.—Pulpwood. Dr. R. Bell's Report on the country between James' Bay and Lakes Superior and Huron :—Mineral-bearing rocks. —Surveys.—Portages, pp. 67-74.

CHAPTER VII.

KABINAKAGAMI DIVISION (ALGOMA).

Lakes.—Rivers.—Hudson Bay Post.—Altitudes. Summary :—Character of country. Soil.—Timber.—Minerals.—Streams. Synopsis of Results of exploration of Northern Ontario.—Resources.—Arable Land.—Climate.—Pulpwood Forests, pp. 75-77.

CHAPTER VIII.

LONG LAKE DIVISION.

Lakes.—Rivers. Summary :—Character of Country.—Soil.—Timber.—Minerals, p. 78.

CHAPTER IX.

NEPIGON DIVISION.

Lakes.—Rivers.—Hudson Bay Company's Posts. Summary :—Character of the Country.—Timber.—Minerals.—Climate.—Surveys. Reports :—Dr. Bell's Report of Country between Lake Superior and the Albany River.—Nepigon Region.—Surveys.—Wabinoosh River.—Aspect of the Country.—Soil.—Ogoké River.—Kenogami River.—Lignite, Bagutchewan River.—Stiff gravelly Clay and Boulders. Report by Dr. Bell on the Lake Nepigon :—Surveys.—Railway Route.—Herrick's Line.—Railway Route and Colonization.—Soil.—Climate and Timber. Mr. J. W. Bain's Report on Lake Nepigon Region :—Topography of Iron Belt.—Clay.—Rocky ridges.—Iron Band described.—Analyses. Mr. W. A. Parks's Report of country North of Lake Nepigon :—Area described.—Physiography.—Nature of surface erosion.—Height of Land.—Soil, Clay and Sand.—Timber. Mr. W. McInnes's Report of country West of Lake Nipigon :—Surveys.—Topography.—Soil.—Game.—Fish, pp. 79-92.

CHAPTER X.

LAKE ST. JOSEPH DIVISION—THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.

Lakes.—Rivers.—Hudson Bay Posts. Dr. A. W. G. Wilson's Report about Headwaters ef Albany River.—Instructions and Surveys.—Locating belt of Huronian rocks.—Topography, pp. 93-95.

CHAPTER XI.

LAC SEUL DIVISION—RAINY RIVER, DISTRICT OF ONTARIO.

Lakes.—Rivers.—Hudson Bay Company's Post.—Summary :—Character of Country.—Timber.—Minerals.—Animals. Mr. W. McInnes' Report on Resources of Rainy River District for 1899 :—Hay Meadows.—Locations of Free Gold.—Generally rolling country. Report of Mr. McInnes' Explorations in the Lac Seul Area :—Lac Seul Area.—Atikokan Iron Belt.—Gold-bearing Belt-Drift area.—Terraces.—Prospecting for Gold.—Mining Locations.—Iron Belt.—Mining in progress, pp. 96-100.

CHAPTER XII.

LAKE OF THE WOODS DIVISION.

Lakes.—Rivers.—Summary:—Character of Country.—Timber.—Minerals.—Soil.—Dr. G. M. Dawson's Report on the Resources of the Forty-Ninth Parallel.—Former Geological Explorers.—Mr. Sandford Fleming's Canadian Pacific Railway Report for 1877.—Notices of Surveys within the Area of the Divisions.—Work accomplished.—Topography.—Forest Lands.—Mineral Wealth.—Snowfall less in Woodland Region than in Ottawa, pp. 101-106.

CHAPTER XIII.

REPORT OF SURVEY AND EXPLORATION OF NORTHERN ONTARIO FOR 1900.

Note.—Synopsis.—Resources.—Arable Land.—Climate.—Pulpwood Forest. Digest of the ten Surveys and Explorations undertaken by the Ontario Government in 1900: District No. 1, Abitibi Division :—Route of Survey.—Clay loam south of Lake Abitibi.—Rocky Hills white pine scarce north of the Height of Land. District No. 2, Upper Moose or Mattagami Division :—Character of Country.—Timber.—Rock formations.—Water Power.—Climate. District No. 4, Upper Moose or Mattagami Division :—Character of Country.—Timber.—Rock formations. District No. 5, Kabinakagami Division :—Soil.—Character of the Country.—Timber.—Rock formations.—Climate. District No. 6, Kabinakagami Division :—Agricultural capabilities.—Forests.—Rock formations.—Water Power.—Fish.—Climate. District No. 7, Long Lake Division :—Character of the Country.—Timber.—Rock formation.—Game. District No. 8, Nepigon Division :—Character of Country.—Rock formations.—Streams, game, &c. District No. 9, Lake St. Joseph Division :—Character of Country.—Timber.—Rock formations. District No. 10, Lac Seul and Lake of the Woods Divisions :—Character of Country.—Timber.—Minerals.—Game, water power, &c.—Notice of Map accompanying Report, pp. 107-119.

CHAPTER XIV.

RESOURCES OF THE HUDSON BAY BASIN.

Extracts from Dr. S. E. Dawson's work :—The Bay.—The Coast.—Drainage Basin.—Rivers—Churchill—Nelson—Hayes—Severn—Moose—Rupert's—East Main—Geology.—Minerals.—Climate.—Fisheries.—Fur-bearing Animals. Mr. A. P. Low's statement:--Cereals.—Soil.—Character of Country.—Drainage required.--Minerals.—Fisheries.—True Cod.—Note. Ogilvie's Report of Exploration to Hudson Bay :—Route.—Low Hills.—Fine Scenery.—Hudson Bay Post.—Moose River.—Moose Factory.—James's Bay distributing point.—Character of the surface and agricultural capabilities.—Garden at Abitibi.—Climatic conditions. —Extract from H.B. Co.'s Journals. —Gardens at Moose and Rupert's House.—Indifferent success.—Cattle. —Grass.—Hay.—Timber resources.—Minerals—New Post—Furs.—Fish—Porpoise—Seals.—Fowl. Dr. Bell's Letter :—Hudson Bay Basin.—Territory fit for settlement.—Good land.—Temperatures.—Snowfall.—Soil.—Objection raised.—Pine.—Other trees.—Minerals.—Coal.—Fish. Dr. R. Bell's Report on H.B. Basin for 1878-1879 :—Clay deposits. —Timber. —Crops. —Cattle. —Clay escarpments. Mr. H. O'Sullivan's Report for 1901 :—Railway lines.—Route.—Character of country. —Lake Matagami.—Mountain range.—Soil.—Swampy tract.—Timber.—Dr. Bell quoted.—Mr. Low quoted.—Mr. Low's note on the clay deposits of Hudson Bay Basin :—Statement. Mr. Wilson's Report for 1902 :—Instructions.—Survey.—Kapiskau Valley.—Clay, sand and shells.—Physical features. Kwatabohegan river.—Peat beds.—Track surveys checked.—Abitibi.—Climate and game.—Fish. Mr. E. B. Borron's Report of 1882 :—Object of explorations. —Divisions.—Peat.—Laurentian rocks.—Source of clay.—Second plateau.—Drift-covered region. —Soil. —Climate. —Crops. —Temperatures. —Mineral resources.—Iron.—Gypsum. —Rock exposures few.—Timber.—Bush fires.—Reforestation.—Opening up and settlement of country, pp. 120-163.

CHAPTER XV.

SUMMARY OF NOTES AND CONCLUSIONS.

Height of Land crossings :—Divide.—Nine crossings enumerated. Geological Survey map, 1842-1882 :—Huronian mineral-bearing belts :—Eastern belt.—Second belt.—Third belt. —Western belt. Meteorological observations :—Average summer temperatures between Quebec and Port Simpson. Moose river basin, by Dr. Bell :—Surveys.—Map.—Mineral-bearing rocks. Report of Royal Commission, Ontario, 1890 :—Minerals. Altitudes :—Trees found within railway belt. Surveys and explorations for past sixty years :—Geological surveys. —Other surveys.—Reports published.—Capabilities.—Timber limits.—Ontario Reports, farming operations. —Altitudes. —Hudson Bay basin.— Flora.—Mineral occurrences.—Quebec end.—North-western Quebec.—Mr. Gillies' statement regarding crops at Fort George.—Obstacles few.—Laurentide axis. Fleming's C P.R. surveys for 1877 :—Resources, pp. 164-174.

CHAPTER I.

QUEBEC DIVISION.

Counties traversed.—Lakes North of the St. Lawrence in Quebec Division.—Rivers, ditto.—Railways already in Existence.—General Description.—Summary: Character of Country—Timber—Climate—Animals—Water Power—Minerals—Surveys.

Counties North of the St. Lawrence River: Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf, Champlain, St. Maurice, Maskinongé, Berthier.

Lakes.	Rivers.
Batiscan,	Shawenigan,
Mekinak,	St. Maurice and tributaries,
Edward,	St. Anne,
Lac des Commissaires,	Montmorency,
La Tortue,	Jacques Cartier,
Lac Clair,	Maskinongé,
Netasconac,	Batiscan,
Wayagamak, and many others.	Metabetchouan (ft. n.), and many others.

Railways.

Quebec and Lake St. John Railway;
Canadian Pacific Railway (North Shore);
Grandes Piles Branch, up the St. Maurice about forty miles.

Character of country.

This Quebec division includes the narrow flat lying and bordering alluvial and marine plain of the St. Lawrence, north and north-west of which the Laurentide Hills raise their well-wooded and majestic heads in beauty and grandeur, presenting a bold front in their southern exposure. It is well known that these hills lose their rugged appearance to the north—the country resembling more a generally level plateau. The St. Maurice River offers a natural highway into that well-timbered and well-watered region, which could be easily taken advantage of in reaching the broad and more generally level country along the height of land.

Summary of Quebec Division.

Character of Country.—Typical Laurentian country, rounded hills and valleys, with lakes and rivers everywhere.

Route.

In a northwesterly direction from the city of Quebec it is not difficult to reach the St. Maurice. The Lake St. John Railway runs in that direction quite a distance, and from the point near Rivière à Pierre in a northwesterly direction towards La Tuque and Iroquois Chute. Thence to the height of land there are no obstacles of any account, a general level plateau is struck which can be followed in a westerly direction for 800 miles, not varying 200 ft. in that distance.

Timber.—Abundant. Pine (red and white), spruce, cedar, tamarack, &c., &c.

Climate.—Same as in Quebec.

Animals.—Abundant, and the whole country is a paradise for trappers.

Minerals.—Iron, mica, plumbago, and other Laurentian materials.

Surveys.—Mr. Joseph Bouchette, Lieut. F. L. Ingall; Mr. H. O'Sullivan and Officers of Crown Lands Dept., from 1823–1901; Sir W. Logan, Murray, Richardson, Ells, Low, Ord, &c., of Geol. Survey Dept.

Excellent and valuable water-powers all along streams.

The St. Maurice valley can be easily reached and forms a natural highway towards the generally level tableland to the north.

Explanatory Note.

Numerous surveys made.

Inasmuch as the area comprised within the Quebec division is either already fairly well or as yet only sparsely settled in its southern and central portions, it will not be deemed necessary to enter into details of the results of the numerous surveys and explorations made. From the time of Champlain and even anterior to that period in Canadian history, the Quebec city region has been well known. There is a zone or belt of flat undulating and alluvial land consisting of sand and clay loam which occupies the Saint Lawrence valley proper.

To the north, the country is generally hilly. The Laurentide Hills present a bold front here as they do all along their southern border. In a north-westerly direction as well as north of the city of Quebec, the hilly character of the country obtains for a considerable stretch, nevertheless, it is a well-known fact that a more open and less distinctly rugged country occurs as we proceed towards the height of land.

Quebec to James's Bay.

Along a line drawn from the city of Quebec to James's Bay, when the height of land is crossed, a comparatively level plateau is reached

where an easy grade can be obtained. All the reports consulted agree upon this point that there is a level tract of country from the head-waters of the Gatineau to Lake Mistassini. Between the city of Quebec and the height of land, the great valley or highway of the Saint Maurice river may be taken advantage of. As regards a line of railway through this region, there exists already at the disposal of engineers and surveyors an actual survey of a railroad line from Quebec to James's Bay, which, I am informed presents no serious obstacles whatever. The Laurentide Hills are not made up of continuous chains of hills which as a rule present barriers, but consist of innumerable bosses placed here and there, between which, on one side or the other, it is quite possible to obtain a valley suitable for a roadway or railroad line. The fact that the Saint Maurice river is navigable for upwards of seventy miles without interruption and forms a natural highway to the height of land, clearly points to the direction of least resistance, as well as easy grades.

CHAPTER II.

ST. MAURICE DIVISION.

Counties traversed.—Lakes of this Division,—Rivers ditto.—General Description.—Summary of Reports.—Character of Country.—Timber.—Climate.—Surveys.—Water Power.—Animals.—Minerals.—Crown Lands Department Report for 1874-75.—Importance of St. Maurice Valley.—Extent of Basin.—Extract from Report of 1856.—Bouchette's Report for 1830.—Chains of Hills not continuous.—Timber.—Arable land around lakes.—Mr. Henry O'Sullivan's Report for 1901.—Exploration from Quebec to James's Bay.—Nottaway River Valley.—Level Clay land.—Lake Mattagami—Soil.—Gently rolling clay land.—Timber.—Fish.—Water Power.—Dr. Bell quoted.—Huronian mineral-bearing Belt.—Mr. A. P. Low quoted.—Copper Ore at Lake Chibougamou.—Sir William Logan's Report.—Timber varied and of excellent quality.—Farms established by Hamilton Bros. 90 miles up Rouge River.

Upper portion of counties of Champlain, St. Maurice, Maskinongé, Berthier, Joliette.

Lakes.	Rivers.
Assiwanah (1289),	St. Maurice and tributaries :—
Noudonak,	Ribbon,
Doré,	Windigo,
La Culotte,	Flamand,
Vemikachi,	Vermilion,
Nanuan,	Mattawin,
Kemft,	R. du Milieu,
Tourbis,	Post,
Cypress,	Trenche.
Oukammis.	

Summary of St. Maurice Division.

Character of the country.—Country less hilly as we proceed towards head waters of St. Maurice and Rouge rivers.

Hills disappear at the height of land. (Joseph Bouchette, 1829 survey).

At three hundred and eighty miles from its mouth the St. Maurice is still a large river

Above Grand Piles station, last station up the St. Maurice Valley, navigation is good for seventy miles.

Good agricultural land in numerous areas, 3,000,000 acres fit for settlement. Farming by Hamilton Bros. 90 miles up the Rouge river successful. (See report by Sir Wm. Logan on Rouge River on page 10). Good farming.

Timber.—Well timbered country. Red and white and jack pines, spruce, tamarack and hemlock; birch, maple, beech and other hardwood trees, growth luxuriant.

Climate.—Climate is not any more severe than that of Quebec.

Surveys.—Numerous surveys by Richardson, Ingall, Bouchette, and other surveyors and explorers and geologists have been made.

Water Power.—Excellent water power all along the streams discharging into the St. Maurice.

Animals.—Excellent fishing in all the lakes and streams of this division, and the St. Maurice Valley forms an excellent hunting ground for trappers, to this day.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR 1874–75.

St. Maurice River.

In his report for 1874–1875, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, the Commissioner of Crown Lands of Quebec, Mr. H. G. Malhiot, describes the valley of the Saint Maurice as follows:— Area of district.

'To give an idea of the importance of the valley of the St. Maurice and of the vast field which it offers to commerce, industry and the colonization, it will suffice to state that the territory watered by the St. Maurice and its tributaries is 18,020 square miles in extent, and the greatest part of it is thickley wooded. Eight thousand and forty-five square miles of this forest are under license, producing a revenue of about $70,000 a year, and capable of producing much more. This territory contains about 3,000,000 acres of land fit for settlement. The river St. Maurice, one of the largest in the province, is navigable for a great part of its length, from the Grand Piles Falls to about twenty-eight miles from its mouth; and when the Piles railway now undertaken, and which will connect the navigable waters of the St. Maurice and the St. Lawrence, is constructed, it will afford to settlers and immigrants an easy route by which to reach the interior of this vast region.'

Commissioners' Report for 1856.

The following extract is taken from the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1856, with reference to this river :—

'At three hundred and eighty miles from its mouth, where the survey of it terminated it is still a large river.

'Besides its value as a means of sending down timber from a great distance its navigable reaches are so considerable as to be of much importance alike to the lumber trade and to the settlement of the country.

Navigation.

'From the mouth of the river to the Grand Piles, a distance of thirty-three miles, the navigation is interrupted by the great falls of Shawenegan, one hundred and sixty feet in height, and other rapids and falls below and above them. Above the Grand Piles the navigation is good for seventy miles to La Tuque. A steamboat already plies on this part.

'From La Tuque it is again interrupted for the thirty-four miles to Grand Détour; thence to Weymontachinque, forty-six miles, it is again navigable for steamers, then for thirty-six miles the navigation is again interrupted by rapids, above which it is uninterruptedly navigable for eighty miles. Thus presenting a hundred and ninety miles above the termination of the Grand Piles road, out of the two hundred and sixty, navigable for steamboats in reaches of such extent as to render their employment profitable.'

EXPLORATIONS ON THE ST. MAURICE, &c.

By Joseph Bouchette, 1830.

St. Maurice to Lake St. John.

In a Journal of the St. Maurice exploring party, one of the expeditions fitted out under Commissioners appointed by Government to carry into execution an 'Act of the Provincial Legislature of Lower Canada,' Joseph Bouchette jr., Deputy Surveyor General, describes the 'country between the St. Maurice and Lake St. John' as follows : 'I find it intersected by rivers and their innumerable tributaries rising more generally in the lakes and the immense swamps which cover this section of the Province. The essential feature of the land is its unfitness for cultivation, being composed for the most part of light sandy soil, or partaking of a rocky nature. It is frequently broken by chains of hills but of no continuity. The cliffs which in many cases discover their barren nature are principally composed of granite of irregular stratification. The hills disappear at the height of land

between the different waters where the common feature is an extensive spruce or tamarack swamp, frequently rocky or of a shaking boggy nature.

Timber.

The prevalent timber to be met with is spruce, tamarack, fir, white birch, pine and some cedar. Pine.

Around some of the large lakes some arable land is to be found, but so uncomeatable that it must ever remain waste and uncultivated. Indeed, upon the whole, this portion of the country appears to me to be yet in the primitive stage of its formation which I believe could be easily traced by a geologist, and therefore ages may perfect a tract which now is absolutely unfit for cultivation.

EXTRACT FROM MR. HENRY O'SULLIVAN'S REPORT FOR 1901.

In 1901 Mr. H. O'Sullivan, Inspector of Surveys, D.L.S. &c., Quebec, issued his Second Report of Progress of Exploration in the country between Lake St. John and James Bay, including the region of Lake Mistassini and the Basins of the great Nottaway and Rupert Rivers together with a key-plan to accompany remarks on the different proposed railways between Quebec and James Bay made under his directions from the Department of Colonization and Mines, Quebec. North-western Quebec.

This report contains sixty-nine pages of text and a map giving the approximate location of different railway lines from the City of Quebec to James Bay, Hannah Bay where the Ontario and Quebec interprovincial boundary line meets the salt waters of the bay.

This map indicates on a small scale the various lines of survey known to date and throughout the province of Quebec.

REPORT OF THE RIVER NOTTAWAY FROM THE DISCHARGE OF GULL LAKE TO ITS MOUTH AT TIDE WATER ON JAMES BAY.

Starting from Gull Lake, 660 ft. above sea-level, the discharge draws off north-westward and sweeps round to west in a strong rapid, half a mile in length and giving a fall of six feet, and then it runs in a northerly direction one mile and a half amid rapids and expanses Gull Lake.

then turns northeast where it falls off in racy rapids nearly a mile in length, giving a total fall of twenty feet since we left Gull Lake, distance 3½ miles.

Sloping and Level Clay Land.

Timber.

The country on either side is level or gently sloping clay land, timbered mostly with gray and black spruce, bouleau and poplar.

The country around here is level or gently rolling clay land and fairly well timbered with mixed spruce, poplar and bouleau, but south of the lake, hills from two to three hundred feet in elevation, are seen not far off.

Lake Matagami.

Lake Matagami is a magnificent sheet of water ; its extreme length from east to west is twenty-four miles, and from one to three miles wide, excepting at its westerly end where it broadens out to about six miles in width, and encloses several beautiful islands.

Near its southwesterly end the broad majestic Mekiscan river, described in my report of May, 1895, comes in from the south.

Spruce.

South of the lake and east of the Mekiscan a range of mountains parallel to the lake rises from five to six hundred feet above its level ; in every other direction the land is level or gently rolling and well timbered with spruce, fir, bouleau and poplar.

Soil.

The soil is a rich brownish clay and outcroppings of Huronian rocks are seen here and there along the shore.

On page 52 of his report he writes :—The soil is a good clayey loam and free from stones as far as we could see from occasional runs made inland.

Gently rolling clay land.

Spruce.

The country on either side all along is level or gently rolling clay land, well timbered with black and gray spruce, bouleau, poplar, larch, with cyprès here and there on the drier knolls.

Timber.

The country around here is low and swampy and generally covered with black spruce and tamarack. There are no stones and the water is so muddy that even the fish can hardly see through it.

Fish.

These waters are alive with fish; in going up and down the river the Indians killed several large pike and doré with their paddles; they did not appear to see us or move until touched by the canoe or paddles, and then they jumped clean out of the water as if trying to see what was the matter.

Character of Country.

The country on either side is level or gently rolling clay land timbered chiefly with black spruce and tamarack. Timber.

Below the island the river rolls rapidly north-westward for five miles falling ten feet in the said distance and then flows placidly three miles on a due westerly course.

Water power.

At the end of the latter distance the whole river passes through a narrow gorge not a hundred yards in width. The fall here is ten feet, but by damming the river over thirty feet head can be easily had, which would give over 160,000 available horse power.

Dr. Bell quoted.

On page 57 Mr. O'Sullivan gives a chapter on the geology of the district traversed and adds notes by Dr. Bell, as follows:—The whole country is underlaid with Archæan rocks; these are divided into the Laurentian and the Huronian which constitute the base of the mineral bearing rocks in Canada east of the Rocky mountains. Geology of district.

Huronian Mineral-bearing belt.

The largest Huronian belt so far known is the one which Dr. Bell has called the "Great Belt."

It runs continuously from the eastern side of Lake Superior all the way to the southern extremity of Grand Lake Mistassini.

One of the greatest expansions of this belt lies within the region under description.

If we draw a straight line due north from the northern extremity of Grand Lake Victoria, it will be found to pass over Huronian rocks for a distance of about a hundred miles to a point slightly beyond Lake Matagami.

COPPER ORE.

Note by Mr. A. P. Low.

On page 58 Mr. A. P. Low writes :—The eastern extension of the Huronian belt carries copper at Lake Chibougamou and the granites of lake Obatagoman may carry gold.

SIR WILLIAM LOGAN'S REPORT OF SURVEYS ON THE HEADWATERS OF ROUGE RIVER.

GOOD FARMING AND LEVEL LAND.

In the "Report of Progress for the year 1858" issued by the Geological Survey of Canada, Sir Wm. Logan reported to His Excellency Sir Edmund Head the result of his personal explorations carried on along the Rouge River.

Farms up river.

In this report Sir Wm. Logan points out the fact that for ninety miles up the river, not only was its timber varied and of excellent quality and size but also that a series of farms were established by the Hamilton Bros., where excellent oats and potatoes and such products were produced.

CHAPTER III.

UPPER GATINEAU DIVISION.

Counties traversed.—Lakes.—Rivers.—Hudson Bay Post.—Character of country.—Soil.—Timber.—Minerals.—Water power.—Climate.—Surveys.—Richardson's Report.—Gatineau River from River Desert to height of land.—Land under cultivation.—Soil.—Timber.—Character of river.—Hardwood limit—230 miles north of Ottawa City.—Character of country.—Soil.—Timber.—St. Maurice River.—Headwaters of Gatineau and St. Maurice.—Level plain.—Iron sand. Well wooded as far as Loon Lake.—Pasture land.—Lake Traverse Region.—Timber.—Hills two or three miles from Lake.—Clearwater River.—Sandy and barren soil.—Lieut. Ingall's Report:—Notice of exploration.—Timber.—Hilly character of the country.—Henry O'Sullivan's Report:—Coulonge River. Timber.—Lake.—Timber.—Gently rolling country.—Nine-Mile Bay—Good flats and fair showing of timber.—Mr. Wagner's Report for 1868.—Lake Bonchette.—River Désert.—Undulating country.—Timber.—Agriculture.—Mountains.—Mr. H. C. Symmes's Report for 1867.—Headwaters of the Ottawa.—Physical features.—Climate.—Crops.—Fauna.

Counties.—This Division comprises the north and north-westerly portions of the Counties of St. Maurice, Maskinongé, Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm, Wright, Labelle and Pontiac.

Lakes.	Rivers.
Matchi Manitou.	Gatineau.
Shabogama, 850.'	Ottawa.
Paskagama.	Gens de Terre.
Wotinimata.	Kapitachman.
Kapitachuan.	Shoshokvan.
Kamachigama.	Tomasine.
Kakabouga.	Coffee.
Bark.	
Island.	
Lac Barrière.*	
Eskwahani.	
Paskagama.	
Onkammis.	

*Lac Barrière, Hudson Bay post on the Ottawa River.

SUMMARY OF UPPER GATINEAU DIVISION.

Character of country.—Above one hundred miles from mouth of Gatineau, the country is generally level, rocky hills and ridges occasionally seen.

Soil.—Sandy loam. Oats, barley, peas, spring and fall wheat under cultivation. Excellent reports from all sources consulted.

Pine, spruce, etc.

Timber.—Abundant. Spruce, balsam, fir, white birch, black birch, white and brown ash, also maple, beside white and red pine.

Minerals.—Nickel, copper, iron, limestone, etc.

Surveys.—Surveyed by James Richardson, 1870, from Desert River to height of land, head waters of the Gatineau, head waters of the St. Maurice on to Lake Mistassini, revealed a flat undulating plain, with good flats of farming land throughout the country.

Water power.—Excellent.

Climate.—Character of crops grown indicate nature of the climate.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT.

EXTRACT from the Report of Progress for 1870–71, Geological Survey of Canada, printed by order of Parliament, in Montreal, issued in 1872, embodied in a report of the country north of the Lake St. John, by Mr. James Richardson, addressed to A. R. C. Selwyn, Esq., F.G.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, pages 283–303, with special reference to the Second Line of Survey from River Desert to the head-waters of the Gatineau river, across the height of land.

(Extract from Report by James Richardson, pp. 298 et seq.)

Gatineau River from Des.rt River to Height of Land.

Soil a sandy loam.

The estimated height above sea level of the Gatineau at the River Desert, about one hundred miles due north from Ottawa city is 369 feet. At this point and for six miles further up the Gatineau, the soil is sandy loam, the general level of the country being from twelve to thirty feet above the river, although rocky hills of a hundred feet are seen occasionally.

Land under cultivation.

Crops on Farm Island.

Along this distance a considerable quantity of land was under cultivation with oats, barley, pease and spring and fall wheat. Several fields of the last looked healthy, and covered the ground well on the 26th of September. I was informed that the yield is from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. Potatoes appear to yield well, and were found to be of excellent quality. Above this there are no settlements, and the only cultivation is on the farms of lumbering establishments. One of these is Farm Island, belonging to Messrs. Gilmour and Co.; the next and highest up belongs to Messrs. Hamilton Bros. Here I was furnished with the following facts by Mr. Grant the Superintendent. The clearing is about 400 acres in extent, producing 140 tons of hay, 3,500 bushels of oats, 200 bush. of pease, 50 bushels of buckwheat, 1,300 bushels of potatoes, with barley, turnips and mangold-wurtzel, the quantities of which I did not ascertain. There are three other farms in the neighbourhood, collectively of 350 acres, producing 150 tons of hay, 3,000 bush. of oats, 100 bushels of pease, and 1,400 bush. of potatoes. I am not aware whether wheat has been grown. These farms are chiefly for providing food for the horses and oxen used for drawing the lumber in winter.

Soil.

Sandy loam.

It appears to me that the above facts indicate that the country is well adapted for settlement. The soil is very similar to that at River Desert, a sandy loam ; and as far as observed it is very much the same for a distance of over fifty miles along the Gatineau from the mouth of the Desert. The banks of the former river are from twenty to fifty feet high. Rocky hills from 100 to 150 feet high sometimes rise from them but are oftener at some distance back.

Timber.

Spruce, maple, pine, etc.

Besides the great quantities of pine which this distance is known to produce, it also contain spruce, balsam-fir, some white birch, as well as considerable areas of black birch, with occasionally white and brown ash. Curiously enough, where maple is met with, it is in groves on the most elevated points. The river, excepting at the portages, is generally lake-like, and from 100 yards to not less than half a mile wide. There are in all ten portages, varying in length from fifty yards to about one mile. The total rise from the Desert to Hamilton's Farm is 142 feet, making the latter about 512 feet above the sea. From Hamilton's farm to the junction of the northeast and southeast branches, a distance of about forty miles, the aspect of the country remains

the same, except that pine timber gradually becomes smaller and more rare. There is reason to believe that for a great portion of these forty miles the forest was burnt seventy or eighty years ago, and its place is now occupied by a second growth of white birch. Pines are seen overtopping them; in many places these are numerous, and judging from their appearance, they are of comparatively recent growth, very few of them being more than a foot in diameter. It would be for the interest of the country to have those young forests protected from the lumbermen for many years to come.

Character of River.

Above Hamilton's farm.

The character of the river for about ten miles above Hamilton's farm is the same as below: in this distance four portages are passed, with a total rise of 114 feet. Above this the river becomes rapid, without portages, and narrower, the additional rise to the Forks being 185 feet, making the latter 815 feet above the sea. For about twelve miles up the southeast branch, the river is rapid, and rises nearly 300 feet, reaching 1,015 above the sea. The river is from half a chain to two chains wide, with rocky banks rising into broken rocky hills from 70 to 100 feet high, covered with a scanty sandy soil, supporting principally white birch, with here and there pines similar to those below the Forks.

Limit of hardwood trees.

I may here remark that no hardwood trees such as maple, black birch, elm and ash, were observed above this. One small ash tree was however seen at the end of the distance.

230 Miles North of Ottawa City.

Northern limit of pine.

For the next twenty-five miles the river is less rapid, the rise being only sixty-five feet. The country is low with few elevations over fifty feet. The soil is sandy, but supports a large growth of spruce, balsam-fir, white birch, tamarack and poplar and a few pine trees of small size. Here, about 230 miles northward of Ottawa city, and 1,080 feet above the sea appears to be the northern limit of pine on this branch of the Gatineau. The succeeding twelve miles is hilly, but well wooded with spruce, balsam-fir, tamarack and white birch. The hills are from 150 to 450 feet high, showing occasionally bare rocky summits and escarpments. This is succeeded for about 10 miles by bare rocky hills, 100 to 500 feet high, with terraces of boulder sand from twenty to thirty feet high. Near the river on both sides, small thinly scattered poplar, cypress and white birch are seen. To Marten River, three miles further, the country is lower, rising above the river from twenty to 150 feet.

Timber.

The timber is of good size, the spruce and tamarack being from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, and from seventy to eighty feet high. The country and timber retain the same character to White Bear Lake, about nine miles further. The river up to this point is full of rapids, showing a height above the sea of 1,450 feet. Beyond this to the height of land the stream rises to 1,500 feet above the sea. The aspect of the country is the same, except three or four miles to the southeast, where rocky hills are seen 300 or 400 feet in height, having a blackened appearance from recent fires. White Bear Lake.

Headwaters of Gatineau and St. Maurice Rivers.

The portage from White Bear Lake to Hair-cutting Lake is about half a mile; the summit is 1,514 feet above the sea and only four feet above the latter lake, making here a difference of only ten feet between the waters of the Gatineau and those of the St. Maurice. Along Hair-cutting Lake, which is about seven miles in length and from two chains to about two miles wide, is a level plain rising over the lake from ten to twenty feet, composed of brown sand, and mostly bare of vegetation. Along the lake shore, where the waves have acted on the sand, iron sands like those of the Lower St. Lawrence are met with, Proceeding down Hair-cutting River to Great and Little Beaver Lakes, the country continues comparatively level and consists of sandy plains. rising in terraces sometimes sixty feet over the river, and covered mostly with blueberry bushes, and here and there remains of small burned spruce. From these lakes to where the traverse leaves Hair-cutting River and thence to Kirkendatch on the St. Maurice, a distance of about eighteen miles, the country is still covered with brown sand, and the inequalities of the surface are from twenty to one hundred and twenty feet high. Iron sands.

Timber, Loon Lake region.

This region as far as Loon Lake is well wooded with spruce, tamarack, white birch, and some balsam-fir. To the north of Loon Lake, and thence to Kirkendatch, there is a level plain of brown sand of several square miles in extent. This plain, which rises sixty feet over the St. Maurice river, has been covered with a growth principally of spruce trees from six to nine inches in diameter but these have nearly all been destroyed by the frequent fires which have passed over this district. On the St. Maurice below Kirkendatch, the country is more elevated and rocky, and, for some distance at least, the woods seem likewise to have been destroyed by fire. The height of the St. Maurice above the sea at Kirkendatch is 1,275 feet. Spruce forests.

Wild grass in flats.

Pasture land.

Following the St. Maurice upwards to the upper end of Lake Traverse, the country is comparatively level, and the river for considerable distance winds through extensive flats of sandy loam, which are covered by water in the spring time, and during floods. Some of these produce an abundance of wild grass, which would support many hundred head of cattle. Mr. Spence the Hudson Bay Company's officer at Kirkendatch, told me that the few cows that he keeps thrive remarkably well, pasturing in summer in the flats, while in the winter they are fed on the wild grass cut and dried to hay. The rise in the river from Kirkendatch to Sandy Beach Lake, which is immediately above Lake Traverse, is fourteen feet, making the latter 1,289 feet above the sea. Lake Traverse which is about 18 miles in length, and from a few chains to two and a half miles wide, has banks of sand rising from 10 to 40 feet above the water. Some hills two or three miles from the lake, rise from 100 to 300 feet, and others six or seven miles south east from the lake, attain from 400 to 600 feet. The woods are spruce, tamarack, balsam-fir, and white birch ; the spruce and tamarack trees being from six to twelve inches thick at the base. The River St. Maurice, which, as already stated, falls into this lake one and a half mile below the northeast end, is about five chains wide.

General Level Country.

Burnt area.

In ascending the Clear-Water River, a tributary of the St. Maurice through Pemscachie, Watoush, Fishing, and Clear-Water Lakes to the Height-of-Land portage, a distance of about 17 miles, the country bears the same level aspect as on Sandy Beach Lake. For nearly half this distance the woods have been burnt, considerable areas now producing only small cypresses about four or five feet high. Where the forest has not been burnt, the sandy soil produces a smaller growth of timber than on Sandy Beach Lake.

Height of land.

The river in this distance, to the Height-of-Land, rises only 131 feet, reaching 1,418 feet above the sea. The distance from the Height-of-Land down from Falls River, through Lake Normandin, Kakaskapstethiouisse, and Askatiche, to Lake Nikaubau, is about 34 miles. For the whole of this distance the description given of the country along Clear-Water River is equally applicable. It presents the same alternation of green and burnt woods, as well as the comparatively level, barren, sandy soil. The height of Lake Nikoubau is 1,266 feet above the sea, showing a fall 152 feet from the Height-of-Land.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED UNDER THE ACT 9TH GEORGE IV., CHAP. 29, FOR EXPLORING THAT PART OF THE PROVINCE WHICH LIES BETWEEN THE RIVERS ST. MAURICE AND OTTAWA.

In 1829 Lieutenant F. L. Ingall, 15th Regiment, undertook an exploration of the St. Maurice and Ottawa Rivers, especially along the country lying between these streams, with a view of ascertaining the nature and character of the resources. This report was ordered to be published by the Legislative Assembly, March 20, 1830, and whereas the details of the exploration are embodied in a report containing 281 pages, an appendix is added giving a sketch of the district traversed by the St. Maurice and Ottawa Rivers expedition covering 24 pages of text.

Ingall notes the occurrence of black and white birch, spruce, white pine, balsam, maple, ash and other timber trees. He also notes the rugged character of the hills throughout the region traversed, which is mostly comprised within the southern portion of Divisions II. and III. of this report. Trees.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR THE YEAR 1895.

(Abstracts of Exploration and Survey by Henry O'Sullivan, Inspector of Surveys, being Appendix No. 38 of said Report.)

In accordance with instructions from your Department, dated Quebec, 6th October, 1891, and 6th December, 1892, I have the honour to inform you that I have surveyed most of the River Jean de Terre, lying west of Rapid Lake and Awasheameka, and thence westward to Birch Lake, and I have also continued the survey southward to verify the disconnected portion of the head waters of the River Coulonge, and have now the honour to submit my plan and report of the same. Instructions.

Timber.

This country is well timbered all over, but it appears that a good deal of the pine is faulty.

The country all around this lake, as well as around the bay above mentioned, is fairly well timbered with pine, spruce, cyprès, fir, bouleau, &c. Pine, spruce, etc.

LAKES.

This lake is about on the summit between the Coulonge and the Ottawa waters, and from its eastern end a short portage of twelve chains takes us into a large winding lake nearly ten miles in length, and from 5 chains to a mile and a-half in width.

Gouin Farm.

This lake discharges into the Ottawa, and from near the middle a portage or canoe route about two miles in length passing through two small lakes brings us into a bay of Rapid Lake, about two and a-quarter miles south-west of the Gouin Farm, as from E. to F. on the accompanying plan.

TIMBER.

The country on either side is undulating, and fairly well timbered with pine, spruce, tamarack, &c.

Pine, spruce, tamarack, etc.

At the southern end the land is rocky and broken in places, but towards the north and east there are easy slopes and gently rolling north-westward, and the whole country around here is well timbered with pine, bouleau, spruce, tamarack and cedar,

The country all around is level or gently rolling, and well timbered with pine, spruce, bouleau, tamarack, &c.

Some good flats of farming land may be found through the country.

We surveyed Nine Mile Bay and found it to be only 7¾ miles in depth. The country on both sides is undulating and fairly well timbered, with pine, spruce and mixed timber all around.

There are some good flats of land along the river, and even on the heights the soil is good where not too rocky.

There is a fair showing of timber all along, some nice bunches of pine, mixed with spruce, tamarack and different kinds of hard wood.

EXTRACTS OF SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS BY W. WAGNER, 1868.

Reference: P. 424, Description of the Surveyed Townships and Explored Territories of Quebec.

BOUCHETTE LAKE.

Surveys

My instructions said to go down the Ottawa river until I would meet a post at Barrière rapids planted by Mr. Symmes, yet the temptation was to me too great not to take this lake into any plan,

so I measured the main direction without going into details of offsets to the deep bays, and, in memory and acknowledgment of the great services which our Surveyor General for the Province of Quebec had rendered to the exploration of the Ottawa river, I baptized this lake lac Bouchette, and that piece of river lying between lac Bouchette and lac Barrière I named Bouchette river.

I thence started with my party down the river and surveyed until I reached the Barrière rapids, where Mr. Symmes had planted a post.

This place is known either as Barrière rapids or as the Mission post at Lac Barrière. It is the burying ground of the Indians living in this district.

River Desert.

Mr. Symmes also surveyed that portion of water which runs from Lake rapid toward the Ottawa river and planted a post marked sixty-seven miles sixteen chains on Iroquois point, at the head of Lake rapid, where the waters run to the Kakebonga lake. From this post, on my return, I connected with a tree post marked H. B., at end of station twenty-nine in my former survey of Lake rapid and River Jean de Terre. By this operation the surveys are connected with old work on the river Desert.

Undulating Country.

Hills.

That portion of land through which this part of my line runs is only in a few places interrupted with hills of any consequence; the rest was of an undulating character, broken up with a great many lakes, so much that I do believe at least thirty per cent is water.

Timber.

Spruce, birch and balsam.

There can be no doubt entertained that the line runs outside of the timber region of our Ottawa waters, since I did not meet with a single grove of timber pine; the general sort of timber was spruce, birch, balsam and poplar.

The ridge east of lake Kakebonga has a little hardwood—maple and black birch.

Agriculture.

For agricultural purposes, this tract of land has no value whatever.

Mountains.

The mountain ranges which I passed were all granite, belonging to the Laurentian formation, now and then interrupted with veins of quartz.

EXTRACTS OF SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS BY H. C. SYMMES, 1867.

Reference: P. 409, Description of the Surveyed Townships and Explored Territories of Quebec.

Head Waters of the Ottawa River.

Grand Victoria Lake.

After making all the necessary preparation, I left Ottawa city on the eleventh of March on my journey up the DuMoine to the eighty-fifth mile post, the point from which I was to commence my explorations, arriving within nine miles of Big lake on the nineteenth of the same month. I came to the conclusion that as I had supplies sufficient forward to do my party until the opening of navigation, it would be better to push on to Victoria lake, which I accordingly did, arriving there on the seventeenth of April, scaling the canoe-route through, agreeable to instructions.

This route intersected Victoria lake at its western instead of its eastern extremity as was originally supposed. I next proceeded with the scaling of Victoria lake, which work I prosecuted with diligence until the eighteenth of May.

On the twelfth of July I made connection with Mr. P. L. S. Wagner's former survey of lac des Rapides, which lake has two outlets, one running into the Ottawa and the other into Kakebonga lake.

Physical Features.

Comparison.

From the head waters of the Du Moine until you approach the Gatineau, the country is very level, and might be compared to the table lands of Mexico. In the vicinity of Big lake and the head waters of the Du Moine, white pine is found in considerable quantities and of a good quality; further north, a few scrubby, stunted pines can only be seen; white birch, balsam, spruce and cedar are the most common trees.

Climate.

The frost begins about the 1st of September, and the ice disappears about the end of May, when vegetation proceeds with great activity.

Crops.

Vegetable grown.

Potatoes, turnips and vegetables generally are cultivated with success by the Hudson Bay Company, at their trading post, at Victoria

lake; last year, three hundred bushels of potatoes and two hundred bushels of turnips were the produce of a very few acres of ill-tilled land. The Hudson Bay Company have oxen, cows and a number of other domestic animals at this post.

Fauna.

The most common animals here are moose, deer, caribou and beavers; the lakes and rivers team with fish of almost all descriptions, among the best are the whitefish, which can be caught in Victoria lake in great quantities; they may be compared to shad in size and shape.

In conclusion I would state that lac Barriere, the highest point reached by me on the Ottawa, is, according to information received from employees of the Hudson Bay Company, about one hundred and twenty miles, following its sinuosities from Trout lake, its source. This lake lies between the river Jean de Terre and the west branch of the Gatineau river.

CHAPTER IV.

UPPER OTTAWA DIVISION.

Lakes.—Rivers.—Hudson Bay Posts,—Summary of Division IV:—Character of Country.—Soil.—Minerals.—Timber.—Hudson Bay Co.'s Posts.—Principal Streams.—Surveys.—Water Power.—Dr. A. E. Barlow's Report:—Pontiac and Nipissing Districts.—Synopsis of Surveys made.—Quinze River Survey.—Forrest Line.—Sinclair Line.—Russell's Surveys.—McKenzie's and Rowan's Surveys.—McOuat's Surveys.—Boundary Surveys.—C.P.R. Surveys.—Soil.—Agricultural Land.—Level clay Land.—Progress of Spring.—Summer frosts.—Draining required.—Timber.—Jack pine.—Spruce.—Cedar.—White Birch.—Balsam Hemlock.—Maple.—Oak, &c.—Report of John Sullivan:—Temiscaming District.—Timber.—Route to Hudson Bay.—Lake Winnowaya.—Good Land.—Climate at Head of Lake Temiscaming.—Wheat.—Hay and Oats.—Report of John Bignell:—Upper Ottawa Country.—Character of Country.—Fur-bearing Animals.—Timber.—Pine.—Farming Land.—Dr. Bell's Map and Report on North-western Quebec:—Surveys.—Report.—Geology.—Mr. Brock's Survey from Lake Waswanipi to L. Mistassini.—Great Plateau.—Lindsay Russell's and H. C. Symmes's Reports:—Upper Ottawa waters.—Results of Suryeys compared.—Uniform level character of country.—Geographical data.—Rock formation.—Boundary Line.—Gatineau and Jean (or Gens) des Terres Sections.—Rouge and Du Lièvre Sections.—Superior quality of Land.—1,500,000 acres of land fit for settlement.—Timber.—Upper Batiscan River Valley.—Lindsay's Report for 1868:—Route of Survey and Exploration—Character of Country.—Soil.—Clay.—Small fruits.—Fish.—Fur-bearing Animals.—Game.—Climate.—Mr. John O'Sullivan's Report for 1882:—Resources.—Mr. John O'Sullivan's Report for 1883:—Good Agricultural Land.—Level and well Timbered.—Character of Country.—Direction of Line.—Land Rolling and Swampy.—Good Land between Roger's Lake and the Ottawa.—Climate.—Mr. John Bignell's Report for 1887:—The Upper Ottawa.—Start of Journey.—Kapitajewano River.—Rapids.—Settlements.

County of Pontiac.

This Division comprises a good portion of the unorganized northern portion of the County of Pontiac.

Lakes.	Rivers.
Grand Lake Victoria.	Ottawa.
Obikoba.	Coffee.
Temiscaming 578.	Mattagami.
Expanse.	Blanche.
Seals Home.	Kinojevis,
Otanabi.	
Moose Lakes.	
Wolf L. and Grass L.	
Christopherson.	
Simon.	

Hudson Bay Posts.

Grand Lake Victoria, H. B. Co. Post,
Long Pd. H. B. Co's Post, Lac des Quinze.

Summary of Upper Ottawa Division.

Character of Country :—Generally flat or undulating plain, part of Hudson Bay basin. The southern portion hilly and rocky. Middle portion, through which the line traverses, is flat and easy grades, occasional ridges and hills.

Soil :—Large areas of dry clay soil extend around the height of land. Although the district as a whole in its southern portion cannot be said to be suitable for agricultural purposes, still, in many places, considerable areas of good land are known to exist.

Minerals :—Silver, lead, zinc, copper and other minerals exist. Gold, gypsum and lignite have also been discovered and recorded.

Timber :—On the low lands mostly spruce, tamarack and fir. On the high land, birch, poplar, spruce and red pine.

H. B. Co.'s Posts :—At Grand Lake Victoria and at Lac des Quinze, two Hudson Bay posts.

Principal Streams :—The Ottawa, Blanche, Mattagami and Coffee are amongst the principal streams.

Surveys :—The country has been many times surveyed, and traversed by explorers since the early part of last century. Surveys by the Geological Survey of Canada, by the Crown Land Commissioners of Ontario and Quebec, as well as by the officers of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, afford valuable information on the resources of this Division, who all report favourably concerning its resources.

Water Powers :—In this division water powers are numerous.

ABSTRACTS FROM REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE AREA INCLUDED BY THE NIPISSING AND TEMISCAMING MAP-SHEETS COMPRISING PORTIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF NIPISSING, ONT., AND COUNTY OF PONTIAC, QUE., BY Dr. ALFRED ERNEST BARLOW.

(Annual Report, New Series, Vol. X, Geological Survey of Canada, for 1897. issued 1899.)

Summary of Surveys.

Survey of Quinze River.

Lake Temiscaming.

This survey was continued up the river as far as the first chute on the Rivière des Quinze, a short distance above the head of Lake Temiscaming.

Forrest Line.

In 1867, Mr. A. G. Forrest, acting under instructions from the Crown Lands Department of Ontario, made a survey with transit and chain of the Montreal River, starting from its intersection with a due west astronomical line supposed to be run on the parallel of latitude of 47° 56′ between Michipicoten Harbour on Lake Superior and the head waters of the Montreal River. The astronomical line was started about the same time from its eastern and western extremities.

Sinclair's Line.

Montreal River.

Mr. Duncan Sinclair who was entrusted with the eastern portion of the line succeeded in running a distance of 105 miles from the Montreal River, while Messrs. A. P. Slater and R. Gilmour, ran eighty-four miles eastward from Michipicoten Harbour. Mr. Forrest from the intersection with Sinclair's line made an instrumental traverse of the Montreal River to its mouth on Lake Temiscaming, a distance of 111¼ miles, at the same time taking notes on the timber and other natural resources of the country extending for three miles on either side of the stream. These surveys, commenced in 1866, were completed in 1867. Their primary object seems to have been to determine the feasibility of the construction of either a wagon road or railway to the Red R country through the district in question.

Russell's Surveys.

About the same time (June 13 to August 16, 1867) Mr. Lindsay Russell made a micrometer traverse of Lac des Quinze and the Upper Ottawa, connecting with H. C. Symmes' survey of Grand Lake. Mr. Russell during the same season made a similar survey of the route to Lake Abitibi, as well as a traverse of this large sheet of lake, then for the first time correctly measured. Upper Ottawa.

Rowan's Surveys.

In 1871 Mr. Alexander McKenzie, acting under instructions from Mr. James H. Rowan, who had charge of the Canadian Pacific Railway surveys from the Mattawa to the Red River, made a track survey northward by the Ottawa and Abitibi rivers to James Bay, returning by way of the Moose and Michipicoten rivers to Lake Superior.

In 1871 and 1872 Messrs. Lloyd, O'Hanly and Austen, also under Mr. Rowan's instructions, made exploratory surveys from Mattawa, by way of the Ottawa and Montreal rivers, to a point about half way between this latter stream and one of the branches of Moose River.

McOuat's Surveys.

In 1872 Mr. Walter McOuat of this Survey was engaged in a geological examination of that portion of the country to the north and east of Lake Temiscaming. The work performed by Mr. McOuat in the Temiscaming region embraced a most painstaking geological examination of the Rivière des Quinze, Lac des Quinze and the route thence northward to Lake Abitibi, including a micrometer survey of the shores and islands of that lake. He also made a micrometer traverse of the Blanche River as far as Round Lake, accompanied by an examination of the rocks in the immediate vicinity of the stream. Lake Abitibi.

Provincial Boundary Survey.

In 1872-74 Messrs. O'Hanly and O'Dwyer, joint commissioners for Ontario and Quebec, made an instrumental traverse of the Ottawa from Mattawa to the head of Lake Temiscaming, and surveyed a line running northward from a point on the 'Chenail du Diable,' near the mouth of the Rivière des Quinze as far as the Height-of-Land. Survey to Height-of-Land.

Canadian Pacific Railway Surveys.

During the year 1876, in connection with the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. Marcus Smith, the acting engineer in chief,

made an examination of the eastern portion of Lake Nipissing as well as the 'Beuve' (Veuve) River as far as the Forks, about twenty-five miles from the mouth.

Soil.

Townships settled.

Although the district as a whole cannot be said to be suitable for agricultural purposes, still in many places considerable areas of good land are known to exist. The large continuous tracts of such land are to be found in the vicinity of the northern portion of Lake Temiscaming, on both sides of the lake and thus both in Quebec and Ontario, although the larger portion is in the latter province. The Crown Lands Department of Quebec has subdivided the two townships of Guigues and Duhamel and portions of four others, Fabre, Laverlochère, Baby and Neudlac. These by no means exhaust the arable land on this side, but are sufficient for the present requirements of settlement. On the opposite side of the lake, Ontario has laid out and divided into lots twenty-five townships which extend along the western side of the lake and running in a northwesterly direction, include the valleys of Wabi Creek and the Blanche as far as Round Lake. Only five of these townships and the southern portion of four others are included within the area covered by the accompanying map. (An excellent geographical map accompanies the report.)

Clay Soil.

Rolling clay land between hills.

The area thus subdivided is in general composed of level or slightly rolling clay land. In some places the clay subsoil is overlain by clay loam, while in other instances a rather barren yellow sand appears at the surface. In the province of Quebec where the surface has in many places been almost completely denuded by repeated forest fires, this clay is best seen. From the Quinze River, a little south of Quinn Point, large areas are covered with a thick mantle of stiff gray clay, through which protrude exceedingly rough and prominent hills of quartzite, granite, diabase and breccia conglomerate. These hills rise abruptly from an otherwise level clay plain, for the surface characterized by the presence of this clay exhibits a singularly flat appearance, with only a gentle rise towards the base of the hills.

Progress of Spring.

Sowing and reaping.

The snow begins to melt about the middle of April and has generally all disappeared by the 10th of May, although both snow and ice were noticed in secluded nooks and cracks along the side of the precipitous cliffs on the west side of the Ottawa River as late as the end of May. Mr. C. C. Farr, formerly of the Hudson Bay Company, and now post-

master of Haleybury, who has become identified with this young and flourishing settlement, states that "seeding time commences about the first week in May and ends as far as oats are concerned about the fourth of June, though oats have been sown as late as the 20th of June and have done fairly well. Potatoes can be planted as late as the 20th of June, and it does not profit much to put them in before the 24th of May. Corn, cucumbers and melons can be sown about that date. Haying commences about the 14th July, harvest the 15th of August.

Summer frosts.

Usual dates.

Summer frosts, so much dreaded by the farmers, especially in districts newly opened for settlement, have in the past proved a rather serious barrier to the successful raising of wheat, while oats have suffered severely, particularly in clearances situated some distance from the larger bodies of water. Frosts generally occur from the 18th to the 25th of August on the calm, clear nights following the heavy north winds. In the vicinity of Lake Temiscamingue the settlers often escape them altogether on account of their proximity to this large sheet of water, or their crops are but slightly injured, the more tender vegetables frequently being the only sufferers.

Draining required.

The gradual clearing up of the land and the draining of many of the swamps will, however, materially mitigate this difficulty, particularly in the district in the vicinity of Lake Temiscaming, which is the area most suited for extensive settlement.

Timber.

White pine.

All the early explorers speak in terms of enthusiasm of the original great forests here described. The most valuable tree from a commercial standpoint is the white pine, and in spite of the extensive operations carried on almost uninterruptedly by the lumbermen throughout a large part of this region during the past fifty years this tree is still present in considerable quantity. Of late years the marked diminution in size and quantity of the white pine has again brought the red pine forward and both varieties are now cut without discrimination.

The red pine seems to flourish on the apparently sterile sand plains which are a feature in many parts of this district and frequently forms exceedingly thick groves on the sides of the hills where sand and gravel have collected, or on points composed of those drift materials which jut out into many of the lakes.

Jack pine.

Growth on more barren areas.

Jack pine, called by some pitch pine, is very often encountered in the more barren and rocky areas, and its presence seems an almost certain indication of the extreme poverty of the underlying soil.

Spruce.

Both white and black spruce are frequently met with, the latter being more abundant, but are too small to be of any commercial value for lumber, although many individuals would make excellent masts or spars.

Cedar.

White cedar is usually found fringing the banks of streams or shores of lakes, where it often forms a thick and at times an almost impenetrable undergrowth.

White Birch.

Second growth.

The white canoe birch is also of very common occurrence, and together with the aspen poplar, forms the prevailing second growth in areas which have been recently swept by fire.

Balsam Hemlock.

The balsam or fir is one of the most common in the moist areas. Hemlock was noticed, northward to the Indian portage-route to Keepawa lake, a short distance below the mouth of Keepawa river, but no specimens were observed as far north as the Old Fort Narrows.

Maple.

Sugar maple.

Although nearly all the principal varieties of hardwood are found in this region, the proportion which such trees bear to timber of a softer description, is quite insignificant. Of the maple family, perhaps the most abundant is the sugar maple, which is frequently of large dimensions. The soft maple is also present in large quantities, but the black or bird's eye maple is only rarely met with in the valleys of the southern portion of the region.

Yellow Birch, Black Birch and Oak.

Lake Temiscaming.

Large trees of yellow birch were remarked throughout the region, especially in the vicinity of the northern end of Lake Temiscaming,

while specimens of the black or cherry birch, were seen over thirty inches in diameter in the region to the north of Mattawa river. The blue oak or swamp white oak, is the most abundant of the oak family, and its favourite haunt seems to be the alluvial flats, or intervals along the banks of streams where the soil is sufficiently moist and fertile. Here is associated with the white elm, which forms large and beautiful trees, the black or water ash. The white oak seems to delight in dryer soil, and good specimens were seen growing in the vicinity of Fort Temiscaming. The red oak was also noticed in places as far north as our explorations extended.

Beech.

Iron wood is tolerably abundant and good. Specimens were noticed growing with the American beech in the strip of hardwood land about five miles west of the Opimika Narrows on Lake Temiscaming.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF JOHN SULLIVAN TO THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1883.

Appendix No. 27, p. 57

Report of survey of Block A, County of Pontiac.

Temiscaming District.

From Lake Temiscaming to the 20th mile post along the boundary line between the province of Ontario and the province of Quebec the country is fairly level and in great part good agricultural land.

About a mile north of the lake, the land commences to be wet and for about three or four miles it is swampy, but if cleared and drained, it would become in part good meadow land. Swampy land.

Timber from the Indian reserve to the base line the land is higher and more cut up with streams and creeks. The timber on the low land is mostly spruce, tamarack, and fir, and on the high land bouleau, poplar, spruce and small red pine.

At 13 miles 33⅓ chains the line crosses the west shore of lac la Barrière and at 14 miles 38 chains, the east shore.

Route to Hudson Bay.

Through this lake is the general route for the Hudson Bay Company, between the Ottawa and Lake Abitibi and thence to Hudson Bay.

Meridian Line from 35th Mile-Post.

Lake Winnowaya.

Good land.

From the 35th mile post, I ran a meridian line south to Lake Winnowaya, a length of 11 miles 64½ chains. The land is good all along the line, but more particularly for the first five miles next the base line.

Good Belt.

Timber.

Great part of that belt of land between Rodger's Lake and the Ottawa, appears to be good land and is pretty well timbered with tamarack, spruce, fir and poplar ; there is also large bouleau and some birch. At five and a quarter miles the line strikes a marshy bay in from the Ottawa, and at 6 miles 7 chains a bend of the river for over a quarter of a mile.

From the tenth mile to Lake Winnowaya, the land is low and level and apparently good, supporting spruce, tamarack, poplar and fir.

Climate.—The climate at the head of Lake Temiscaming is not much different from what it is in Quebec.

Length of season.

The season may possibly be a few days shorter, but the snow fall is not so great. It is hard to judge by last spring as it was a late wet spring all through the province.

Wheat.—I saw very fine wheat growing last summer along the Quinze river, and Mr. Taggart has a farm he commenced sowing last year on the west shore of Quinze Lake, and I never saw finer potatoes and oats than he grew.

Hay and oats,—The Burwash Bros. have two farms, one on the south side of the Quinze River and another which I understand is on the Indian reserve ; and one of them told me last spring they had sold over two thousand dollars worth of hay and oats between Mr. Grant's and Mr. Taggart's shanties. When I was on my way up to survey, they were getting up a mowing and harvesting machine.

REPORT OF THE SURVEY AND EXPLORATION OF A PORTION OF THE NORTH-WEST SECTION OF THE UPPER OTTAWA MADE IN 1893 AND 1894, BY JOHN BIGNELL, P.L.S.

QUEBEC, June 29, 1895.

To the Honourable
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

SIR,—Having received from your department instructions dated December 6, 1893, for the survey and exploration of a portion of the N.-W. section of the Upper Ottawa, and supplementary instructions dated July 4, 1894, for an extension of the same survey, I beg to report as follows :— Instructions.

The territory surveyed lying north of the Ottawa and east of the province line at the head of Lake Temiscamingue has an area of about fifteen hundred square miles or close on to one million of acres, enough for fifteen good sized townships.

CHARACTER OF COUNTRY.

The country throughout is level or gently undulating, the soil is a sandy loam with sometimes a subsoil of clay, very fertile and highly fit for culture and entirely free from stone, the only stone or rocks found are on the shores of some of the larger lakes. The country is well watered and lakes are numerous, some of them large and all well stocked with fish; game is not plentiful, moose, however, are more numerous than in any other part of the province; cariboo are scarce, and so are small deer. Clay subsoil.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Of the fur-bearing animals such as beaver, otter, mink, marten, lynx, &c., there is not an abundance, as the country has been so much hunted over that not many are left, and consequently it is not much frequented by Indians. Getting scarce.

TIMBER.

The growth of timber is large, abundant and thrifty, consisting of spruce, fir, bouleau, white and red pine, aspen, ash, elm, cedar and alders, placed in order of their relative abundance.

Pine.

Pine is pretty well distributed over this territory, but more plentifully in some localities than in others; there is a considerable belt of it on the N.E. side of Lake Kakinokamac or Long lake. There is no doubt that in the near future steamers will be placed on these lakes as they already have been on lakes Kippewa, Quinze and Winowa or Expanse by lumbermen to forward up their supplies and tow down their timber.

FARMING LAND.

Valuable section.

This is a valuable section of the province, having such a large extent of excellent farming land which only requires to be known to become rapidly settled. It is easy of access and in a short time will be still more so, as there is a railway now being constructed which is in operation as far as the 'Long Sault' or beyond, and will shortly be carried as far as and beyond the head of the Lake Temiscamingue.

NOTE ON DR. R. BELL'S MAP AND REPORT ON NORTH-WESTERN QUEBEC, EMBODIED IN A "REPORT OF THE GEOLOGY OF THE BASIN OF NOTTAWAY RIVER—11 PAGES.

The Geological Survey Department has in the press a map of north-western Quebec in which much of the topography along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway belt is given.

The precise title of the map is: "Geological Map of the Basin of the Nottaway River, North-western Quebec." This map serves to illustrate a Report by Dr. Robert Bell, issued in February, 1903. (Scale, ten statute miles to one inch.)

Surveys consulted.

This map is compiled from surveys made by Messrs. J. Richardson (1870-1871), R. Bell (1887-1896), A. P. Low (1884-1885), Walter McOuat (1871-1872), R. W. Brock (1896), all of the Geological Survey Department, besides official plans of surveys of the Quebec Crown Lands Office, including those of Messrs. Lindsay Russell (1868), J. Bignell (1873-1894), H. O'Sullivan (1892-1899), C. R. Lemoine (1898-1900), and from other authorities.

The map is nearly ready for distribution and contains all the available topographical data to date, whilst the report in the same will also embody the results as known.

The report accompanying this map forms No. 788 of the series of publications of the Geological Survey Department and has been distributed in part as a separate.

It contains lists of surveys made within the area covered by the map and dates; gives an account of surveys by Mr. R. W. Brock, M.A. (now Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in Queen's University). It also describes various lakes and rivers seen, and adds an account of the geology and general structure of the country about Mutchi Manitou, Grand Lake Victoria, Lake Mattagami, Lake Waswanipi, Christopherson Lake, and along Kiashk and Clay Rivers also.

Great Plateau.

By an inspection of the map it will be seen that the above chain of lakes and rivers intercepts all the streams from the east, six of which are of considerable size, and that it receives none of any consequence from the west. This circumstance illustrates the fact that the whole country slopes westward. The Nottaway River in its course from Lake Mattagami, the Broadback river in that from Sandy Lake and the Rupert from Namiska lake, all descend more rapidly than do the rivers above these lakes, showing that the great plateau above them is more nearly horizontal than the tract between the lakes and the sea. Water ways.

There is reported a large development of the Huronian or metalliferous series within the area of this map.

Surveys in the Province of Quebec.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR 1868, PP. XVIII AND XIX, QUEBEC, CANADA.

(Notes on the Surveys and Explorations of Lindsay Russell and H. C. Symmes.)

Upper Ottawa Country.

Among the linear surveys enumerated in the statement, is the survey of exploring the upper waters of the Ottawa River, authorized by Order in Council antecedently to the Union of the Provinces, for the special purpose of ascertaining its capabilities for agricultural purposes, and otherwise acquiring a better knowledge of the physical character and structure of the country, back in the interior of the district of Ottawa. Surveys.

With these views, and contemporaneously with a similar servic then being carried out in the Upper Canada to explore up the Montreal River from its mouth in Lake Temiscamingue, westward to its source, there to connect with other explorations up the Michipicoten River, eastward from Lake Superior. The exploration in Lower Canada of the upper waters of the Ottawa River, east from Lake Temiscamingue, was effected as far as the exploratory line to be run by another surveyor in charge of the land exploration in prolongation of the district line between the district of Montreal (old) now Terrebonne, and the district of Ottawa, to embrace the surveys of the Grand Lac, now from its dimensions and magnitude called Lake Victoria, the earliest seat of the missionary labours under the French government.

Lake Victoria.

Much valuable and highly important and interesting information of the nature and characteristic features of the country explored, and otherwise from the natives and from the agents of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company in charge of the trading posts at Lakes Victoria and Abitibi, by the three exploring parties charged with carrying out certain portions of the contemplated exploration, is to be collected from the reports, plans and sections deposited in this Department by the surveyors respectively entrusted with the service. Nevertheless a brief review of the general result of these joint labours may be here submitted to convey in the first place a knowledge of the geographical position of the country explored, including that of the Abitibi, at the height of land between the Hudson's Bay and this province.

Results of Lindsay Russell's and H. C. Symmes's Surveys Compared.

Upper Ottawa.

The report of Mr. H. C. Symmes, Provincial Land Surveyor, to whom was assigned the exploration of the central section of the waters of the Ottawa embracing Lake Victoria, to their intersection by the exploratory line run by Mr. Wagner, and including the survey of the canoe route from the head of Lake Du Moine, and the report of Mr. Lindsay Russell, P.L.S., intrusted with the exploration of the western section embracing the survey of that portion of the upper waters of the Ottawa, west of Mr. Symmes' point of departure on Lake Victoria, to their discharge from Lake des Quinze, into Lake Temiscamingue embracing the reconnaissance or survey of the principal northerly streams flowing into Lake des Quinze, to their sources at the height of land or water-shed of the sources of the Abitibi River flowing northerly into the lake of that name, in the territory of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company both more or less agree,

Character of country.

apart from any distinctive features that attach to the sections thus explored, in the description they give to the general character and

aspect of the country they observed in their respective traverses of the rivers and lakes assigned to them, representing it as a whole to be a rocky barren country, unfit for agricultural purposes and as chiefly timbered with a stunted growth of spruce, tamarack, white birch and balsam.

Uniformly level Character of Country.

Soil sandy and rocky.

The general surface as far as can be observed, is generally low and level for miles back from the rivers and lakes with, however, occasional exceptions in the western section, where some hills are noted above the uniform level of the surrounding country. The soil in general and with few exceptions, is sandy and rocky. The same characteristic features of country appear to extend northerly along the Lonely River which empties into Lake des Quinze, and beyond the watershed of the sources of the Abitibi, and around Lake Abitibi, as far as the eye can see, over the general horizontal level of this section of the Hudson's Bay Territory.

Geographical data.

Height of land.

While Mr. Symmes effected his traverse of the rivers and lakes with the theodolite and chain, Mr. Russell deduced his admeasurements of distances by one of Rochon's micrometers (with improvements of his own) the courses taken by compass and both results tested by astronomical observations. Thus the geographical position of the northern boundary of the province, at the height of land in the dividing line between the Abitibi and Ottawa Rivers, has been ascertained and which is in fact the only point in the northern boundary of the Province of Quebec determined with precision.

Mr. Russell, from careful estimation of the courses of the rivers and occasional levels, also determined the elevation of the dividing line of waters between the Ottawa and the Abitibi, to be about 733 feet above the sea, and the height of the Lake Victoria 948 feet above the sea, thus establishing the important physical, but not less interesting fact, that the general range of the country explored, embracing the upper waters of the Ottawa River eastward from Lake des Quinze to their intersection with Mr. Wagner's exploratory line at its termination, lies under the mean parallel of 47½° of latitude, and therefore, transversely as the letter T to the sources of the rivers discharging into the Lower Ottawa, between the "Kupewa" and the "Gatineau" inclusively, and stands at a higher level above the sea, by some 100 or 200 feet than the height of land at the source of the Abitibi, consequently presenting a vast plain or plateau elevated about 1,000 feet above the sea extending northward to the northern boundary of the

province, in which plain flow the northerly tributaries of the Ottawa, (yet unexplored) north-eastward towards the head waters of the Saint Maurice, as far as ascertained from Indian accounts.

Rock formation.

The rocks noticed in the course of the above mentioned exploration belong to the granite or primary formation.

Boundary Line.

A more favourable result has happily attended the labours of Mr. Wagner to whom was assigned the survey of the exploratory line. He was instructed to run in prolongation of the divisional boundary line between the districts of Montreal and Ottawa, from a point in the intersection of the county line of Argenteuil with the county line of Terrebonne.

Bouchette Lake.

The whole distance run or measured on said exploratory line, toward the northern boundary of the province is 129 miles, terminating at "Bouchette Lake" on the main Ottawa River which Mr. Wagner scaled to its junction with Mr. Symmes' survey at the Indian Cross (or Cemetery) shown on the plan.

Into this lake flow from the east a stream still of considerable width, coming northeastward toward the northerly headwaters of the Gatineau and St. Maurice.

This distance is divided into the following sections :—the Departure, the River Rouge, Du Lièvre, Gatineau, and Jean des Terres sections.

Gatineau and Jean des Terres Sections.

The Gatineau and Jean des Terres sections, are both rugged and mountainous, and much less adapted for cultivation, and the characteristic features of the latter section are very similar to those described in the Lake and River explorations.

The Rouge and Du Lièvre Sections.

Good land.

The Rivers Rouge and du Lièvre sections present, however, favourable exceptions to the above mentioned descriptions, inasmuch as Mr. Wagner reports his exploratory line to traverse in these sections a valley of great extent, consisting of a 'superior quality of land unequalled in Upper Canada or known in the province of Quebec.'

Superior Quality of Land.

This valley may be properly called the valley of the Du Lièvre and measuring in its breadth along the exploratory line about 24 miles in the Rouge, and about 10 miles in the Du Lièvre sections, and extending east and west of the line upwards of 60 miles in its aggregate length, contains an area of about 2,250 square miles, approximating one and a half millions of acres, generally fit for agricultural purposes, the soil of which is composed of yellow and black loam.

Timber

The predominating timber is yellow and black birch, with maple, and in the low land and swamps, cedar, ash, elm and balsam. The general surface of the land is undulating, without mountains of any consequence. Thus, the discovery of this great tract of good land presents a field for the future development and colonization of territory spreading over the counties of Ottawa, Terrebonne and Montcalm. From the direction of this alluvial valley eastward it would appear to trend towards the large tract of arable land, explored by the Reverend Mr. Provost at the head waters of the rivers Matawan and l'Assomption. Hardwood forests.

Upper Batiscan River Valley.

From a plan of the river Bostonais, communicated to this department by the Hon. E. D. Price, exhibiting the position of Lake Edouard on the main branch of the river, the northerly part of this generally level tract of country, or upper valley of the Batiscan, was intersected by the surveying party in charge of the exploratory expedition to lake St. John, authorized by legislature in 1828. Batiscan River Valley.

The area of this valley may be estimated at about 500 square miles, or over 300,000 acres, bounded towards the south-east by the Laurentian mountains, or the townships of Colbert and Rocmont, and on the north-west by hills of the North Bostonais River.

EXTRACTS OF SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS BY LINDSAY RUSSELL, 1868.

Reference :—P. 416, Description of the Surveyed Townships and Explored Territories of Quebec.

Route of Survey and Exploration.

On the thirteenth day of May following, my party left Ottawa *en route* for Victoria lake, and from that date to the thirteenth June, was

employed in travelling up the rivers Ottawa and Du Moine, in forwarding provisions from our depot to Messrs. Burnstall's shanty, acros the height of land from the river Du Moine to Victoria lake, and in forwarding a portion of these supplies in advance of the survey, down the river Ottawa below Victoria lake.

From the fourth to the sixteenth of August, was occupied in an exploration of the route from the river Ottawa to lake Abitibi.

Survey.

The portion of the Ottawa river covered by my survey flows through a country of very uniform character in nature of surface, kind and quality of soil, and prevalent growth of wood. The surface is everywhere uneven, being broken by the low and generally rocky hills of the Laurentian formation which extends throughout; any of the small comparatively level acres are usually spruce and tamerack swamps.

Character of Country.

Rugged plateau.

There is, though with great unevenness, a general uniformity of altitude in the country going from the height of land of the Coulonge, Du Moine and Keepawa rivers, northward, to the slope to Hudson bay. The depression in crossing the Ottawa being inconsiderable, it may be considered a rough plateau, and but slightly inclined to the westward, however much it may rise in the opposite direction towards the sources of the St. Maurice and Saguenay rivers.

These, the extreme highest points seen on the survey, would have an altitude above the sea of twelve hundred and fifty to thirteen hundred feet.

Soil.

Deep soil.

The hills, in many cases, were bare, rocky ridges; in others, but lightly covered with soil and growth. In the valleys and low grounds adjoining streams the soil was deeper, though generally similar in character if dry. The greater part of the level or low grounds was either tamarack or spruce or open mossy swamps. In a few exceptional cases a narrow border of richer soil was observed along the edges of streams, being the alluvium thrown up by them during floods. One instance in which this occurs to a considerable and important extent is on the banks of the Ottawa about the junction of its Abitibi branch.

Clay.

Here the Ottawa has got far enough to the northward to be on the verge of the southern margin of the white clay which prevails on the adjoining slope of the Hudson bay basin. This clay seems to have in

places extended somewhat across the height of land and over the Ottawa formation. The reason for this opinion is that the Abitibi branch, and those of the small creeks falling into the main stream near it, are thick and of a milky color, through holding in suspense much of the white clayey material washed from their banks in the upper part of their course. Muddy streams.

Timber.

The prevalent growth of wood is similar throughout the whole ground traversed, with but slight changes in size corresponding to the changes in position from barren hill top to richer valley. The kinds observed were balsam, white birch, poplar, grey and black spruce, tamarack, pitch pine and cedar, enumerating them in the approximate order of frequency; little or no white pine fit for timber was seen. As the survey was confined to the vicinity of the river, it would be assuming too much to affirm that this would be the case all over the country, but I am afraid that the appearances would lead any one accustomed to explore for timber to judge that it would not be found in any size or quantity. Spruce, cedar, poplar, etc.

Small Fruits.

Of small fruits the following were occasionally met with: blueberry, raspberry, strawberry, cherry bush and moss cranberry and the June berry or poirier.

Fish.

The main Ottawa seemed to be well stocked with fish of various kinds. The principal seen of the larger or finer as food were: maskinongé, pike, pickerel, bass, sturgeon, white fish, atanabit of the smaller or inferior kinds, gold eyes, suckers, dace, catfish and eels: trout are not found in the main streams, but, in some of the tributary lakes, they are got in abundance and of the finest quality. Fish abundant.

Fur-Bearing Animals.

Some animals are not plenty and the fur-bearing ones but moderately so, being pretty well kept down by the native hunters trapping for the Hudson Bay Company. Moose and caribou are the representatives of the deer tribe, but in small numbers—nothing like what may be found in the St. Maurice or more eastern territories. The principal fur animals are on land: bear, lynx, fox and marten; those frequenting the water: beaver, otter, mink and muskrat. Moose and caribou.

Game.

Of game birds and wild fowl, there are the ruffled partridge and the Canada goose, rarely, the ptarmigan, ducks of various kinds, bitterns, occasional geese and very rarely swan.

Climate.

As to climate, the country traversed would seem to be nearly three weeks behind in spring that of the city of Ottawa, with a corresponding earlier setting in of winter. The greater altitude and nearer exposure to the bleak north winds of Hudson bay necessarily make the summer much colder than that of the lower Ottawa country, and also a winter of longer continued severe frosts. The average fall of snow is about eighteen inches, or two feet more than at Ottawa, and the rainfall, if measured, would, I think, be in similar proportions.

Severe frosts.

As to the intensity and duration of the summer heat, I do not think it would ever be sufficient to ripen wheat; oats and barley might, perhaps, come to maturity; potatoes of medium size and excellent quality are grown at the Hudson Bay Company's post on Victoria Lake.

Of the fitness for settlement or other future resources of the country it is hard to draw any favourable picture.

Apart from climate, the nature of the surface and soil is such that with the exception on the small area before mentioned, at the junction of the Abitibi, I neither know nor have been told of any portion of it fit for profitable cultivation in the sense understood by settlers of the present day in Canada.

Agricultural capabilities.

In giving information as to the agricultural capabilities of this and similar regions occupied by them, the gentlemen in the Hudson Bay Company's service are a little too apt to deal in wholesale condemnation; on the other hand some sanguine theorists wish the blank spaces on our Canadian maps to be looked upon as all more or less favourable for future immigration.

The opinions here given have been as little influenced by the former as those of any experienced Canadian explorer are likely to be affected by the latter.

EXTRACTS OF SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS BY JOHN O'SULLIVAN, 1882.

(Reference:—P. 426, Description of the Surveyed Townships and Explored Territories of Quebec.)

Resources in Block A, in the County of Pontiac.

With regard to the soil and timber, a reference to the plan and field notes of the survey will give the best information on those points. I may, however, state that there is a large quantity of good arable and agricultural land along the line, and that the country is in general fairly level, without any very high mountains. The soil is mostly good clay, and, as it is more than probable that in the near future a railroad may be built north of the Laurentides, there is no doubt that, in that event, the tide of emigration would soon turn in that direction. There is some very fine white pine on the second and also on the fifth limit, and a good deal of red pine on the first limit. There is also a great deal of very fine tamarack, and, should a railway be built, it would be very valuable for ties. Unfortunately, however, there is a great deal of the best timber blown down. There are also some large tracts overrun by fire, particularly on the fifth and sixth limits in the second range. Soil, timber, etc.

As the survey is not completed, I will not attempt to make a report of any length, but wait until such time as it is, when I shall be in a better position to report on the resources of the country.

EXTRACTS OF SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS BY JOHN SULLIVAN, 1883.

(Reference:—P. 427, Description of the Surveyed Townships and Explored Territories of Quebec.)

Good Agricultural Land.

Great part of this tract is good agricultural land, and, as the Indians are very poor farmers, I am of opinion it would be better for them and for the country if the Government would have the reserve surveyed off into township lots and give a certain amount of money each year instead thereof to buy provisions and clothing for the tribe. Several of the Indians, about fifteen or eighteen, I am told, died of starvation last winter within a circuit of thirty miles of where I was surveying. Had these poor creatures had some supply to call on for a hundred of Some good agricultural land.

flour and a blanket or some clothing they might have managed to pass through the winter, whereas there are not more than five or six families who cultivate anything on the reserve.

Land Good, Level and Well Timbered.

Survey.

From the twentieth mile post on the province line, the initial point of departure of my survey, to the Otter Creek, the land is good and level and well timbered with tamarack, spruce, white birch or bouleau, red pine and poplar. The tamarack is not large, but would be splendid for railway ties. The line crosses the creek between 61 and 67½ chains from the province line. This creek is from forty to eighty feet wide and falls into the White river (Rivière Blanche) crossing province line on the nineteenth mile. From Otter creek the land continues pretty good for about a mile and a quarter, when it commences to be rocky and swampy in places, the timber being of poor quality.

Character of Country.

Pine.

On the fifth mile there is a nice flat of land, and the timber is mostly spruce and tamarack, the latter being large and of splendid quality. On the seventh mile there is a great deal of the timber blown down, chiefly on the high land. On the eighth mile, between the 6th and 65th chains distance, there is a rise of about two hundred feet, and there is a splendid grove of white pine along this ridge, which runs nearly north and south. The first half of the tenth mile is swampy or low land, and on the rising land the timber is nearly all blown down, which continues on to the eleventh mile, the land being poor and rocky. On the twelfth mile there is a good deal of pine, but it is in great part blown down. On the east half of this mile it is mostly tamarack and spruce, the line crossing over a large beaver meadow which extends nearly a mile towards the north-east. The thirteenth mile is mostly rising land and is fairly good, but the higher part is very rocky.

Direction of Line.

Route to Hudson Bay.

At 13 miles 33⅓ chains the line crosses the west shore of Lac Obabika, and at 14 miles 38 chains the east shore. Through this lake is the general route for the Hudson Bay Company between the Ottawa and Lake Abitibi and thence to Hudson Bay.

Land rolling and Swampy.

From the 52nd to the 57th mile, the land is more rolling, with occasional patches of swamp and of high land, of rises of from 40 to

60 feet. The timber is mostly spruce, tamarack and cypress, with poplar on the patches of good land.

On the 59th and 60th miles, there is a pretty good ridge of white pine, the other timber is pretty large also, being bouleau, spruce and fir, with some old cedars.

Good Land between Roger's Lake and Ottawa River.

Meridian Line from 35th Mile-Post.—From the 35th mile-post, I ran a meridian line south to Lake Winnowaya, a length of 11 miles, 64½ chains. The land is good all along the line, but more particularly for the first five miles next the base line. Great part of the belt of land between Roger's Lake and the Ottawa appears to be good land, and is pretty well timbered with tamarack, spruce, fir and poplar; there is also large bouleau and some birch. At 5¼ miles, the line strikes a marshy bay in from the Ottawa, and at 6 miles, 7 chains, a bend of the river for over a quarter of a mile. Timber.

Climate.

The climate at the head of Lake Temiscamingue is not much different from what it is at Quebec. The season may possibly be a few days shorter, but the snow-fall is not so great. It is hard to judge by last spring as it was a late, wet spring all through the province; I saw very fine wheat growing last summer along the Quinze River, and Mr. Taggart has a farm he commenced sowing last year on the west shore of the Quinze Lake, and I never saw finer potatoes or oats than he grew. Wheat.

EXTRACTS OF SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS BY JOHN BIGNELL, NOVEMBER, 1887.

Reference: P. 433, Description of the Surveyed Townships and Explored Territories of Quebec.'

The Upper Ottawa.

In accordance with instructions received from your department, dated 10th August last, for the scaling of a portion of the Upper Ottawa from the mouth of the River Shu-shu-guan to P. L. S. Wagner's post, at the end of the line between the counties of Pontiac Instructions.

and Montcalm, and also of a portion of the tributaries coming from the North, I beg to report as follows :—

Start of Journey.

Here (the head of Lake Temiscamingue) I procured canoes and men and proceeded up the river, arriving at Lake Waboosknan on October 4, and began scaling a stream coming in from the North, which was supposed to be another channel of the Ottawa, running out of the north end of Victoria lake into Lake Waboosknan.

Kapitajewano River.

Easy current. After completing the scaling of the Ottawa, I went down to the river Kapitajewano and scaled it for about 25 miles. This river averages about two chains in width; it is deep, with an easy current. The banks are low and level throughout ; the soil is excellent and the growth of timber is aspen, bouleau, spruce, fir and tamarack.

Rapids.

From above lake Temiscamingue to Lac des Quinze is a succession of rapids and portages, the dread of voyageurs and still more so of the lumbermen on the ' drive.'

From above lake Expanse to beyond lake Victoria, the river averages about 8 chains in width ; the banks are low and in many places grassy, the soil is good and the growth of timber is, along the banks, aspen, bouleau, spruce, fir, tamarack and pine.

The country is level and no hills are to be seen ; how far the growth of timber and good land extend back from the river I was not instructed to ascertain.

Settlements.

I may remark before closing that, in view of the level nature of the country, the large extent of good land, and the facilities for making good roads thereto, we may expect to see extensive settlements formed there as soon as the country becomes known.

CHAPTER V.

ABITIBI DIVISION.

District of Nipissing.—Lakes.—Rivers.—Hudson Bay Company's Posts.—Summary of Resources of Division V.—Minerals.—Timber.—Soil and Climate.—Opening and Closing of Lake Abitibi.—Surveys.—Reports.—Report of Mr. Walter McOuat between Lakes Temiscaming and Abitibi.—Route of Survey described.—Economic Minerals.—Iron.—Copper.—Magnetic Iron Pyrites.—Steatite.—Roofing Slates.—Timber.—Soil and Climate.—Blanche River.—Lake Abitibi.—Farming at Hudson Bay Company's Post.—Cochrane's Report to Dr. Bell.—Survey of Abitibi River.—Ascent of River.—Smooth Stretches.—Character of Country.—Rocks and Minerals.—Lignite.—Dr. Bell's Report of the Basin of the Moose River.—Report and Map.—Soil.—Missinaibi and Kapuskasing Rivers.—Dr. Bell's Report of Country on the Confines of Ontario and Quebec.—Temiscaming to Abitibi.—Logan's Previous Surveys.—Districts Examined.—Frederick House River.—Explorations to Sources of the Ottawa River.—Barrier Lake.—Source of the Ottawa.—Sources of the Gatineau.—Notes of Observations Made.—Mr. W. A. Parks's Report along the Abitibi, Moose and Missinaibi in 1899.—Clay Soil.—Timber Resources.—Mineral Resources.—Water Powers.—Fur and Game.—Additional Extracts.—Frederick House Lake.—Huronian Rocks.—Timber.—Marshy Tract.—Report by J. F. Johnston on Eastern Part of Abitibi Region.—Timber.—Soil.—Game.—Notes by W. J. Wilson on the Western Part of Abitibi Region.—Game.—Rich Agricultural Land.—Forest Growth.—Kakameonan Lake.—North River and Its Minerals.—Kawagama River.—Opening and Closing of Lake Abitibi.—Dr. Ells's Report of Portion of Ottawa and Pontiac Counties.—Ord's Surveys.—Gatineau River.—Upper Lièvre River.—Good Land.—Mica and Timber.—Level and Drift-covered Country.

Lakes.

Frederick House.
Abitibi, 830 feet.
Little Abitibi, N. W. corner.
Lake Peiskachagami.
Mica Lake.
Kenogamisi Lake.
Pierre Lake.
Round Lake.
Lake Opasatika.

Rivers.

Abitibi River.
Greene River.
Low Bush River.
Montreal River.
Blanche River.

Hudson Bay Company's Posts.

Fort Mattagami, H. B. Co. post along the southern border of the division.
Fort Matachewan, H.B. Co. Post.
Frederick House.
Abitibi Lake Post.

Summary of Abitibi Division.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, magnetic iron pyrites and steatite are reported, and, inasmuch as the great Huronian belt of metalliferous rocks traverses this region further discoveries are anticipated.

White and red pine.

Timber.—White and red pine found over the whole region. On the north side of the height of land pine trees measure from eight to nine feet in circumference. White spruce, yellow birch, cedar, also tolerably abundant. Poplar, canoe birch, banksian pine, elm and ash are also reported, and sugar maple and aspen.

Soil and Climate.—The whole country northward from the mouth of the Montreal River is pretty correctly described as a level clay plain with rocky hills protruding here and there through it. Mark the distinction between this region and the country south. Clay appears to be uniform throughout the whole region Several acres of this clay soil are cultivated at the Hudson Bay Company's post at Abitibi. All the ordinary cereals cultivated on the St. Lawrence can be cultivated at Abitibi. Indian corn is grown in several localities near the head of Lake Temiscaming.

Clay soil.

Opening and Closing of Lake Abitibi.

Opening.	*Closing.*
1898—April 11	Oct. 28
1899 " 28	Nov. 11
1900 " 30	Nov. 11
1901 " 11	

Surveys.—Surveys by Sir William Logan, Walter McOuat, Ord, Lindsay Russell, Symmes, W. J. Wilson, J. F. Johnston and Dr. Barlow, and numerous other geologists and explorers.

REPORT OF AN EXAMINATION OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN LAKES TEMISCAMING AND ABITIBI, BY MR. WALTER McOUAT; ADDRESSED TO ALFRED R. C. SELWYN, ESQ., F.G.S., DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

Report of Progress for 1872-73, Geological Survey of Canada, pp. 112-135. Printed by Order of the Parliament of Canada and issued in 1873.

Route of Survey.

Lake Temiscaming.

In accordance with your directions, I was engaged during the past season in making a geological examination of a portion of the

country on the Ottawa to the northward and to the eastward of Lake Temiscaming. The country bordering the Ottawa River, as far as the head of this lake, was explored some years ago by Sir Wm. Logan; and in 1870 and 1871, exploratory traverses were made, in the former year by Mr. Richardson, and in the latter year by myself, across the country in a northwesterly direction from Lake St. John, on the Saguenay, as far as Lake Mistassini. Between the latter lake and the head of lake Temiscaming, and extending northward to Hudson's Bay, there is a large area, of the geological character of which almost nothing was known. I was directed to turn my attention to this region, with a view of determining, as far as possible, the boundaries of the principal rock formations; a special interest has recently been given to it by the discovery in 1870, by Mr. Richardson of the Geological Survey, of a series of crystalline schists with serpentine and conglomerates occurring to the south of Lake Mistassini, and having a northeast and southwest strike. These rocks possess the double interest of containing important deposits of copper ore, and of having furnished a fossil coral. It was therefore part of my instructions to ascertain how far they extend to the westward, and if possible, what may be their relation to the Huronian mineral-bearing rocks so extensively exposed along the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior. Copper ore.

Economic Minerals.

Copper.—In several localities copper pyrites in small disseminated grains, and small quantities of the green carbonate of copper, were observed. The latter was noticed particularly in small veins in the diorites and dioritic schists below the eighth portage on the Quinze. At the foot of the seventh portage, which leads from the Ottawa to a small lake on the north side, copper pyrites associated with iron pyrites was observed disseminated throughout a bed, about three feet thick, of a grayish felspathic rock. The quantity, however, both here and at the other localities where copper ore was seen, is not sufficient to render it of economic importance. Iron pyrites.

Iron.—Magnetic iron was met with in several localities. The most important of these is that already mentioned, on the eighth portage of Quinze, which leads from the Ottawa River, immediately below the point where, after flowing northward for three or four miles, it turns abruptly round to the south-west. The portage is on the south or left hand side of the river, running in a direction about south-east to a small lake in a narrow ravine, and is not more than a quarter of a mile long. The iron ore crosses the portage near the upper or south end. It occurs in the form of layers from the thickness of paper to about an inch, and is interlaminated with similar layers of whitish, gray and dull red, fine-grained quartzite. The iron ore constitutes probably Iron ore.

from a fourth to a third of the whole, and as the thickness of the whole band is about thirty feet, the total thickness of the layers of iron ore would probably not be less than eight feet. The band was traced along the strike for about a hundred yards. Magnetic oxyde of iron was observed under similar conditions at several points on this portage, and on the next above, but in much smaller quantity. This ore occurs also on Lake Opasatika, about six miles south of the height of land. On Lake Abitibi, it was observed on the south side of the upper lake, and also on the west side of the lower lake. At none of these localities, however, was it found in important quantities.

Lake Opasatika.

Magnetic Iron Pyrites.—A bed eight or ten inches thick, composed chiefly of the magnetic pyrites, was observed on the west side of Lake Opasatika, at the locality already described as the first where, in going north, the gneissoid and granitic rocks of the southern part of that lake are found to have given place to the crystalline schists and conglomerates of the northern part. It is associated with silicious layers containing a large proportion of magnetite.

Steatite.—This rock occurs largely in the same locality as the last, considerable exposures occurring on the west side of Lake Opasatika. Steatite was also observed on the Quinze, near the upper end of the island, on the south side of which are situated the fourth, fifth and sixth portages.

Perfect cleavage.

Roofing Slates.—On the fifth portage of the Quinze, some of the dark gray and light greenish gray argillaceous slates which are there exposed, have a very perfect cleavage, and would probably be well adapted for roofing purposes.

Timber.

White and red pine.

White and red pine are found over the whole region examined, and are by no means rare even as far north as Lake Abitibi; but on this lake, with the exception of a few healthy looking individuals, about six feet in circumference, observed near the outlet, they are all very small and scraggy, and are confined to the numerous islands and points. They are quite abundant and of excellent quality on the slopes of the hills along both sides of the height of land. When ascending the hill described as rising to a height of 700 feet above Lake Matawagogig, on the north side of the height of land, several fine trees were measured and found to be from eight to nine feet in circumference at a height of four or five feet from the ground; and from the summit of the hill groves of white pine were observed in all directions. White spruce, yellow birch and cedar, are also tolerably abundant and of good size. Fine specimens of the latter tree—tall and straight—were observed, chiefly in hollows among the hills, on the south side of Lake Abitibi.

Trees nine feet in circumference.

Groves of white pine are conspicuous along the shores of Lake Opasatika, generally a little distance from the water. Both red and white pine are met with, but not abundantly, on the lower portion of Lac des Quinze; but with one exception probably the best timber seen by us during the summer is that which grows on the hills on both sides of the upper part of Lac des Quinze and the lower part of Lake Mijicowaja. The exception mentioned is on the Quinze, in the vicinity of the fourth and fifth portages, where there is a great quantity of very fine pine, both red and white. There is very little pine on the Blanche, the only specimens observed being a few very small ones near Round Lake.

Other trees.

The most abundant tree in this region, north of the limit of sugar maple, is aspen, after which come canoe-birch, spruce, Banksian pine, and Canada balsam. Elm and ash occur occasionally on low flats as far north as Lake Abitibi.

Soil and Climate.

Rocky hills in clay plain.

The whole region examined, extending northward from the mouth of the Montreal River, which is about thirty miles south of the head of Lake Temiscaming, may be pretty correctly described as a level clay plain with a great number of rocky hills and ridges protruding through it. There is a marked distinction between this region and the country to the south.

Clay plain.

The height of the clay appears to be pretty uniform throughout the whole region. Around Lake Abitibi it is about thirty feet above the level of the lake, which was estimated to be 245 feet higher than Lake Temiscaming, giving 275 feet as the height of the clay at Abitibi above Lake Temiscaming. On the upper part of Lac des Quinze it is occasionally seen along the edge of the lake, and rising about twenty feet above it; and therefore as the latter lake is supposed to be about 260 feet above Lake Temiscaming, its height above the lake would be about 280 feet. On the Blanche, the highest clay plains about thirty-five miles up the river, are nearly on the same level with Round Lake, which was estimated to be 275 feet above Lake Temiscaming. Clay is seen, I believe, on all the portages between Lac des Quinze and Lake Abitibi. This would give a greater height than the foregoing, since on the highest of them—the height of land portage—it is about sixty feet above Lake Abitibi or 305 feet above Temiscaming. Taking the mean of all these heights and adding it to 612 feet, the height of Lake Temiscaming above the sea, we find that the height of the clay plain above the sea level is about 900 feet.

Arable Land.

The largest areas of arable land are on the Blanche, and around Lake Abitibi. On the Blanche the banks are at first only eight or ten feet

above the ordinary summer level of the river, but ascending the stream they gain in height, step by step, until thirty miles up they rise to a height of from 100 to 150 feet above the water. Until within a few miles of Round Lake, no rocks are seen except in the channel of the stream or in the face of the cliffs. Towards Round Lake the gneiss only occasionally appears above the level surface. Bluish clay was exposed in the bed of the river all the way to Round lake, but about half way up is overlaid by a rather coarse brown sand, which in its turn, further up, is again overlaid by clay. Six or eight miles below Round lake, where the cliffs are upwards of 100 feet high, the middle portion consists of sand, while at the base and summit, nothing is seen but clay. The level land in the valley of this river will therefore be partly clay and partly sand, perhaps in nearly equal proportions. The width of arable land is probably, on an average, not less than six miles, and may be much more. On the lower levels, a good deal of the surface is probably swampy. The higher levels have been almost entirely denuded of vegetation by repeated fires.

Occasional bosses of gneiss.

Lake Abitibi.

Clay land.

Lake Abitibi is surrounded on all sides by level clay land. At a good many points however the rock rises above the level of the clay. This is especially the case along the south side of the upper lake, where the dioritic hills, already described approach the lake; but even here there is generally a strip of clay land along the shore. To the north, and especially the north-westward, the clay level seems almost unbroken, and it is well known that it extends in this direction to the shores of Hudson Bay.

Farming at Hudson Bay Co.'s Post.

Potatoes.

Several acres of this clay soil are cultivated at the Hudson Bay Company's post at Abitibi, and with satisfactory results. The only crop grown at present is potatoes; but I was informed by the man who has charge of the farming operations (a French Canadian who has been more than thirty years at Abitibi, but was brought up as a farmer near Sorel, in the province of Quebec) that several other crops, including wheat, had been tried in former years, and with such results, that he is inclined to insist that all the ordinary cereals can be cultivated as successfully at Abitibi as on the St. Lawrence. Such an opinion from a man who has been for so many years practically engaged in the cultivation of the soil, is worth recording, and ought to be reliable.

Indian Corn.

Corn ripens well.

Indian corn is grown at more than one locality near the head of Lake Temiscaming, and is said to ripen well. I am able personally to

testify to this, as I was shown some good ripe ears which had been grown during the summer of 1872, on the farm of Mr. Angus McBride, at the head of the Lake. It should be said however, that the locality is perhaps unusually advantageous as, besides being close to the lake, it is particularly well sheltered on all sides, except the south.

ABITIBI RIVER.

Survey of the Abitibi river by A. S. Cochrane, C. E., Assistant to Dr. R. Bell, published on pp. 33c-37c of the latter's 'Report on an exploration of the East Coast of Hudson's Bay', in 1877, issued in 1879 and published by Authority of Parliament in the 'Report of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1877-78.'

Route Travelled.

The description of the route travelled and the country examined runs as follows :—

'In following the stream itself (Abitibi River), the total distance to Abitibi Lake was found to be 212 miles, but taking the corrected length of each of the five stretches into which the river may be divided, the aggregate is 186 miles, as follows :— Abitibi River.

1. From mouth to Sextant Rapids, 39 miles.
2. Sextant Rapids to mouth of Frederick House River, 60 miles.
3. Frederick House River to Jaw Bone Creek, 10 miles.
4. Jaw Bone Creek to Black River, 54½ miles.
5. Black River to outlet of Abitibi Lake, 52½ miles.

Ascent of River.

Abitibi Lake is about 857 feet above the level of the sea, and as the junction of the river with the Moose is about fifty feet above the same level, the total rise in the Abitibi River would be about 807 feet. The first stretch has a swift current like that of the Main Moose. A rapid rise takes place in the ten miles about the end of this stretch, or from the foot of the Clay Falls to the head of the Otters. Beginning at fifteen miles higher up the stream, there is a rapid rise for another ten miles, or from the foot of the Long Portage to the head of the Little Long Portage. At the Couchiching Falls, seven miles below the outlet of Abitibi Lake, there is a rise of about fifty feet. Swift current.

Smooth Stretches.

In other parts of the river, there are considerable stretches of smooth water between the rapids, in which the current is not too Smooth water.

strong for paddling canoes up-stream. The longest of these is between the Long Sault and Duck Deer Rapids, a distance of twenty-eight miles.

After giving a list of all the portages on Abitibi River, Mr. Cochrane describes the character of the country as follows :—The first or lowest stretch flows through a level country overspread with an even covering of drift, and the banks of the river, which are not high, consist of boulder clay overlaid by more or less sand or gravel and brownish loamy and gravelly earth.

Rocky hills.

In the second stretch as far up as the Three Carrying Places Portage, a distance of forty-five miles, the river runs in a narrow valley with a clayey bottom and rocky hills, varying from 50 to 200 feet in height, on each side. No high ground was observed near the river throughout the rest of its upward course, except at the Duck Deer Rapids and at a bend nineteen miles, in a straight line, from the outlet of Abitibi Lake, where hills rise on either side to heights of 80 and 120 feet respectively.

Rocks and Minerals.

Petroleum.

Limestones (almost pure carbonate of lime), reddish-brown marls, black shales, granite, petroleum, and Huronian as well as Laurentian rocks and minerals are recorded.

Lignite.

Some loose pieces of lignite were found on the west bank of the Abitibi a short distance above Big Cedar creek, about twenty-three miles from the mouth.

Basin of the Moose River.

Surveys.

The report on the geology of the basin of the Moose River and adjacent country by Dr. R. Bell issued in the Report of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1880–81–82, contains not only the results of the surveys and explorations made by him in 1881, but also those of 1870, 1875, 1876 and 1877. Together with the results of a geological exploration of the Upper Ottawa and lake Abitibi region made by the late Walter McOuat of the Geological Survey in 1872.

REPORT AND MAP.

These results are embodied in a report of nine pages together with a coloured map showing the topographical and geological features as known to date.

The areas of Huronian rocks (which are those which carry the nickel, gold, silver, copper, and other economic minerals) are delineated on the map in question so far as the surveys allowed. A number of minerals and rocks are recorded. Minerals.

A large proportion of the area covered by the map is coloured Huronian.

Soil.

On page 8, Dr. Bell writes :—" The country around the lakes at the heads of the Michipicoten, Magpie and Kabinakagami rivers is generally hilly and broken. Some patches of fair land, mostly of sandy and gravelly loam, were found among the hills in the neighbourhood of all these lakes. The valleys of the Oba and Kabinakagami rivers are overspread with fine stratified sands which often contain much clay. On top of these deposits the soil usually appears to be good, but in some places it is of too light a character. Along the latter stream, the banks of sand sometimes attain a height of fifty feet and upwards, especially in the lower twenty or thirty miles examined. For a few miles above our turning point, a yellowish-drab clay, affording a good soil, was found on either side of the river. Gravelly loam.

Between Missinaibi and Kapuskasing Rivers.

In the country examined between the Missinaibi and Kapuskasing rivers much of the land is of a coarse, sandy nature, broken here and there by ridges, and knolls of rock, but in the valley of the latter stream there appears to be a considerable proportion of loamy and fine sandy soil of fair quality.

EXTRACT FROM EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS OF THE COUNTRY ON THE CONFINES OF THE PROVINCES OF QUEBEC AND ONTARIO, BY Dr. R. BELL, IN 1887.

Summary Report of the operations of the Geological and Natural History Survey for 1887,—pp. 16-19. Printed by order of Parliament, Ottawa, Canada, 1888.

Dr. R. Bell was engaged during the summer in an exploration of a portion of a large tract of little known country on the confines of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, including Lakes Temiscaming and Abitibi, the Montreal river and the upper waters of the Ottawa.

Upper Ottawa.

The chief objects of the exploration were to ascertain more precisely the northern extension and the distribution of the great mineral bearing belt of Huronian rocks which commences on the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron and crosses the Canadian Pacific Railway at and in the vicinity of Sudbury, and also to investigate the question of the northern limit of the apatite or phosphate and mica bearing belts of Ottawa county, and likewise to make such additions as might be possible to the existing and very imperfect geographical knowledge of the region to be traversed.

Previous Surveys.

Logan's survey.

The examination of the rocks of Lake Temiscaming was in continuation of the work of Sir Wm. Logan, in 1845, the result of which is summarized in Chapters IV and XII of the Geology of Canada, 1863, and where also the succession of the Laurentian and Huronian rocks on Lake Temiscaming is described. In the report for 1845 the rocks are more fully described, but they were not then known as Laurentian and Huronian.

Districts Examined.

In 1875 I examined both these branches and the country thence to Lake Matagami, in connection with geological exploration, extending from Wanapitæ and Sturgeon Rivers, but the main Montreal River, below the bend, has not hitherto been examined geologically. The rocks along it were found to belong to the Huronian system, except in two parts, namely at Bass Creek, two miles above the head of Elk lake, and just below the extremity of Sinclair's line, or four miles below the junction of the East branch, where Laurentian gneiss were met with.

Frederick House River.

Huronian rocks.

From the great bend of the Montreal river I crossed the height of land northward and descended the Frederick House river, a branch of the Abitibi, to Paish-ko-tchagami lake. All the rocks seen on this route also belong to the Huronian. On returning from this exploration I descended the Montreal river to its junction with the Temagami lake and made a track survey and geological examination of the lakes through which it flows. The rocks on this route were found to consist principally of clay-slates, argillites and quartzites. At the time of my visit to the Temagami lake Dr. Barlow was engaged in making a micrometer and compass survey of it, having begun this work on July 23, and he completed it about the end of September, after which he made a similar survey of the route from Temagani lake *via* Rabbit

lake to the foot of lake Temiscaming. Temagami lake was found to measure thirty miles in its greatest extent, or from north to south, and nearly the same from east to west, but much of its general area is occupied by peninsulas and islands. It is remarkable for having two outlets which discharge its waters one into the St. Lawrence and the other into the Ottawa. The southern outlet is a branch of the Sturgeon river which flows into lake Nipissing and thence by the French river into lake Huron; while the northern outlet as already mentioned, falls into the Montreal river and thence into the Ottawa. The rocks around Temagami lake embrace felsites holding pebbles of syenite, which are the most abundant, quartzites, clay-slates, massive diorites and crystalline schists.

Surveys and explorations of the Lake Temiscaming to source of Ottawa.

The next division of the season's operations consisted of the exploration of the district between Lake Temiscaming and the source of the Ottawa. Accompanied by Mr. Cochrane I proceeded from this lake by way of Kippewa, Birch, Sasiganaga, Wolf and Grassy Lakes to the Grand Lac du Moine, and thence to Grand or Victoria Lake of the Ottawa. Laurentian gneiss was the only rock observed on this route all the way from the foot of Lake Temiscaming. Route.

Grand Lake.

From Grand Lake Mr. Cochrane was sent northward to ascertain whether or not the Huronian belt which crosses the canoe route between the height of land and Lake Abitibi extends eastwardly to that longitude. In connection with exploration he made a track survey of the northern arm of Grand Lake, which has a length of about twenty miles, and thence across the watershed, and down the chain of lakes and streams which leads in the same direction to Shabogamog Lake. A track survey and a geological examination were made of this lake, which proved to be over thirty miles long. Mr. Cochrane next descended the river flowing from this Shabogamog Lake for a distance of over ten miles, northwardly, where a series of rapids begins. It proved to be a large stream, fully equal to the Ottawa just below Grand Lake, and is apparently the head of the unnamed river flowing into Hannah Bay, at the southern extremity of James Bay. The height of land passes close to the northern extremity of Grand Lake and soon after crossing it Mr. Cochrane found crystalline schists of the Huronian system, and further on they were met with here and there, alternating with Laurentian-like gneiss, as far as the outlet out of Shabogamog Lake, beyond which the schists were continuous as far as Surveys.

he descended the river. There is little doubt these rocks form a part of the Huronian belt, extending eastward from Abitibi Lake.

Barrier Lake, Source of the Ottawa.

Ottawa Lake.

Above Barrier Lake, both a geological examination and a track survey of the Ottawa were made to its source which was found to be in a small lake at the head of the north-western and longest of the two branches into which it ultimately divides. This sheet of water which is only about two miles long, had no name and I called it, Ottawa Lake as an appropriate designation, and as following the almost universal rule which obtains in these regions by which the lake at the source of a river bears the same name as the river flowing from it. Laurentian gneiss continued to be the only rock observed all the way from Barrier Lake to Ottawa Lake.

Sources of the Gatineau.

Gneiss rocks.

From Ottawa Lake I crossed the watershed to Echaume Lake, one of the sources of the Gatineau River, and then descended that stream, which is constantly augmented by tributaries from either side as far as the river Desert, continuing to make both a track survey and a geological examination. No rock but gneiss was met with in descending the Gatineau until reaching a portage about thirty miles below Zigonse, or principal northeast tributary of the river, where a white-weathering coarsely crystalline light gray limestone made its appearance and was afterward traced, almost continuously down the river nearly to its mouth. This well characterized belt of limestone has evidently great thickness. Thinner bands of a somewhat similar crystalline limestone were observed interstratifying gneiss, &c., in the lower part of the valley of the Desert.

Fauna.

Numerous observations for latitude were made, which will be used to give greater accuracy to the maps of our track surveys. Notes were constantly kept in reference to commercial timber and to the distribution of the northern limits of the trees in the region visited. Considerable information was gathered on the natural history of the districts especially in reference to food fishes ; and collections of Coleoptera and Lepidoptera were made. The temperature of Lake Temagami and of other lakes was recorded three times a day by Mr. J. Fraser, a member of the party.

Forty photographic views were taken to illustrate the various characteristic features of the scenery, points of geological interest and the general aspect of the country.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. PARKS'S REPORT OF EXPLORATION ALONG THE ABITIBI, MOOSE AND MISSINAIBI RIVERS IN 1899.

(From Report of the Bureau of Mines for Ontario, Vol. VIII, Part 2, 1899.)

In a summary of an exploration undertaken by the Ontario Government along the Abitibi, Moose and Missinaibi Rivers, Mr. W. A. Parks describes the physical features, geology, timber and soil and other natural resources of the soil and agriculture in the basin of the Abitibi River, and writes as follows :— Route.

Clay Soil.

'Large areas of dry clay soil extend around the Upper Abitibi and in the region of Nighthawk Lake, while sandy tracts occupy the districts north-west of Frederick House Lake and the height of land between this lake and the Black River. Throughout this section on passing inland, we come to extensive level tracts, wet in places but underlaid by firm clay soil. If these stretches can be drained in the process of clearing it would open up the major part of the country as far north as the big bend for agricultural purposes. All along the river as far as the point the river bank itself, with a width of two miles, is dry enough to take the plough. North of this bend the country is decidedly wetter at any distance from the river, and cannot be described as any but muskeg. The river bank is still dry and high, but it is not composed of as good soil, being far more sandy and covered with less luxuriant vegetation. No considerable areas of arable soil exist on the lower river. The line itself for the last 100 miles traverses almost continuous muskegs. The climate permits the raising of roots, but it is a question whether the cereals will ripen. Barley has been raised at Moose Factory, but its maturing cannot be depended on. For stock raising I think that certain parts of the country would prove excellent, as grass grows well and the crop of roots would serve as fodder for the winter. Level tracts. Root crops.

Timber Resources.

With the exception of a few small isolated trees no pine was seen in the whole district. Along the rivers and on the shores of lakes the timber is uniformely poplar and birch, the rough bark variety of the former tree increasing to the north. In the wet clay flats, spruce of fair size extends over large areas. This timber will eventually be of great value for pulp wood. Trees of a large size are not numerous, the average being about ten inches. In the muskegs very small and

useless red spruce predominates, extending over hundreds of square miles in the northern part. Some cedar is seen, but not enough to warrant a permanent industry. Alder, hazel and several species of the willow are the characteristic shrubs.

Mineral Resources.

Lignite and gypsum.

Excepting on the rivers no outcrops of rocks are seen in the whole region, so well is the country covered with soil. Where observed the rock is barren, only two substances of economical value seen—the previously described lignite and the deposits of gypsum. At the head waters of the Black River rather better looking waters were seen; I understand that some finds of gold and copper have been reported on Rivière Blanche. It may be that prospecting in this region might be rewarded.

Water Powers.

Iroquois Falls.

The volume of water in the Abitibi, while subjected to enormous variations, is always sufficiently great to develop power at sevenal places. On this river at the Iroquois Falls is an ideal location with a drop of 24 feet. Another excellent place is the first falls on the Frederick House River, where we have a 46 feet descent in the distance of two chains. Where vertical falls are not the rule on these rivers, we have sufficient descent within a few chains at Oil Can Portage, the Lobstick portage, the Three Carrying places, and possibly the Sextant.

Fur and Game.

Moose, beaver, etc.

Small game as partridge and rabbit are not numerous. Duck are said to be plentiful on Nighthawk Lake in the spring, but they are very wild in autumn. Very few are seen on the lakes and rivers farther north, but the Indians report them to be numerous on the bay, although very shy and hard to obtain. In the southern parts of the district moose are coming in from the west; red deer are almost absent while caribou are rare. The small swampy lakes which abound in the level clay areas have at one time swarmed with beaver, which, although still plentiful, have suffered considerably from the improvidence of the hunters. As a whole the region may be considered a fair producer of fur, fox, otter, fisher, marten, mink, and muskrat.

ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS FROM MR. PARKS'S SURVEYS, 1899 (ONTARIO GOVERNMENT).

Frederick House Lake.

Frederick House Lake, about the height of land near the Algoma Nipissing boundary, resembles Nighthawk Lake and is shallow, but has fewer islands. The southern and eastern shores are overlaid by extensive deposits of clay. These are interrupted by areas of sand both to the north and east where gravel and glacial accumulations begin to occur. Clay.

Frederick House River issues from the lake of same name. To the north-east the land gradually falls to low swampy flats, with almost impassable windfalls. South-west a ridge occurs on the shore, followed by a valley and a second ridge of clay soil well timbered with poplar, spruce, birch and balsam. This is succeeded by a muskeg with scrub, spruce and tamarack. Trees.

Huronian Rocks.

Mr. Parks then describes the occurrence of Huronian rock, the same kinds which generally carry minerals and then continues his description of the country along the route from Frederick House Lake to Abitibi River.

"The description now turns back from the Frederick House river to the lake at its source. East of Frederick House Lake and in connection by a narrow pass is a lake of about two miles in length known to the Indians as Quaqauquitchwanook or 'The-lake-whose-waters-run-both-ways.'" The barrier separating the two lakes is composed of glacial accumulations and coarse sand. The shores of the smaller lake are of sand covered with good spruce and poplar and a few red and white pine. The water of this lake is much clearer than that of Hollow Sand, and fish are more plentiful. It seems to be the fishing ground for the Indians of the region, as many drying places were noticed on the shore. Good spruce.

A small creek enters from the southeast, a short distance up which is the head of a portage leading south 30° E to a clear lake with highly calcareous water and having its shores composed entirely of sand. From this lake a portage leads southeast for about two miles over a level sand upland with small pitch pine to a second lake about one-half mile long. South through this lake brings us to another portage of two miles over similar country, but with the pitch pine in part replaced by small spruce. This portage constitutes the height

of land separating the waters of Frederick House river from those of the Abitibi. The route then crosses a small pond of fifteen chains which receives some beautiful springs of ice cold water.

Springs.

Timber.

Leaving this lake the trail turns north-east and traverses 60 chains of heavy poplar and spruce timber, then passes into a burnt area for about the same distance.

Marshy Tract.

Beyond this the trail makes an abrupt descent of about 60 feet, and passes through 60 chains of low, very wet spruce swamp, extremely difficult to portage over, ending in a small pond of 15 chains. Besides the lakes mentioned there are in the sand area numerous sheets of water of small size. A creek which the route follows flows out of the south-east corner of the last mentioned lake, it is very tortuous and narrow in places, having, however, a general width of 10 to 15 feet, and a depth of 5 feet.

Swamps.

This stream traverses a low-lying tract, in places very swampy. The river bed itself is almost choked at intervals by a dense growth of alder and other marsh shrubs. In a straight line the distance to its mouth is 3 miles, while its total length is 8 to 10. Through a large marsh this river enters an open lake 2 miles in length by 1 in width, with brown water of no considerable depth. The shores are low and swampy for the most part, but a point on the east side contains many boulders of Laurentian origin imbedded in a sandy clay matrix. The river out of this lake rises in the north-east angle; it is 30 feet wide and flows south-east for a short distance, where it turns north and maintains that direction with uninterrupted navigation for 10 miles.

Trees.

Throughout this stretch the shores are low and somewhat marshy with ash, tamarack, poplar and spruce in clay soil. Farther down the river is badly choked with drift-wood, in many places making the navigation very difficult. About twelve miles down occurs a small rapid over Huronian schists, the first outcrop on this river.

REPORT BY J. F. JOHNSTON, ESQ., C.E., ON 'SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE ABITIBI REGION.'

Published in the Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department for 1901, pp. 128 to 141. Printed by Order of Parliament, Ottawa, 1902.

Eastern Part of Abitibi Region.

Timber.

With regard to the timber, white spruce, aspen, balsam poplar, balsam, white birch, tamarack, Banksian pine, and cedar are the principal trees found. Spruce and aspen are by far the most plentiful, and particularly on the northern portion on both sides of the height of land, excellent spruce for pulp wood is seen on the lake and river shores. Balsam poplar, balsam fir and white birch are probably the next most plentiful, and the tamarack is not far behind, but it is nearly all dead, particularly on the northern portion. Cedar is found scattered along the banks of some of the rivers and around the shores of nearly all the lakes. Small ash grows near the mouths of nearly all the brooks. Small elms are found in a few places and red and white pine occur from Lake Kewagama south, but not in sufficient numbers or large enough to be of importance. Tamarack, ash, etc.

Soil.

The soil over a greater portion of the area is a clay loam, changing in places to a somewhat sandy loam, and in some localities would probably make fair farming land if not too wet and cold. Along the river banks it is generally good, and along the Kewagama River very good. With reference to this the conditions of Abitibi post may prove of interest. I was informed by Mr. Skene, the gentleman in charge, that this year the last spring frost at the post was recorded on May 25th, and then only one degree. The highest temperature was on July 15th 92° Fahr. and up to September 16th, there had been no frost. On June 8th there was a fall of snow, with the thermometer at 36° and in the interval between May 25th and September 16th rain fell on fifteen days. Temperatures.

Fish.

With regard to fish, I might say that all the lakes near the height of land are well stocked with pike, pickerel and suckers. In Makamik Lake however we found only suckers, while in Whitefish river we

caught whitefish, in addition to those mentioned. Farther south black bass can be caught in Crooked Lake, and possibly a little above it, but they are very scarce.

Game.

Of the larger game, moose are undoubtedly the most plentiful. We saw their tracks often quite fresh all over the area examined and although not looking for them during the summer, we saw four of these animals, one on the Carcajou river, two on the outlet of lake Kaikaik, and one on lake Kekeko. We also heard them frequently in the calling season, and the Indians seemed to be able to go out and get a moose whenever they felt inclined. Caribou are not scarce but we saw only one and that had just been shot by an Indian. I saw a black bear on one of the small lakes of Kewagama, and a large lynx on the Nawapitechin river. Of the fur-bearing animals beaver, otter, marten, muskrat, mink, and fisher are common, and of these we saw many individuals. Ermine was rather scarce, but some skins were brought to the post. Rabbits were found to be comparatively abundant. Both the ruffled grouse and the spruce partridge are very plentiful, but ducks are rather scarce.

Caribou.

NOTES BY W. J. WILSON, ESQ., Ph.B., "ON THE WESTERN PART OF THE ABITIBI REGION."

Embodied in the Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department for 1901, pp. 115 to 128. Printed by Order of Parliament, Ottawa, 1902.

Game.

The whole country examined is frequented by fur-bearing animals, which forms a livelihood for the Indians. Each Indian has his own hunting-ground and it is said they are careful not to trespass on each other's property. A good hunter will secure furs to the value of $400 in one winter, but many do not exceed $200. The principal animals hunted are moose, caribou, deer, bear, fox, wolf, marten, muskrat, lynx, otter, weasel, beaver, mink, ermine, skunk, porcupine, fisher and rabbit. Moose are very plentiful on the head waters of Blanche and Black Rivers, especially the former. Fresh tracks are frequently seen in the soft mud along the streams and their paths were common and well beaten through the bush. The Indians say that the wolves are increasing alarmingly fast, and they fear if their rapid increase is not checked they will exterminate the deer and other animals. They are sometimes successful in their attacks on the moose, especially the young ones. Fish of various kinds are numerous in all the lakes and rivers, and many species of birds are seen during the summer.

Game abundant.

Rich Agricultural Land.

From my observation in this district I am convinced that there are large areas of agricultural land of excellent quality, especially in the river valleys, the soil in most cases being a clay loam, free from stones and easily cleared. The climatic conditions also seem favourable for farming operations, and these would improve with the clearing and drainage of the land Out of a collection of nearly seventy species of plants from this district, Professor Macoun says there is only one which indicates a cold climate and that was found in a peaty swamp When it is remembered that Lake Abitibi is further south than the southern boundary of Manitoba it will be seen that there is nothing in the latitude to prevent the successful cultivation of the soil, and further, it has been practically proved for many years that vegetables of all kinds can be successfully grown at Abitibi post. Clay loam.

Forest Growth.

The country is thickly wooded with spruce (*Picea alba* and *Picea Nigra*), poplar (*Populus tremuloides* and *P. Balsamifera*), balsam or fir (*Abies balsamea*), canoe birch (*Betula papyrifera*), cedar (*Thuya occidentalis*), tamarack (*Larix americana*), pine (*Pinus Strobus*, *P. resinosa*, *P. Banksiana*), and numerous shrubs as alder, willow, American yew, mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*), rowan, sweet gale and a great variety of small flowering plants and ferns. Trees.

Kakameonan Lake.

Like all other lakes in this district, the shores of Kakameonan are well wooded with aspen and balsam, poplar, white spruce, balsam-fir, tamarack and an occasional pine. The rocks seen were greywacke, chert, a breccia with flinty felspathic quartzite pebbles, altered diabases and a hard, compact, light-gray Huronian rock. Below the outlet of Kakameonan there are no exposures on the west branch which flows over clay and is from sixty to a hundred feet wide.

North River.

The rocks on the river are somewhat varied, greenstone carrying some pyrrhotite and giving indications of the possible presence of nickel, occurring about five miles up the river, while two miles beyond an altered granite is exposed. Within the next mile and a half, greenstone is seen again and also chloritic schist. An outcrop of light-gray altered granite is seen at intervals for about two miles beyond this, and gives place to a very hard cherty rock containing small specks of Nickel.

chalcopyrite associated with greenstone, and further up the river, as far as we managed to ascend, greenstones were the only rocks seen.

Kewagama River.

Spruce.

This river flows over clay with good clay loam on its banks, which are well wooded with spruce, balsam, and white poplar. There are two rapids, one, about four miles up, with a fall of about six feet, and another near the head falling about fifteen feet. At both of these there are exposures of a rusty, somewhat gneissic biotite schist, striking about north-east.

Opening and Closing of Lake Abitibi.

Mr. Skeene gave me the following dates as to the opening and closing of Lake Abitibi :—

Opening.	*Closing.*
1898—April 11	October 28.
1899— " 28	November 11.
1900— " 30	" 11.
1901— " 11	Not received.

The first frost at the post this fall (1901) was on Sept. 25.

OTTAWA AND PONTIAC COUNTIES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

(Vol. xii, Part J., 1901, by Dr. R. W. Ells).

Gatineau River.

Ord's survey.

This river was also traversed by Mr. L. R. Ord, in 1887, in connection with his explorations along the Lièvre, and the chain of lakes between this river and the Gatineau was then also surveyed. Among these are several of large size, including Whitefish and Thirty-one Mile or Grand Lake. An examination was also made by Mr. Ord of the Desert River west of the Gatineau and of its principal tributary, the Eagle, as also of the chain of lakes at their head waters. East of the Gatineau a traverse was made by the same gentleman of the country between this river and the Lièvre, by way of Baskatong creek and

lakes to the Height of Land, which was reached by way of Piscatosin river and lake, the descent to the Lièvre being made by the Tapanee, which enters that stream about 95 miles in a direct line north of its junction with the Ottawa near Buckingham. From these examinations we have a fair knowledge of the country along these portions of the Gatineau and Lièvre rivers. As the result of Mr. Ord's explorations in this district have never been published, and as they contain many points of general interest, both as regards the character of the country and the distribution of the several divisions of the crystalline rocks they will be given in a subsequent chapter.

Upper Lièvre River.

Drift covered country.

A mile to the east of Wabassee farm on the upper Lièvre river, at Big Wabassee rapid, limestone and gneiss occur in fragments, and from this to the mouth of the Kiamika, where the river bends north again, the country is level and largely drift-covered, with occasional outcrops of dark, weathering, massive gneiss. For a mile above the Kiamika small outcrops of gneiss are seen along the Lièvre, and thence to the Red farm the river is broad, shallow and full of sand bars, the country flat and without exposures, presenting a considerable area of good farming land. One mile above the Red farm, a small exposure of limestone is seen at the Devil's rapid. This is nearly vertical and filled with lumps of rusty gneiss and with scattered grains of graphite and chondrodite and has a general strike of N. 20° W.

Good Land.

Small rock exposures.

From this place to the L'Orignal Rapid, about eleven miles the land is low, flat and sandy, with good soil and covered with hardwood timber. This belt of good land apparently extends for a considerable distance on either side of the river, and the rocks seen are small exposures of limestone and dark weathering gneiss.

Mica and Timber.

Mountain Farm.

At L'Orignal Rapid a band of rusty gneiss and limestone with pyroxene and mica, strikes N.E. and dips N.W. 50°, and from this to Mountain farm, fifteen miles above, the rocks are dark weathering gneiss and limestone, nearly always occurring together in small exposures, with a general strike of N. 20° E. and a dip to the west. The country in the vicinity of the river is nearly all flat, and the land is good and well timbered with hardwood.

From Mountain farm to Rapide des Cèdres, fourteen miles further north, the river is broken by frequent rapids, the rock seen being

principally gneiss boulders. At this point a band of limestone, about forty to fifty chains wide, strikes across the river and dips S.W. < 45° to 90°, holding mica, pyroxene and graphite and scattered lumps of orthoclase and pyroxenic rock. The band is covered over largely by sand and the full extent cannot be seen. North of this to the Chaudière rapid, two miles distant, sand drift prevails. At this place ledges of red massive granite-gneiss, showing but small traces of foliation appear, but with a general strike of N.W. and a S. W. dip 45°. One mile and a half north of this, at the mouth of the Tapanee a branch from the west, a small band of limestone is exposed. Although this portion of the river is beyond the limit of the map sheet in question, the information concerning it is of importance as helping to explain the structure of the crystalline rocks in this northern area, and it has therefore been included in the scope of this report.

Minerals.

Drift covered Country.

Level stretches

From Mr. Ord's notes it is clear that the great stretch of comparatively level and drift covered country, recognized on the upper portion of the Rouge and the Nation, extends westward to this area and that the development of limestone, so well seen near the Ottawa, here also disappears.

CHAPTER VI.

UPPER MOOSE OR MATTAGAMI RIVER DIVISION—ALGOMA.

Lakes.—Rivers.—Hudson Bay Company's Posts.—Summary: Character of Country—Timber—Soil—Climate—Minerals.—Reports: Extracts from Report of W. A. Charlton on the Hudson Bay Railway route *via* Missanabie and Valley of Moose River.—Maps.—Coal River.—Hudson Bay.—Moose River.—Soil.—Timber.—Minerals.—Borron's Report.—China Clay.—Fine Sand.—Professor Bell quoted.—Navigation.—Pulp wood.—Dr. R. Bell's Report on the Country between James Bay and Lakes Superior and Huron.—Mineral-bearing rocks.—Surveys.—Portages.

Upper Moose or Mattagami River district (Algoma).

Lakes.	Rivers.
Opasatika,	Kapuskasing,
Muskutai,	Kakozishk,
Kinogaming,	Piskanoguni,
Wapiskagami.	Front River,
Kapuskasing,	Kenogami.
New Brunswick.	

Hudson Bay Company's Posts.

Flying Post, H. B. Co. New Brunswick Ho. H B. Co., post.

Summary of Resources, &c., of Division VI.

Character of Country.—Fine agricultural land, clay and sandy loam forms part of great clay basin of Moose river and its numerous tributaries, which take their rise near the C.P.R. line, north of lakes Huron and Superior, and even south of the line. The head-waters of the rivers in this division are well timbered, and the country may be described as an undulating, rolling plain, gently sloping towards James Bay. Rolling plain.

Timber.—Red and white pine, spruce, tamarack, white birch, poplar, and balsam, abound.

Soil.—Is good for farming throughout the greater portion of the country. The hills are not very high. At Brunswick House, a Hudson Bay post, the soil is clay.

Climate.—Hay, oats and potatoes are grown successfully at New Brunswick House. Fine pasture land.

Dairying and farming.

The climate and soil are favourable to a mixed system of farming—stock raising and dairy farming would be most successful. The Kenogami and Missinaibi river basins comprise two large areas of excellent arable land.

Minerals.—Coal as lignite, fine sand, china clay and peat have been discovered and geologists report the occurrence of the mineral-bearing Huronian formation.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT BY MR. W. A. CHARLTON ON THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY ROUTE *via* MISSANABIE AND VALLEY OF MOOSE RIVER.

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, Toronto, 1898.

The undersigned respectfully reports that, in accordance with the request of the 'Governor in Council' I began preparations for making a personal examination of the northern section of the proposed route of the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson's Bay Railway, on the 16th of September last.

Maps.

Valuable map.

It should be here stated that the important matter of obtaining reliable and accurate maps of the region to be traversed was forced upon my attention by finding that the one furnished to me by the Provincial Crown Lands Department was too general and on too small a scale to be of any service. The railway company provided a map of their preliminary survey line, which, however, bore more to the east than the one now preferred by their engineer, and also a map of the section of Moose river for twenty miles south from the outer bar, made by the surveying party of 1891, with soundings, showing the depth of water inside the river, and outside, until a deep sea channel was reached. This was of special value so far as it went, but left a large portion of the route unindicated. This want was found to be best supplied by adopting a map published by the Dominion to accompany Dr. Bell's reports of 1875, 1877 and 1881, made to show the geological features of the Moose river basin. This portrayed the west or Missanabie branch of the Moose river to within a few miles of its mouth, and marked the rapids and falls along the

same, which were found, as we passed, very reliable, consequently it is adopted as the basis of arriving at the distances mentioned by connecting it with the railway survey of the northerly section of the river on the map accompanying this report. The line of the Canadian Pacific Railway has also been laid out upon it with approximate accuracy.

Crooked lake.

We came to the first portage in a little over two hours, crossing from Dog lake over the divide about nine hundred feet into Crooked lake. These lakes are nearly on a level, Dog lake emptying into the lake Superior waters, and Crooked lake into the Moose river waters. Passing out of Crooked lake by a portage of about the same distance we reached Missanabie lake, and by night had traversed the length of that lake to the Brunswick House, the Hudson's Bay post, at the northerly end of the lake, about fifty miles from Missanabie station.

Coal River.

Lignite.

On Friday, October 1, we went down the river to the mouth of Coal river, a small stream coming in from the south sea. We arrived at the mouth at 10.45 a.m. Landing on the shore we left our canoe and walked up the deep valley (through which the small stream flows) about a quarter of a mile, in search of coal. We found some specimens of lignite and burned some on our fire when getting dinner. The specimens were black, some like coloured blocks of wood, others stony, others like lumps of black earth. The smoke from our fire had a coal gas odor. At one point in the river bank I saw a seam cropping out, commencing about three feet above the water and holding the same appearance below the water; depth of vein not determined.

Moose River.

Soil.

The Moose River has three main branches. The largest one is the Missanabie, the west branch, into which several large rivers empty from the west. The centre branch is the Matthoggomah, and the easterly branch the Abitibi. The Indians inform me that the country west of the Missanabie is principally level country, through which a railway could be easily constructed, and that the Missanabie river and its tributaries furnish immense water power at various points all the way down to the Big Falls; that the middle and the east branches of the Moose, although not so large, furnish abundant water power, and that the country along these branches is more broken than along the Missanabie and westerly therefrom, although all is well timbered with spruce and poplar of fine quality, some pine, tamarack, cedar, birch, balsam, &c. The soil on all branches, more particularly the west branch, is good soil for farming.

I noticed that a greater portion of the way down the river soil is clay, and with favourable climate would be very productive.

Soil, Timber, Minerals.

From Missanabie to New Brunswick House (fifty miles by water) the country is considerably broken, although the hills are not very high. The timber is small, and some portions of it have been destroyed by fire. I would suppose there is more rock than tillable land along that part of our journey.

Clay.

At New Brunswick House the soil is clay. I am informed that they grow hay, oats and potatoes, but have not tried wheat. The pasture was very fine when we were last there, October 13, and the cattle in the pasture field were in good condition for beef. I also noticed that at Old Brunswick post (now abondoned) some forty miles further down the river, that the grasses were luxuriant. The country lying along the river below lake Missanabie down to the point we reached is principally a level country, clay soil. There are occasionally rough rocky ridges in the vicinity of falls or rapids in the river, and at some of these points the rock formation is similar to that along the Michipicoten, and no doubt mineral-bearing.

Ridges.

The timber along the river is poplar, whitewood, spruce, small pine, tamarack, cedar, birch, balsam, and some ash and other varieties.

I measured a number of spruce trees and found the circumference four feet from the ground to be in many instances from five to eight feet. The poplar of two varieties of poplar and whitewood were nearly as large and very tall and straight. The level lands are more heavily timbered than the broken portions, although there is more small pine on the ridges. Some burnings have destroyed portions of the timber, but not to any very considerable extent, so far as I could learn.

Timber.

E. B. Borron's Report.

Climate and soil favourable.

He expresses the opinion that a tract of dry and fertile land extends across the territory from east to west not less than 400 miles long and 50 miles wide, comprising 20,000 square miles or 12,800,000 acres. Making every reasonable deduction for lakes, marshes, swamps, muskegs and unarable land, a very large quantity is fit for settlement, the climate and soil favourable to a mixed system of husbandry; stock raising and dairy farming will be the most successful. On page 46 he expresses the opinion that there is a large area of arable land along the Missanabie river than on any other, the Kenogami excepted (note 2). On the same page he mentions having seen elm trees and black ash at Old Brunswick, and on page 44 he states having seen

spruce trees four to eight feet in circumference. It is only fair, however, to say that he considers the belt of good sizeable trees of any kind as confined to the immediate banks of the rivers and streams.

China Clay and Fine Sand.

On page, 64 Mr. Borron gives an account of an inexhaustible supply of china clay and fine sand below Coal river on the Missanabie, and adds: 'Should this clay prove, as I believe it will prove, suitable for the manufacture of china, associated as it is with the finest of sand for glass making, with beds of lignite coal and peat, this can hardly fail, I think, to be a point where manufactures of pottery and glass will ultimately be established.' Lignite and peat.

Professor Bell on 'Hudson Bay Basin.'

Professor Bell testified before the Dominion Parliament committee in 1883 that Hudson's Bay is open the year round. Open water can be seen from the beach at all seasons. He was informed that on the eastern shore the sea washed against the rock coast all winter. Fishing can be prosecuted earlier and longer in Hudson's bay than in the largest lakes of the St. Lawrence basin. Open water.

I do not deem it necessary for me to extend this report at present, but can do so later on if desired. A full report of the mineral wealth of the Hudson's bay country, including the many islands, would be a volume almost in itself.

Navigation.

Although the Hudson's Bay is open all the year, the entrance to the straits is blocked by the ice coming down from the north, so that navigation between the bay and the Atlantic ocean is only practicable about four or five months in the year, from August to December. But this would be the time of the year when a large portion of the Manitoba grain could be shipped by way of Moose Factory to Europe, as may be seen by consulting the map. This I consider an important matter. Augustto December.

Pulp Wood.

The Moose river country offers almost unparalleled opportunities for the manufacture of pulp. The province of Quebec is probably the only other known country where this industry could be carried on extensively under similar advantages. Moose river.

Observations.

Commercial aspect.

It seems to me a strange condition of things that a people so progressive as we are in Ontario, having for a portion of our northern boundary one of the greatest inland seas in the world, the sea and its surroundings possessing the greatest attractions for commerical enterprise, should be lacking of any means of communication between our commercial centres and this great field of wealth. I am not prepared to say to what extent the Government should assist in the construction of a railway, but I am sure it would be greatly to the advantage of the Dominion and more particularly to this province, and especially for the city of Toronto, the natural commercial centre, if railway communication were established at an early day. It would be the means of opening up a country hitherto shrouded in a very considerable degree of darkness and enable us to obtain full and reliable information as to its resources. It would inaugurate a direct trade between the merchants and manufacturers of Ontario and Hudson's bay and extend to regions beyond.

Fertile Belt.

Resources.

It would open up for settlement the fertile belt north of the height of land. It would develop and make available the mineral and timber resources of an extensive country. I believe that the immense territory lying between Temiscamigue and Abitibi westerly and northerly to the great Albany river is of sufficient importance to this province in land, timber and mineral wealth, to warrant the construction of several lines of railway for the purpose of developing these resources.

In my judgment the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson's bay route is more practical than any other route yet proposed, for the purpose of establishing direct communication with Hudson's bay at an early day and at a very limited cost, while at the same time it would pass through a larger area of arable land and be more nearly in the centre of this great but undeveloped region.

IN HIS REPORT OF AN EXPLORATION IN 1865 BETWEEN JAMES BAY AND LAKES SUPERIOR AND HURON, BY ROBERT BELL, C.E., F.G.S., ADDRESSED TO ALFRED R. C. SELWYN, F.R.S., F.G.S., DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

See Report of Propress for 1875-76, Geol. Surv., Can., pp. 294-342.

Mineral bearing Rocks.

Lignite.

Dr. Bell writes.—'I am now enabled to demonstrate that an immense area of mineral-bearing Huronian rocks, the largest as yet known in the Dominion, runs northward from lake Huron through the greater part of the distance lying between it and the area of unaltered rocks of the south-west part of James bay; also that the Michipicoten belt of these rocks is much more extensive than had hitherto been supposed. Some deposits of economic minerals were discovered, and others which have been little known were examined. In the Moose river basin a remarkable set of wide spreading trap dykes was found to exist. The occurrence of Tertiary lignite on this river was not previously known to the public, although a few persons living in the country were aware of it. The flat lying rocks of this region had been previously represented on geological sketch-maps as continuing up the eastern side of James Bay, but I found this supposition to be erroneous.'

Surveys.

Goulais river.

A track survey was made of a somewhat circuitous route from lake Huron to Moose Factory at the south-western extremity of James Bay, a distance of some six hundred miles, with the exception of that portion of it nearest Lake Huron which had been more or less correctly mapped. A similar one was also made of the whole route from Moose Factory to Michipicoten on lake Superior, a distance of about 400 miles or about 300 miles in a straight line. Observations were made, many of which may prove important, in regard to the physical geography, the climate, the soil, timber and resources generally of the whole region explored, and notes were also taken in reference to its botany and zoology. An exploration of the valley of the Goulais river was made in order to ascertain the boundaries between the Laurentian and Huronian rocks in that part of the country.

Portages.

From the forks of the Wanapiti river, above St. Paul's lake, I followed a series of lakes across the height of land to White Beaver

lake at the head of the east branch of the Montreal river, a tributary of the Ottawa. This branch was followed down to the junction with the main river, on reaching which I turned up stream and followed the Montreal river as far as Pigeon lake, from which, by a series of long portages, we struck the waters of Grassy river, flowing to the northward, and followed them as far as lake Shatagami. From this lake we made a portage nearly six miles long to Mattagami lake on which is styled the South Branch of Moose on the Geological Survey Map, but in the country itself it is known by the same name as the lake. The shores of the lake were carefully examined to its southern extremity. I next passed down the Mattagami river to Kenogamissee lake, and thence to the junction of this river with the western or Missinabi branch of the Moose river. I then descended Moose river to Moose Factory, examining every exposure of the rock, as well as making a track survey the whole way.

Portages.

In describing the topographical features from the long portage on the Missinaibi river to Michipicoten on the lake Suporior, Dr. Bell gives the length of the portages and differences of levels of lakes and running streams, &c.

Character of country.

Twenty-second or Height of Land portage from the southwest end of Crooked lake to the western extremity of Mattagaming (also called Dog) lake is low and level, only 356 paces long. The latter lake is about twelve feet lower than the former, so that the large lakes, close to either extremity of Crooked lake are on nearly the same level.

Looking from the Height of Land portage, Mattagaming lake has the form of the letter T, the foot of the perpendicular portion, which runs due west, eight and a half miles, being at the portage. The transverse portion runs north and south, and is eight miles long. At its southern extremity is the Twenty-third or Little Stony portage, 192 paces long, fall about ten feet.

Twenty-third or Big Stony portage, begins half a mile below the last; it has a total length of 1,780 paces (about 1 mile) but the lower third may be passed as a demi-charge; fall about seventy-two feet. Fleming's line of 1870 crosses the foot of this portage, which is at the head of lake Manitouwik.

CHAPTER VII.

KABINAKAGAMI DIVISION, ALGOMA.

Lakes.—Rivers.—Hudson Bay Post.—Altitudes.—Summary : Character of Country.—Soil.—Timber.—Minerals.—Streams.—Synopsis of Results of Exploration of Northern Ontario.—Resources.—Arable Land.—Climate.—Pulpwood Forests.

Lakes.

Big Pike.
Brunswick.
Oba (1,218 ft. ab. sea level).
Kabinakagami.
Missinaibi (1,134 ft.)
Natamasagami.

Rivers.

Kenogami.
Bagutchewan.
Mattawaskevia.
Fire.

Hudson Bay Co.'s Post.

Wapiskagami, H. B. post, north-east corner of Division VII.

Altitudes.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad track at Chapleau station is 1,418 feet above sea level. Grasset's, Amyot, White River are for the most part higher. Windermere is 1,408 feet above sea level.

Summary of Kabinakagami Division.

Character of the Country.—Generally level plain, slightly inclined to the west. Easy grade. Practically level country.

Soil.—Clay for the most part. Land low and swampy in places, needs drainage. Rolling land, heavily timbered. Drainage needed.

Timber.—Good spruce, tamarack, banksian pine, poplar, red pine, cedar, reported throughout this division, beside white birch, balm of gilead.

Minerals.—Inasmuch as the greater portion of this division is covered by good agricultural land and surface deposits, mineral occur-

rences have not as yet been specially noted, but the Huronian mineral-bearing rock also crop up and may yield their quota of mineral species peculiar to that formation.

Okogé river. *Streams.*—The English river and Ogoke river sections require to be surveyed, whilst those sections of it that are surveyed indicate fine agricultural clay loam almost everywhere. Fine spruce limits on the Ogoke river.

SYNOPSIS OR ABSTRACT OF EXPLORATION OF NORTHERN ONTARIO, EXTRACTED FROM THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

(Printed by order of the Ontario Legislature).

Resources.

At the last session of the Legislature the sum of $40,000 was voted for that part of the province lying between the Canadian Pacific Railway and James Bay. The knowledge possessed of this country, its topography and the character and extent of its resources in minerals, timber and agricultural land, was of a general nature and was limited indeed. It was believed from official and other information that there were in this country extensive forests of woods suitable for the making of pulp and paper, and great areas of tillable land. Early in the summer ten exploration parties were organized and sent out by the department, each being assigned a different and distinct section, and while it was not anticipated or hoped that they would succeed in penetrating every corner of so extensive a region, yet it was expected that enough would be learned to show that in the region north of the Height of Land dividing the James Bay from the St. Lawrence river waters, there are great areas of fertile country and immense forests of spruce and pulp woods.

Forests.

Arable Land.

Extent. The result of the exploration is that a tract of arable land has been found north of the Height of Land, stretching from Quebec boundary west across the districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay, comprising an area of about 24,500 square miles, or 15,680,000 acres. The soil is a clay or clay loam, nearly all suitable for farming purposes, and the region is watered by the Moose and its tributaries, the Abitibi, Mattagami and Missinaibi, and the Albany and its tributaries, the Keno-

gami and Ogoke. Along this latter stream alone, about which nothing was known, a tract of good land was found extending on both sides of the river for a distance of over 40 miles, and in the district of the Rainy river, between the surveyed townships around Dryden and Lac Seul, another extensive area of good land was found, about 600 square miles or 384,000 acres in extent.

Climate.

The climate of this region is reported to have no features which would prevent the ripening of grain or the growing of root crops. It lies for the most part south of the 50th parallel of latitude which crosses the province of Manitoba, near Winnipeg, and its climate will not differ much from that of the latter province. Crops of grain, potatoes and other vegetables, and even small fruits, were found growing as far north as James Bay. Crops.

Pulpwood Forest.

A great pulpwood forest has been located north of the Height of Land, extending across the districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay, with a depth in some places of 150 miles. The timber embraces all the common pulpwoods, such as spruce, poplar, jackpine and balm of gilead, as well as tamarack and cedar, along the banks of the streams. It is generally of good quality, usually thick on the ground and ranges in size up to three feet in diameter. In the district of Nipissing, south of the Height of Land, an extensive pine forest was explored and estimated to contain about 3,000,000,000 feet, B.M. Trees.

On the whole the information brought in by these exploration parties has been extremely gratifying, and the benefit to the province of conducting the exploration of so extensive a country has been abundantly demonstrated.

CHAPTER VIII.

LONG LAKE DIVISION.

Lakes.—Rivers.—Summary.—Character of Country.—Soil.—Timber.—Minerals.

Long Lake Division is mostly in the Thunder Bay district and partly in Keewatin and partly in Algoma.

Surveys.

Lakes.	Rivers.
Long. (1,013 feet above sea level).	Bagutchewan.
Steel.	Pic.
Eskiganaga.	Namewamimikan.
Big.	Gravel.
Wawonz.	Pays Plat.
McKay.	Steel.
Powgutchewan.	
Front.	
Owl.	
Devilfish.	
Namewaninikan.	
Wild Goose.	

The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the southern border of this division, north of Lake Superior.

Summary of Long Lake Division.

Character of the Country.—Partially dissected plain. Fine agricultural land in numerous sections. Level and rolling country. Hilly and rocky in the southern portion. Flat and generally level along the projected line.

Soil.—Productive. Abundant vegetation everywhere. Good timber.

Timber.—Tamarack, spruce, balsam, white birch, pine, poplar abound throughout this district. Hardwood in the southern portion and jack pine along the sandy stretches.

Trees.

Minerals.—Two large areas of Huronian mineral-bearing rocks are known to occur in this division.

Besides Beatty's line of surveys made in 1870 in the Long Lake district, Dr. R. Bell also traversed the same region and further information will be found in the following chapter.

CHAPTER IX.

NEPIGON DIVISION.

Lakes.—Rivers.—Hudson Bay Company's Posts.—Summary: Character of the Country—Timber—Minerals—Climate—Surveys.—Report: Dr. Bell's Report of Country between Lake Superior and the Albany River—Nepigon Region—Surveys—Wabinosh River—Aspect of the Country—Soil—Ogoké River—Kenogami River.—Lignite.—Bagutchewan River.—Stiff Gravelly Clay and Boulders.—Report by Dr. Bell on the Lake Nepigon :—Surveys—Railway Route—Herrick's Line—Railway Route and Colonization—Soil—Climate and Timber.

Nepigon Division forms part of the Thunder Bay district of Ontario.

Lakes.	Rivers.
Nepigon (852 feet above sea-level).	Ogoké.
Whitewater.	Albany.
Whiteclay.	Miminiska.
Elbow.	Makoki.
Tunnel.	Ombabika.
Black Sturgeon.	Onamanisaga.
Wabinosh.	Humboldt.
Ogoké.	Kaiask.
Miminiska.	Nepigon.
Labamet.	

Hudson Bay Company's Posts.

Fort Hope, H. B. Co.
Nepigon House, H. B. Co.

Summary of Nepigon Division.

Character of the Country.—In part level and undulating and part rocky. The Nepigon region constitutes a dissected plane. Good agricultural land, clay soil and clay loam and sandy loam. Dissected plain.

Timber.—A little north of Lake Nepigon the country is heavily timbered with spruce, banksian pine, poplar and balsam, with occasional birch, also tamarack.

Minerals.—The iron-bearing band occurs in this division and resembles the iron from the Michigan Ranges. Lignite occurs in beds of clay.

Climate.—The climate of the Nepigon country seems to be well suited to agriculture. Farming has been successfully carried on at Nepigon House, Hudson Bay Company post.

Surveys.—The Nepigon country has been very extensively surveyed and numerous maps and reports describe and illustrate the country.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT ON THE COUNTRY BETWEEN LAKE SUPERIOR AND THE ALBANY RIVER, BY MR. ROBERT BELL, C.E., F.G.S.

Addressed to Alfred R. C. Selwyn, Esq., F.G.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, from the Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada for 1871–1872, pp. 101–114. Published by Authority of Parliament (1873).

NEPIGON REGION.

Wabinosh river.

One of the duties assigned to me being to ascertain, if possible, the relation of the upper copper-bearing rocks to other formations to the northward, we entered the country by way of the Nepigon river, and proceeded to make surveys to the northwest, north, and northeast of Lake Nepigon. The first of these was by way of the Wabinosh river and chain of lakes, which together form the canoe route to Osnaburgh House; the second was by the Pikitigouching river, and was performed by Mr. Lount; while the third was by the Ombabika river. On our way to the country north of Lake Nepigon, we had opportunities of adding somewhat to the geological knowledge of that country, gained while making the survey of 1869, and also of perfecting, to some extent, our topographical plan of the region.

SURVEYS.

Albany river.

Two lines from Lake Superior to Albany River.—Having ascertained that the best route for a further examination of the country, was from the head waters of the Ombabika river we continued thence, northward all the way to the Albany river surveying our course as we went. On reaching the Albany, we turned down stream, and surveyed the river to the point where it is joined by the Kenogami or 'English River', a distance of one hundred and eighty-four miles. Here we turned southward up the Kenogami river, and surveyed it as far as

Pambina Island which I had reached the previous year from Long lake; so that we have now completed two distinct lines of survey from Lake Superior to the Albany and also surveyed the intervening portion of that river.

The Wabinosh River.

The survey by which Wabinosh river and the lakes beyond the height of land began at the outlet of Wabinosh lake, one mile from Lake Nepigon (to which Mr. McKellar had surveyed it in 1869), and extended to a point twenty-nine miles in a straight line from the head of Wabinosh bay, or thirty-three miles following the canoe route. In this distance we made nineteen portages and passed through eighteen lakes, the largest of which are Wabinosh and Round lakes, each three and a half miles in width, and Oval Rock lake, four miles in length. The south branch of the Wabinosh river enters the south-west angle of the lake of the same name, and is a larger stream than the north branch, which we followed. A portage which occurs on this route, between Clear and Oval Rock lakes, at a distance of twenty miles in a straight line from Wabinosh bay, the Indians told us was on the height of land between the waters of Lake Nepigon and the Albany river, although the water of the next lake to the north-west of Oval Rock lake flowed into the latter. The surface of Clear Lake has an elevation of thirty feet over Oval Rock lake and of 100 feet over the lake to the southeast of it, into which it discharges. Canoe route.

Aspect of the Country.

For a distance of ten miles from Lake Nepigon, or around Wabinosh and Round lakes, the country has the same mountainous aspect as above Wabinosh bay, the trap hills rising from 200 to 500 feet above the level of the water, and often presenting perpendicular cliffs. The same kind of trap prevails as far as the height of land, beyond which gneiss was the only rock seen, with the exception of a ridge of dark gray crystalline trap, running in a north-westerly course, near the furthest point which we reached. Cliffs.

Soil.

The country which we passed through by the route just described is generally rocky and of little value for agricultural purposes. The only good land which came under our observation was on the west and north sides of Wabinosh Lake, where the soil consists of fine sandy and clayey loam. Poor soil.

SURVEYS.

Navigation. In crossing the country from Lake Nepigon to the Albany River we first followed the Ombabika river to its source, which is in Shoal lake, three and a half miles long and one mile wide, lying at a distance of twenty-five miles north-east of the mouth of the river. This lake lies due north and south, and discharges both ways, the stream flowing northward towards the Albany, called the Powitic river, being nearly as large as the southern outlet. No portage occurs on the Ombabika for about nine miles before reaching Shoal lake, nor for nearly five miles beyond its northern outlet; so that we passed the height of land with the greatest possible ease, having had about seventeen miles of uninterrupted canoe navigation, from the time we made the last portage in going up the southern side till we came to the first on going down on the northern. Shoal lake has an elevation of scarcely 300 feet over Lake Nepigon, or about 1,200 feet above the sea. Before reaching this (summit level) lake we passed through twelve others on the Ombabika river, the largest of them, Cross lake, being four miles in diameter.

OGOKÉ RIVER.

Smooth water. In the ten miles of the Ogoké river which we examined, it averaged about 500 feet in breadth, with large lagoons and marshes on either side, and was from fifty to sixty feet deep in the middle. The Indians informed us that it maintained the same dead-water character as in this section, for a long distance both above and below, so that it would appear to be well adapted for steamboat navigation in this part of its course; but it is said to spread out to a great width and to become very shallow after it reaches the flat-lying Palæozoic rocks further down. We left the Ogoké river by what is called the French Channel, and at less than two miles crossed the height of land which separates its waters from those of another tributary of the Albany lying further north, and which is known in different parts by four distinct names, corresponding with those of the lakes upon its course, the largest of which is called Kagéinagami.

KENOGAMI RIVER.

The Forks. The Kenogami river and the Albany below the Forks flow in the same great valley, which appears to be a more considerable depression of the country than that occupied by the portion of the Albany already described. On coming to the Forks we found, for the first time, marine shells in the drab or bluish gray pebbly clay in the bank of the river.

Lignite.

Along the east bank at the junction of the two rivers, the drab or bluish gray, gravelly clay, which holds the marine shells, is about thirty feet thick, and is overlaid by about thirty feet more of clay, sand and gravel, holding fresh water shells, and having a band of impure black lignite, two feet thick, at about six feet from the top. Clay.

Bagutchewan River.

From Mamattawa the river has a nearly straight upward course bearing S. 30° W. to the junction of the Bagutchewan river, the distance being twenty miles in a straight line, or only three more by the stream. The general upward course of the Kenogami from the mouth of the Bagutchewan river to Pembina Island is S. 60° W. and the distance is about twelve miles in a straight line, or sixteen by the river.

Stiff Gravelly Clay and Boulders.

In ascending the Kenogami river we have a repetition of the geological conditions which we observed on the Albany. From the Forks to Mamattawa, drab and chocolate coloured marls and interstratified bands of earthy yellowish limestone are exposed in a few places. Following up the stream, at about seven miles above Mamattawa, the bottom of the river is composed of beds of limestone which are in places somewhat disturbed. The river between this spot and the Albany appears to run upon the axis of a slight anticlinal. At the end of the seven miles indicated we enter between banks composed of chocolate coloured marl interstratified with bluish green bands, and varying from fifty to eighty feet in height. These banks continue on both sides, almost uninterruptedly, for about ten miles up the stream. Above this, which maintain almost the same height, especially on the southern side, are mostly composed of stiff gravelly clay with boulders, but the chocolate coloured marl is seen here and there almost to Pembina Island, beyond which the geology of the country, all the way to Lake Superior, was described in the report which I had the honour to submit to you last year. Marls.

REPORT OF MR. BELL ON LAKE NEPIGON.

Report of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada. 1866-1869, pp. 313-364, issued in 1870.

Surveys.

In addition to the district first referred to, I was directed to make an exploration, or if possible a survey of Lake Nipigon. In tracing the run of the rocks eastward and northward from Thunder Bay, I found that many advantages would be gained by proceeding to this lake as early in the season as possible. By doing so I hoped to have enough of the summer left to make considerable topographical surveys in that region, which would serve as a correct basis for laying down our geological work.

Copper-bearing rocks.

In June last, I had the honour to communicate to Sir William Logan by letter, from Fort William, my reasons for believing that the Huronian and Upper Copper-bearing rocks would be found to occur around Lake Nepigon. In extending our exploration in the region assigned to me, from the Thunder bay side only, we were constantly in the dark as to the general nature of the geology of the country ahead of us. Whereas, by mapping that of the Nepigon district, we should have determined the geology of the two sides and thus rendered it much easier to work out that of the intervening area. Having ascertained from the officers of the Hudson Bay Company and the Indians, that Lake Nepigon was much larger than commonly supposed, and considering how desirable it would be for our purposes to have a complete traverse of its shores, I engaged Mr. Peter McKellar, of Fort William, who is both a surveyor and geologist, to assist me in the undertaking, and the result proved that I was very fortunate in doing so.

Railway Route.

Levels.

Before starting from Fort William, I had the honour to receive the additional instructions, which had been forwarded to me by Sir W. E. Logan, at the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. McDougall, then Minister of Public Works. These directed me to take levels, and to make all possible observations with a view to ascertaining the practicability or otherwise of a railway to the North-West Territories, through the country which we might examine. I am happy to have been able to report that our explorations have enabled me to trace a route which appears to be quite practicable for such a purpose, as far as we went or through a distance of about 100 miles in the proposed course, beginning at Lake Superior. In the following pages I propose to add some

details to those which were contained in the special report of February 22 on this subject, which I had the honour of addressing to you.

Herrick's Line.

The Nepigon river having been carefully surveyed by Mr. Herrick, it only remained for us to make what geological observations we could while ascending it. Having arrived at Lake Nepigon, I divided our party and gave Mr. McKellar charge of one of the sections. Beginning on the south side of the lake at the point where Mr. Herrick's line intersected the shore, Mr. McKellar proceeded to the right or east side, while I took the west. At the end of about eight weeks, the two parties met at the northern extremity of the lake, having completed a survey of its shores excepting the deepest parts of a few of the bays. We had also explored and in some cases surveyed the lower reaches of the principal rivers entering the lake and determined the positions and forms of about 460 of the islands lying within easy reach of the shore, and more roughly the positions and outlines of about 100, lying further off, while time did not admit of our ascertaining, personally, anything with regard to a considerable number in the centre of the lake. When on the south-west side I made a journey of several days into the interior following the lakes and streams and making portages between them.

460 islands located.

Railway Route and Colonization.

In the special report of the practicability of a railway through the Nepigon country, which I had the honour of addressing to you on February 22 last, a general description was given of the route which we discovered and its advantages. Our map of the district having been compiled since that time, I am now enabled to indicate this route upon it. It crosses Nepigon at the outlet of Lake Helen, where the river is narrow and the banks, consisting of boulder-drift, are from thirty to forty feet high. From this intersection it follows down the western side of Nepigon Harbour to a point about three and one-half miles south of Red Rock, where it turns westward through the level pass leading to Black Sturgeon river. This river would be crossed at some point below Eshquanonwaton lake. Continuing northwestward the route would pass either east or west of Pike and Cyclas lakes or between them. Further on it would pass the Poshkokagan and the Kabitotiquia not far from Chief's Bay, at a very moderate elevation above Lake Nepigon. Between the latter stream and the valley of the Gull river the country is level. The general grade in the above distance—about one hundred miles—is very slight; Lake Nepigon, according to the observations which I have given in a previous part of

Drift.

Level country.

this report, being only a little more than 300 feet above Lake Superior, while along the above route there appear to be no difficult local grades. Besides the rivers to be crossed, the only obstruction which I observed is a small point of rock on the west side of Nepigon Harbour, just before turning west towards Black Sturgeon river. This consists of a cliff of red marl, capped by trap, rising from the margin of the lake. The water at its base is very shallow, some stones rising above the surface, and sufficient of the rock to form an embankment could be easily dislodged from the jointed columnar trap above. The whole length is only from fifty to one hundred yards.

Marl.

Soil.

In the Nepigon country the largest tract of good land appears to lie on the southwestern side of the lake. From the Nonwatan river, northward to the Pajitchigamo, a distance of fifty miles, the country is comparatively level and the soil generally fertile; but we could not ascertain from our own explorations, how far westward this tract extends. The Indians and others, however, represent it as continuing nearly to Winnipeg river, and becoming more generally level in receding from Lake Nepigon. Some of the peninsulas in Lake Nepigon, within the above distance, are hilly, but the soil is generally good, even on these consisting of a brownish loam, sufficiently tenacious, when moist, to retain its form after having been pressed in the hand. The rivers entering this part of Lake Nepigon, as far as examined, were found to flow, with tortuous courses, between muddy banks of clay, overspread with a fine sand. The clay, as seen in the banks generally, appears sandy, from having become mixed with the overlying deposit, but when clean sections are obtained, it is generally found to be stiff, tenacious and free from grit. On the higher levels the sand is often coarser and interstratified with layers of gravel.

Loam.

There is a considerable area of good land around the bottom of South and McIntyre's bays, and on the peninsulas east of the latter bay and Gull bay. From the mouth of the first rapid on the Poshkokagan, the loamy banks of the river are from twenty to thirty feet high. The Kabitotiquia river is so crooked that by following its windings from the mouth to the portage leading to Chief's bay, the distance covered was estimated to be fully thirty miles, although it is only nine miles in a stright course. The water is deep, and the current slack throughout, except at the slight rapid previously mentioned. In ascending the river the banks rise gradually in height, increasing from a few inches above the level of the water, at the mouth, to five and ten feet, in the above distance. For the first five miles there is a wide open margin on each side of the river, covered with grass. On both sides the country is level, and the soil sandy,

Grass.

supporting a growth of grass and bushes, the timber having been all burnt off by repeated fires during the last few years. The land is free from stones and very little labour would be necessary to make it ready for the plough.

Climate and Timber.

The climate of the Nepigon country seems to be as well suited for agriculture as that of the greater part of the Province of Quebec. Farming has been successfully carried on, for a long time, by the Hudson Bay Company at Nepigon House. The timber round Lake Nepigon is principally white spruce, white birch, aspen and poplar, balsam fir, tamarack and white cedar, with occasional trees of black ash, gray elm, red and white pine. Trees.

MR. BAIN'S REPORT ON THE IRON BELT OF THE NEPIGON REGION.

The iron belt on Lake Nepigon is the title of a report by Mr. Bain on som deposits of iron ore recently found on the east shore of Lake Nepigon by J. W. Bain. *See* Report of the Bureau of Mines for Ontario, No. 5, 1900, p. 212.

Topography of the Iron Belt.

The country in the vicinity of Poplar lodge consists chiefly of large flat areas, generally swampy, lying in ridges with rocky basin as retaining walls. Rock and soil are covered alike with a thick carpet of moss, which very effectually conceals the surface of the ground and adds to the list of obstacles which beset the prospector. An almost unbroken sheet of green meets the eye in every direction; only here and there are to be found bare hills which have afforded no places of lodgement for the roots of trees. Birch and poplar form by far the largest portion of the forest growth; spruce is present in moderate quantity, but is all of limited size, varying from four to eight inches in diameter; jack pine, tamarack and cedar make up the balance. Occasional hills.

Clay and Rocky Ridges.

Immense deposits of glacial clay are found at some points, and were the land cleared and drained in some parts of the flats it would probably be found to take fair rank for agricultural purposes. At some points as at Poplar lodge the glacial deposits are sandy. This post is Poplar lodge.

situated at one end of a crescent shaped bay of the lake with a broad stretch of sandy beach such as one naturally associates with the sea-shore. From the beach back to the first rocky ridges some two miles inland, there is a flat tree covered plain with sandy soil, low swells of ground alternating with stretches of muskeg.

Iron Band Described.

The iron-bearing band is described as a bare rounded ridge affording an excellent section of some 200 feet in width across the strike of the rocks, which is north 85° east. To the north is dark gray country rock, exposed for some distance from the contact, and to the south black ferruginous schists are found at the edge of the iron belt.

Jasper and iron.

The material enclosed by these country rocks is a mixture of jasper and silicified hematite with a little magnetite, the whole resembling very much the similar mixture found in the Michigan iron ranges. The amount of jasper present varies greatly. At some points the proportion rises to 50 per cent, and the material has a beautiful banded structure with alternating layers of jasper and hematite. The jasper is of a good red colour and stands out prominently against the black background, so that where a portion of the surface has been smoothly finished by the glacier, the effect is very artistic. In other places the jasper is entirely wanting and the hematite has lustrous surfaces upon the cleavage planes; this appeared to be the highest quality, and a sample was selected for analysis. It yielded :—

Analysis.

Analysis.

Metallic iron	38·06 per cent.
Silica	40·60 "
Sulphur	traces.
Phosphorus	traces.
Titanium	none.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT ON SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS BY DR. WM. ARTHUR PARKS IN THE REGION LYING NORTH-EAST OF LAKE NIPIGON.

(Summary Report, Geological Survey Department, 1902.)

Area Described.

I have the honour to submit herein a summary report on the geology, physiography, economic resources, &c., of the region lying

north-east of Lake Nipigon in the Province of Ontario and constituting the eastern half of map-sheet No. 17 of the northern Ontario series. This sheet comprises an area measuring 72 by 48 miles, of which a considerable part is covered by the waters of Lake Nipigon. The area which I was instructed to explore contains about 1,500 square miles of land surface, roughly defined as follows :—

Instructions.

Early in June I received instructions to examine as fully as time would permit the various features commonly dealt with in a geological report, as well as to extend our knowledge of the local geography by making track surveys of all water courses in any way accessible. Special attention was to be given to the economic resources of the region and the condition of the timber throughout the district.

Physiography.

Character of the country examined—(A tableland.)

Swampy tract.

The region under discussion, omitting certain trappean areas along the shore, consists of a tableland not exceeding 400 feet in height, falling with some abruptness into Lake Nipigon. The height of land between the Nipigon waters and those flowing north and east may be said to lie just within the eastern border of the sheet and to be represented by an extensive level swampy tract extending from the vicinity of the 'dam' on the Sturgeon river northward to the boundary of the sheet. This wet area supplies a large brook entering the Sturgeon at the point above referred to. It sinks into a depression occupied by a large lake forming the headwaters of the south branch of the Red Paint river, supplies the drainage at the source of the north branch of this river and is responsible for Summit lake on the Obabika river, the headwater of both that river and a stream flowing north to the Albany river.

Nature of Surface Erosion.

Gradual ascent.

The region is therefore a dissected tableland with a somewhat abrupt fall to Lake Nipigon and a gradual ascent to the eastward, followed by a minor descent occupied by a wet area constituting the source of a number of rivers.

Height of Land.

Two outlets

Continuing northward from the source of the Red Paint, the low land extends to a lake forming the source of the Obabika. This lake is three miles long, and from it a stream, still in the low land, leads to a lake about seven miles east and west which discharges by a sluggish stream into a muddy lake stretching three miles north. This lake

occupies the Lake Superior-James Bay divide and sends a stream in both directions. The former, the Obabika, continues in the swampy land to Cross lake, where the higher land is met and the waters begin to fall over the ridge towards Lake Nepigon.

Soil, Clay and Sand.

The height of land region at the eastern border of the sheet, though level and swampy, is mostly of a sandy nature, as revealed in the river cuttings in the district. The rocky land farther west is covered, where any soil is developed, by shallow beds of sand, while the slope to Obabika bay and Lake Nipigon presents much more clay. Therefore, the best agricultural land in the region is to be found in a belt of about five miles width along the shore, particularly along Obabika bay and in the region immediately east of Humboldt bay. North of Obabika bay a little clay is found, but extensive sand plains cover it as we proceed northward.

Obabika bay.

Timber.

The timber in the height of land region is small spruce and tamarack, with Banksian pine on the sand plains and higher land. The central rocky region is better timbered, particularly along the rivers, but extensive fires have wrought havoc with the once abundant wood in these highlands. Both for agriculture, and for timber, the best is to be found on the clay land bordering the lake. Along the north shore of Obabika bay fires have practically destroyed the timber. On the lower reaches of the Obabika, however, and in the depression connecting that river with the valley of the Red Paint good stretches of spruce, balsam, poplar and birch still exist. Also north of the Obabika towards the Kabasashkandagogama and along East bay good timber is to be seen. The marketable spruce, which is really magnificent in this last region, has been unfortunately cut off a few miles east of 'Little Long' lake by an extensive fire from the south-west. All along the Sturgeon the timber is small, of about 20 years growth, while in the south-east corner of the sheet still younger forest is found.

Fires.

Spruce.

ABSTRACT FROM SUMMARY REPORT GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA FOR 1902, P. 208A, BY MR. WILLIAM McINNES, B.A.

Region on North-west Side of Lake Nepigon.

Surveys.

According to instructions, the work of the summer was to be carried on in the country lying to the west and north of the upper part of Lake Nepigon, with the object of gathering the data, both topographical and geological, necessary for the completion of the forthcoming map of Lake Nipigon and the surrounding country, and of exploring the district lying to the east of that reached last year from Sturgeon lake.

A micrometer telescope survey was started from the mouth of the Kobka river (the south branch of the Wabinosh). The river, which was found to be at a very high stage, shows here and there cut banks of a white silicious sand, which fills the bottom of the narrow valley between the high trap hills through which the river runs. Sand.

Topography.

This sheet of trap gives to the whole basin occupied by it a highly indented topography, characterized by high, comparatively flat tablelands, intersected by deep narrow valleys. The sandstones and limestones are seen at but few places, at the base of cliffs of trap that overlie them and at the edge of the basin where they protrude from underneath the trap. Outliers are seen in a few places lying on the old rocks at some distance from the confines of the main area, but for the most part they have been entirely denuded where unprotected by the capping of more resistent rocks. Trap.

Soil, &c.

Lands suitable for agriculture are confined mainly to the immediate shores of Lake Nipigon and to the valleys of the larger rivers and lakes. At Nipigon House the ordinary varieties of garden vegetables succeed very well; clover and various grasses grow luxuriantly, and oats sown late grew very long and strong, but were hardly ripe before the early frosts. Nipigon House.

Game.

Moose were found to be numerous in the district during the summer; caribou fairly plentiful, and Virgina deer rare. One wolf was Animals.

seen, and the tracks of others, running singly, were observed. Bears, beaver, otter, marten and other fur-bearing animals still occur in good numbers, the unburnt condition of the forest favouring the preservation of the smaller fur-bearing animals.

Fish.

Trout.

Many of the streams entering Lake Nipigon abound in speckled trout *(salmo fontinalis)* of large size. In the White-sand river they were particularly plentiful, those caught varying in weight from one pound to three pounds. On the main lake one was taken that scaled six and one-half pounds, and the diary at Nipigon House, the Hudson's Bay Company's post on the lake, records the netting of a 12-pounder. That this was really *salmo fontinalis* there can be no room for doubt, as the lake trout and brook trout are well known and clearly distinguished from each other by both the company's officers and the Indians. Whitefish and lake trout are also plentiful in the main lake, and lake trout, pike and doré in most of the smaller lakes.

CHAPTER X.

LAKE ST. JOSEPH DIVISION-THUNDER BAY DISTRICT, ONTARIO.

Lakes.—Rivers.—Hudson Bay Posts.—Dr. A. W. G. Wilson's Report about Head-waters of Albany River.—Instructions and Surveys.—Locating belt of Huronian rocks.—Topography.

Lake St. Joseph Division forms part of the Thunder Bay District of the province of Ontario.

Lakes.	Rivers.
Saint Joseph (1,172 feet above sea-level.)	Root.
White Earth.	Cat.
Pike	Kaiashk.
Burntrock.	Albany.
Paskokogon.	
Greenbush.	
Sturgeon (1,327 feet above sea-level.)	
Bell.	
Otter.	
Mattawa.	

Hudson Bay Company's Posts.

Osnaburgh House, Hudson Bay Co.
Sturgeon Lake Post, H. B. Co., 1327 feet above sea-level.
Cat Lake Post, H. B. Co.

Summary of Lake St. Joseph Division.

Character of the region.—Topographically, the region forms a part of a low, rocky, well-watered plateau. Except in a few cases the relief of the interior is rarely over fifty feet. The country is generally flat or very gently sloping.

Timber.—Spruce, poplar, tamarack, with birch and Banksian pine occur near Osnaburgh House, Hudson Bay Company's post. Trees.

Lakes.—The water bodies lie in shallow basins, and many of the streams are sluggish, being situated near the height of land and intersection of three watersheds.

Minerals.—Huronian mineral-bearing rocks are reported to occur in this division.

The Canadian Pacific Railway track touches the south-western corner of this division.

REPORT BY DR. ALFRED W. G. WILSON ON A GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE ABOUT THE HEADWATERS OF THE ALBANY RIVER.

Extracted from the Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1902.

Instructions and Surveys.

Your instructions advised me to undertake a geological reconnaissance of a portion of the southern part of Keewatin district, lying to the east of the area explored by Mr. D. B. Dowling, B. Ap. Sc., in 1893.

Route.

Leaving Dinorwic on the 14th June we were delayed by unfavourable weather and did not reach Lac Seul Post until the 19th.

Mr. Johnston began a log and compass survey of the route from the narrows of Lac Seul, running about eighty-five miles of line, to Slate lake on the Wenessaga, reaching there on July 2nd.

On July 30th we started for the Hudson Bay Company's post on Cat lake, as from the account we had heard, we judged that the balance of our time would be required for the survey of this lake. The post was reached on the evening of July 31st, and on August 1st the survey of the lake was commenced. The work was continually interrupted by bad weather, and the survey of the shore of the lake, and of the adjacent islands, occupied us until the 19th.

Locating Belt of Huronian Rocks.

I decided to return via the Cat river route to the east end of Lac Seul, and to attempt to locate the southern boundary of the belt of so-called Huronian rocks which outcrop further east on Lake St. Joseph, or Osnaburgh lake. In descending the Cat river I made brief geological notes en route. We reached the mouth of a small

creek entering Lac Seul from the north-west on August 26th. This creek flows through a rough country burned over about six years ago, and all its portages had to be cut out as we ascended. On August 28th we reached the limit of canoe navigation, the upper part of the stream being very shallow and blocked with timber, and started on our return trip, reaching Lac Seul next day. We returned directly to Dinorwic, arriving there on the evening of Sept. 2nd.

Topography.

Shallow basins.

Topographically the region through which our exploration line passed is a portion of the great uplifted modified peneplain of the Archæan rocks of central Canada. Throughout this portion of southern Keewatin, the various water bodies lie in shallow basins in the peneplain surface. The maximum relief in the interior, except in the case of a few monadnocks, is rarely over fifty feet.

CHAPTER XI.

LAC SEUL DIVISION—RAINY RIVER DISTRICT OF ONTARIO.

Lakes.—Rivers.—Hudson Bay Company's Post.—Summary :—Character of country —Timber.—Minerals.—Animals.—Mr. W. McInnes' Report on Resources of Rainy River District for 1899 :—Hay Meadows.—Locations of Free Gold.—Generally rolling country.—Report of Mr. McInnes' Explorations in the Lac Seul Area :—Lac Seul Area.—Atikokan iron belt.—Gold-bearing belt drift area. — Terraces. — Prospecting for gold.—Mining locations.—Iron belt.—Mining in progress.

Lac Seul Division forms part of the Rainy River District of Ontario. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the southern portion of this division between Summit and Bonheur Stations.

Lakes.	Rivers.
Seul (1,140 feet above sea-level.)	Manitou.
Front (1,295 feet above sea-level.)	Wenasaga.
Kus-Kus.	Wabigoon.
Otter.	
Rowan.	
Sturgeon.	
Eagle.	
Goose.	
Woman.	
Shabumeni.	
Gull Rock.	
Shallow.	
Sand Bar.	
Lost.	
Minnitaki.	

Hudson Bay Post.

Lac Seul, Hudson Bay Post.

In the Lac Seul Division, in nearing Winnipeg, the line of the National Transcontinental Railway first comes within 40 miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Summary of Lac Seul Division.

Character of the country.—Many of the islands and shores of the lakes are covered with clay and drift and other drift deposits. The drift area extends easterly to a considerable distance. Country is uniformly a level plateau, partly drift covered, with large areas of swampy country. Swampy.

Timber.—The forest growth consists principally of black spruce, poplar and white birch, with occasional red and white pine.

Minerals.—Active mining is in progress in this district. Gold locations are reported. Iron pyrites, iron (occurring in a well marked iron belt), and other minerals peculiar to the Huronian. Gold.

Animals.—Moose, caribou, black bear, otter, fisher, mink, beaver, muskrat and foxes are plentiful. Marten and lynx are also taken by the Indians.

EXTRACTS FROM SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS IN THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICT BY WM. McINNES.

Published in the Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1899, pp. 115-122, including survey of the English River from the Canadian Pacific Railway station of that name to Bear Lake.

Hay Meadows.

'For the first twelve miles below the railway exposures of rock are infrequent, the river lying in a wide flat valley and sweeping from side to side in flat broad curves through wild hay meadows, with but a narrow fringe of low bushes along its immediate bank and occasional clumps of black spruce and tamarack.' Wild hay.

Locations of Free Gold.

On page 120 of his report Mr. McInnes writes :—'Mineralized zones of sericitic quartz-schists with reticulating and bunchy quartz veins were noted along the lake, and late in the summer a number of locations were surveyed on which it was claimed that good showings of free gold had been found. Small working parties were sent in to do preliminary development work with a view to proving them. Promising field.

'This belt affords a practically new and apparently promising field for the prospector, as very little exploratory work has been done on

it, and the rocks are of a character that would seem to warrant closer examination.'

Generally Rolling Country.

The country is generally rolling, drift covered, with numerous lakes and banks of sand. The country through which the Megikons river flows is a great sandy flat with occasional ridges of sand and gravel.

EXTRACTS FROM SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS BY WM. McINNES IN THE LAC SEUL AREA IN 1901.

Lac Seul Area.

Metalliferous belts.

The result of the surveys and explorations by Mr. Wm. McInnes of the Geological Survey Department for 1901 are embodied in the summary report of that department, pp. 87-93, which indicate the scope of the work, area covered, iron and gold bearing belts examined, topographical notes obtained, character of Lac Seul drift and soil, to which is added notes on the different locations of mineral remains and the active mining in progress in that district.

Atikokan Iron Belt.

While waiting for canoes at Port Arthur, I was enabled through the courtesy of Mr. Mann, to make a trip to the end of the track on the Canadian Northern Railway, where part of the Atikokan iron belt was examined. At locations 138X and 139X two bands of magnetic iron ore were seen, not apparently of high percentage and showing considerable sulphur in the form of pyrite. These belts lie about 200 yards to the north of the right-of-way and their outcrop on the hill is perhaps 100 feet above it. This favourable situation led to some exploratory work being done later in the season that resulted, I am informed, in showing up a band of much cleaner ore. These deposits form a part of the Atikokan iron-bearing belt and do not differ genetically from the others that have been described in earlier reports.

Iron belt.

Gold-bearing Belt.

The primary object of the season's work was to trace with greater accuracy the Sturgeon lake gold-bearing belt and to work it out, as well as possible the geology of an area of 3,456 square miles lying to the south and east of the eastern half of Lac Seul. A micrometer

survey of Sturgeon lake made during the previous summer by Jas. Robertson, P.L.S., for the Ontario Crown Lands Department, was of great assistance and rendered a further topographical survey of that lake unnecessary. In the other parts of the area, boat-log and track surveys were carried on concurrently with the geological examinations. Starting from the Dinorwic station, the part of Minnitaki Lake not already examined and of which no detailed map was available was the first gone over. This lake lies entirely within the Huronian belt that has now been traced continuously from Whitefish bay on the Lake of the Woods to Albany river, having gold-bearing fields at intervals for the whole distance. About the lake typical Huronian (Keewatin) rocks everywhere occur, the greater proportion consisting of basic eruptives and their derived schists, with a considerable development of more acid eruptives of quartz-porphyry types and of altered sedimentaries. Work was being done on two of the numerous gold locations on the lake, viz.: on Twin Lakes, near the inflow of English river, and at Grassy Narrows. Continuous belt.

Lac Seul Drift Area.

Many of the islands and the north shore of the lake are drift covered, the drift consisting of clay with overlying stratified sands containing boulders and pebbles of gneiss, of various types of Huronian rocks and of limestone, dolomite and flint holding fossils of Devonian age that probably indicate a glacial origin from the Devonian areas near James bay. Clay and Sands.

Terraces.

The drift area already referred to extends easterly for some distance along the north shore, showing at a number of places, well marked terraces rising about thirty feet above the lake level. No veins carrying valuable minerals were seen about the lake. The principal feeders flowing into this part of the lake are the Watap at the head of the lake, the Vermilion from the south-east, and the Wapessi, a large river entering the lake from the north above the eastern narrows and draining a number of lakes of good size. Minerals.

Prospecting for Gold.

Much prospecting was done during the summer and many gold claims were located. On only about half a dozen of these had any development been done. On one location, owned by a St. Catharines syndicate, with the precipitancy so characteristic of the earlier years in the district, a five-stamp mill was erected and worked during part of the summer, with good results in the amount of gold extracted. Development.

Development was not, however, sufficiently forward and it was wisely resolved by the present manager, Mr. Smaile, to close down the mill and give all attention during the winter to sinking a shaft and further proving the property.

Mining Locations.

Free gold.

A little further down the shore, Mr. Symmes was doing development work on a vein that seems to be really a crushed band in the granite-gneiss close to the contract. The vein is generally narrow but swells into large pockets of mineralized quartz seven or eight feet wide. Argentiferous zinc blende and galena, with pyrite and free gold occur in the vein, the narrow more vein-like portions being exceptionally rich.

Iron Belt.

Outcrops.

A well marked iron-bearing belt was noted to the north of Sturgeon lake, extending from the lake to the south of Musipomigut for some distance up that lake. No deposit of commercially valuable iron ore was seen, the outcrops being confined to very narrow bands of magnetite in the schist or very fine gneiss.

Mining in progress.

Active work is being continued during the winter at the Shore property on King bay, at Sturgeon Lake Mining Co's., and St. Anthony's Reef, as well as, probably, on a few others.

CHAPTER XII.

LAKE OF THE WOODS DIVISION.

Lakes.—Rivers.—Summary.—Character of Country.—Timber.—Minerals.—Soil. Dr. G. M. Dawson's Report on the Resources of the Forty-Ninth Parallel.—Former Geological Explorers.—Mr. Sandford Fleming's Canadian Pacific Railway Report for 1877.—Notices of Surveys within the Area of the Divisions.—Work Accomplished.—Topography.—Forest Lands.—Mineral Wealth.—Snowfall Less in Woodland Region than in Ottawa.

Lake of the Woods division is partly in the Rainy Lake district of Ontario and partly in Nepahwin, Powassin and Mahnomonee districts of East Manitoba.

Lakes.	Rivers.
Lake of the Woods (1,057 feet above sea-level).	Winnipeg.
Manigatogon.	Oiseau.
Wilcox.	Black.
Oak.	Wabigoon.
Maynard.	White.
Sandy.	Boggy (S. of C.P.R.)
Lount.	
Gun.	
Separation.	
Red.	
Shoal.	
Medicine Stone.	
Bonnet.	

The Canadian Pacific Railway track crosses the southern portion of this division between Summit and Darwin stations, *via* Rat Portage.

Summary of Lake of the Woods Division.

Character of the country.—The country is generally rolling and covered with areas of sand, occasionally forming ridges. Lakes abound everywhere and swampy tracts of land. Better country than the Rat Portage section to the south. The valley of the Winnipeg Winnipeg River.

river would form an easy route towards Winnipeg, in which direction the country slopes gently.

Timber.—Spruce and tamarack occur throughout the region.

Minerals.—Prospecting for gold and iron has been carried on vigorously for fifteen years, and considerable mining has resulted in numerous enterprises which bid fair to be of value.

Soil.—The soil throughout wherever present is light and sandy. Numerous swamps or muskegs are present.

SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS WITHIN THE LAKE OF THE WOODS DIVISION.

Report on the Geology and Resources of the Forty-ninth Parallel.

From the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, &c., by Dr. G. M. Dawson, Geologist, &c.

(Addressed to Major D. R. Cameron, R.A., H.M. Boundary Commissioner.)

Woodland region.

In this report there is embodied a chapter (chap. II.) on the geology of the Lake of the Woods, in which there is a great deal of valuable information as to the nature of the country north-east and west of this body of water, in the extreme westerly portion of the 'Woodland region' of the province of Ontario.

From page 23 to page 55, the author describes the geology and topographical features of the region in question.

Dr. Dawson refers to former explorations undertaken in this district and points out those by the late Dr. Bigsby, Secretary and Medical Officer to H.M. Boundary Commission in 1823.

The following note is inserted :—

Former Geological Explorers.

Dr. Bigsby.

The geology of the Lake of the Woods was the first discussed by Dr. J. J. Bigsby, in a paper which appeared in the seventh volume of the Journal of the Geological Society (1852), and gave the results of an examination made, I believe, in 1823, during a visit to the lake in his capacity as Medical Officer to the Boundary Commission Survey of

that date. This paper gives a remarkably clear general account of the geology of the region, and I must express my obligation to it for several facts incorporated in the general map appended to this report. Prof. Keating, associated with Major Long in a United States Government expedition to the source of the St. Peter river and neighbouring country, passed through the Lake of the Woods by canoe route in 1823, and gives a few notes on the lithological character of the rocks observed. Prof. Hind mentioned some facts bearing on the geology, in his reports (1857-1858). Prof. Bell of the Canadian Geological Survey, in his report for 1872, gives a short account of the rocks seen during a canoe voyage from Rat Portage to the North-west Angle, and some conclusions on the general geology.

Other explorers.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Report by Sandford Fleming, 1877.

SURVEYS AND PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS.

Mr. Fleming's Report, 1877, Addressed to the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.

Explorations in Woodland Region in 1871.

10. Exploratory survey from Ottawa River to a point near the head of Montreal River. Division VI.

11. Exploratory survey from the great northern bend of the River Montreal to a point half way to Moose River. Division V.

12. Exploratory survey from the west branch of the Moose River, eastward to the point last mentioned. Division VII.

13. Exploratory survey from the Moose River to Small Black River, inland from the north shore of Lake Superior. Division VIII.

14. Exploratory survey from Small Black River to Long Lake.

15. Exploratory survey from the Long Lake to the mouth of the River Nepigon. Divisions VIII and IX.

16. Exploratory survey from the mouth of the River Nepigon to Lac des Isles. Division IX.

17. Exploratory survey from Lac des Isles to the canoe route to Lac Seul. Division XI.

18. Exploratory survey from the canoe route to Whitefish Bay on the Lake of the Woods. Division XII.

20. Exploration northward by the Rivers Ottawa and Abitibi to James Bay, returning by the Rivers Moose and Michipicoten to Lake Superior. Divisions V, VI, VII, VIII.

Exploration in the Woodland Region in 1872.

16. Exploration from Lake of the Woods, directly east to Lake Nepigon and Nepigon Bay, Lake Superior. Divisions X to XII.

19. Exploration from the River Nepigon to the north end of Long Lake. Divisions VIII and IX.

20. Exploratory survey from the north end of Long Lake to a point in the previous year's survey about 65 miles north of Michipicoten. Divisions VIII and IX.

21. Exploratory survey from the north end of Long Lake to the north side of Lake Nepigon. Divisions VIII and IX.

22. Exploratory survey from the north side of Lake Nepigon westward to Sturgeon Lake. Division IX.

23. Exploratory survey between Lakes Sturgeon and Eagle.

24. Exploratory survey of branch line from Nepigon Bay northward. Division IX.

Exploration in the Woodland Region in 1873.

6. Exploration from Lake Nipissing, in a north-westerly direction to Matagami, Moose River. Divisions V and VI.

7. Exploratory survey from the north end of Long Lake via south-east angle of Lake Nepigon to River Nepigon. Divisions VIII and IX.

Exploration in the Woodland Region in 1874.

24. Survey of Portages on the Dawson route between Lake Shebandowan and Lake of the Woods. Division XII.

27. Exploration eastward from Lake Wabigoon to English River. Division XI.

28. Trial location survey from Selkirk (Red River) eastward to Keewatin (Rat Portage). Divisions XI and XII.

Explorations and Surveys in the Woodland Region in 1875.

18. Survey with soundings of Lakes Shebandowan, Kashaboie and Lac des Mille Lacs. Division XI.

21. Exploratory survey from Lake Manitou to Sturgeon Falls.

22. Exploratory survey from Lake Vermillion to Little River Wabigoon. Division XI.

25. Exploratory survey from Sunshine Creek via Rivers Savanne and English, to River Wabigoon, Division XI.

Exploration in Woodland Region in 1876.

16. Completion of location survey between Lake Superior and English River. Division XI.

17. Trial location survey between English River and River Wabigoon. Division XI.

18. Trial location survey between Wabigoon river and Vermillion lake. Division XI.

19. Trial location survey between Lake Vermillion and Keewatin, (Rat Portage.) Division XI.

20. Exploration from located line by Dog lake to Nepigon. Division IX.

The Work Accomplished in the Woodland Region.

Topography.—The topographical features and the adaptability to railway purposes of a country covered with woods, and imperfectly known, can only be ascertained by patient and persistent efforts. The view is much obstructed by the growth which covers the surface. The axe must generally be used to admit of observations being made for even a few hundred feet. The way must be felt little by little. Wooded country.

Forest Lands.

The woodland region is covered by dense forests throughout its length of more than a thousand miles from east to west, and in its breadth from the Great Lakes north to the Arctic waters.

It is entirely without roads of any description. The examination has, consequently, proved difficult and tedious. Exploratory lines have been carried through the forest in every direction where the determination of facts suggested their necessity. Thus at great labour we have acquired valuable information, and the result may be viewed with satisfaction.

The successive operations in each year have been described; the results may now be summarized.

An extremely favourable line has been established from Selkirk, on the Red river, in a course as nearly direct as possible, to the nearest navigable waters of Lake Superior at Fort William.

Mineral Wealth of Woodland Region.

Minerals.

The woodland region does not offer any great prospect of becoming an agricultural country, but it may, possibly, contain much mineral wealth. The investigations of the Geological Survey suggest the presence of rich deposits, extending over a large area. Prominently may be mentioned iron, copper, silver and lead, and not improbably, phosphates and plumbago. Even the section of the country east of Lake Superior may prove rich in minerals. This section has not hitherto been held in high estimation, but it has been discovered that a broad belt of metalliferous rocks stretches from the vicinity of the Bruce mines to Lake Mistassini, and between it and the shores of Hudson Bay. Copper lodes have for some time been worked at the Bruce mines, and silver lodes have been discovered at Garden river. It is a reasonable inference that similar lodes will be found repeated in the extensive tract of country of the same geological horizon, and that the day will come when these resources will be developed, and a considerable mining population find employment.

Snowfall Less in Woodland Region than in Ottawa.

Percentages.

Taking the snowfall at Ottawa as the standard, the depth of snow throughout the whole woodland region is generally less, on an average, than at that city. In the immediate neighbourhood of Lakes Huron and Superior, the fall is about the same: but, east of Lake Nepigon, it is to be found from 90 to 70 per cent, while from Lake Nepigon to Manitoba, the depth ranges from 70 to 50 per cent of the Ottawa snowfall.

CHAPTER XIII.

REPORT OF EXPLORATION IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

Note—Synopsis—Resources—Arable Land—Climate—Pulpwood Forest—Digest of the ten Surveys and Explorations undertaken by the Ontario Government in 1900: District No. 1, Abitibi Division :—Route of Survey—Clay loam south of Lake Abitibi—Rocky hills—White pine scarce north of the Height of Land District No. 2, Upper Moose or Mattagami Division :—Character of country—Timber—Rock formations—Water power—Climate. District No. 4, Upper Moose or Mattagami Division :—Character of country—Timber—Rock formations. District No. 5, Kabinakagami Division :—Soil—Character of the country—Timber—Rock formations—Climate. District No. 6, Kabinakagami Division:—Agricultural capabilities—Forests—Rock formations—Water power—Fish—Climate. District No. 7, Long Lake Division :—Character of the country—Timber—Rock formations—Game. District No. 8, Nepigon Division :—Character of country—Rock formations—Streams, game, &c. District No. 9. Lake St. Joseph Division :—Character of country—Timber—Rock formations. District No. 10, Lac Seul and Lake of the Woods Divisions :—Character of country—Timber—Minerals—Game, water power, &c.—Notice of Map accompanying Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE SURVEY AND EXPLORATION OF NORTHERN ONTARIO MADE IN 1900.

(Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, Toronto, 1901.)

Note.

In the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario for the year 1900, a brief sketch is given of the general results obtained by the ten exploration parties sent out to investigate the topography, character and extent of the resources in minerals, timber and agriculture. The following extract is drawn from the said report, which gives a digest of the various chapters embodied in the complete volume which comprises the several reports by the ten explorers. The report contains numerous photographs taken north and Photographs.

south of, as well as along the Height of Land, which, though small, give an excellent idea of the country traversed by the ten exploring parties.

Synopsis of Exploration of Northern Ontario.

Resources.

At the last session of the legislature the sum of $40,000 was voted for that part of the province lying between the Canadian Pacific Railway and James Bay. The knowledge possessed of this country, its topography and the character and extent of its resources in minerals, timber and agricultural land, was of a general nature and was limited indeed. It was believed from official and other information that there were in this country extensive forests of woods suitable for the making of pulp and paper, and great areas of tillable land. Early in the summer ten exploration parties were organized and sent out by the department, each being assigned a different and distinct section, and while it was not anticipated or hoped that they would succeed in penetrating every corner of so extensive a region, yet it was expected that enough would be learned to show that in the region north of the height of land, dividing the James Bay from the St. Lawrence river waters, there are great areas of fertile country and immense forests of spruce and pulp-woods.

Resources.

Arable Land.

Clay loam.

The result of the exploration is that a tract of arable land has been found north of the height of land, stretching from Quebec boundary west across the districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay, comprising an area of about 24,500 square miles, or 15,680,000 acres. The soil is a clay or clay loam, nearly all suitable for farming purposes, and the region is watered by the Moose and its tributaries, the Abitibi, Mattagami and Missinaibie, and the Albany and its tributaries, the Kenogami and Ogoké. Along this latter stream alone, about which nothing was known, a tract of good land was found extending on both sides of the river for a distance of over forty miles, and in the district of Rainy river, between the surveyed townships around Dryden and Lac Seul, another extensive area of good land was found, about 600 square miles, or 384,000 acres in extent.

Climate.

Crops.

The climate of this region is reported to have no features which would prevent the ripening of grain or the growing of root crops. It

lies for the most part south of the 50th parallel of latitude, which crosses the province of Manitoba near Winnipeg, and its climate will not differ much from that of the latter province. Crops of grain, potatoes and other vegetables, and even small fruits were found growing as far north as James Bay.

Pulpwood Forest.

A great pulpwood forest has been located north of the height of land extending across the districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay, with a depth in some places of 50 miles. The timber embraces all the common pulpwoods, such as spruce, poplar, jackpine and balm of gilead, as well as tamarack and cedar along the banks of the streams. It is generally of good quality, usually thick on the ground and ranges in size up to three feet in diameter. In the district of Nipissing, south of the height of land, an extensive pine forest was explored and estimated to contain about 3 billions feet, B.M.

On the whole the information brought in by these exploration parties has been extremely gratifying, and the benefit to the province of conducting the exploration of so extensive a country has been abundantly demonstrated.

Digest of the ten Surveys and Explorations Undertaken by the Ontario Government in 1900.

DISTRICT No. 1, N. ONTARIO.

(Abitibi Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Division V.)

Route of Survey.

The exploration has shown that a large portion of this region is of the same general character and equally well suited for agricultural settlement as the townships around the head of Lake Temiscamingue. The section traversed by the base line is clay and clay loam, and the same soil characteristics prevail over the greater part of the territory examined. In general the land back from the rivers, is low-lying and marshy, and the impervious nature of the soil prevents filtration and promotes the growth of moss, with which much of the land is covered. The effect of this is to absorb moisture and retard evaporation, and also to preserve the winter ice through the summer season giving the country the appearance of unproductiveness. Never-

Marshy lands.

theless the soil is rich and capable of cultivation with proper drainage. The land which is or could be made suitable for farming coming within the area explored, was estimated at one million acres, in addition to which the clay land along the Blanche river above Lake Temiscamingue is stated to extend up to the country covered by the expedition.

Clay Loam South of Lake Abitibi.

South of Lake Abitibi is a fine area of clay loam. The land on the immediate shore of the lake is sandy, but a short distance inland the soil changes to a clay loam, with merely enough sand to render it light and workable. In the eastern portion of the district are extensive deposits of moss peat, the bogs reaching a depth of ten feet in many places. The peat taken from these bogs on analysis shows a high percentage of volatile combustible matter and fixed carbon, no sulphur, and only a trace of phosphorus, with a low percentage of moisture and ash, which render it a valuable fuel.

Peat.

Rocky Hills.

Midway between the base line and Abitibi lake lies a ridge of rocky hills, three hundred to four hundred feet in height at some points, forming a watershed between the lake and James Bay. The rivers on the south side of this watershed are short, and the means of travel correspondingly limited. There are two water powers of considerable magnitude on Abitibi river below the lake, Couchiching falls, with about 6,000 horse power, and Iroquois falls with about half that amount. Upper Abitibi lake covers an area of 190 square miles, of which about 55 square miles lie in Quebec. Lower Abitibi lake has a surface of 145 square miles. A comparatively small expenditure in lowering the brink of Couchiching falls, would reduce these lakes to about one-half their present area, and improve the drainage of an immense tract of surrounding territory, though at the expense of a loss in head and storage for the water power of the falls.

Water power.

White Pine scarce North of Height of Land.

There is little white pine timber north of the height of land, the trees being scattered and inferior in quality. Some small areas of red pine and some jackpine were met with, nearly all of these varieties being found south of Lake Abitibi. The best areas for pulpwood are on Low Bush and Circle rivers, with their tributaries, where it is estimated that an area of 180 square miles will yield an average of seven cords to the acre, or about 800,000 cords. Along Little Abitibi river

Trees.

between Harris lake and the boundary, the pulpwood is estimated at 750,000 cords. A belt reaching from Lower Abitibi lake along the Abitibi river to Long Sault, eighty miles in length, will average seven cords to the acre. There are also considerable pulpwood areas to the west and north of Lower Abitibi lake.

DISTRICT No. 2, N. ONTARIO.

Upper Moose or Mattagami Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Division VI.

Character of Country.

Of an area of 7,800 miles explored, about 1,000 square miles was water and swamp, and of the remaining 6,000 miles 75 per cent was found to be choice farming land, the surface in places rolling and the soil a rich friable clay and clay loam. The good land alternated with muskeg, not more than four feet deep, with a clay bottom. If the country were cleaned up a large proportion of the low, wet land could be made productive as pasturage. Of the territory explored 60 per cent will yield on an average 5 cords of spruce wood to the acre, in addition to other timber.

Farming lands.

Timber.

The prevailing timber is spruce and poplar, there being no pine or hardwood. The spruce, especially along the river banks, attains a size which renders it valuable for square timber, and the poplar is large and abundant, particularly on the Mattagami river. Special acres examined would yield 20 cords of spruce, other acres would cut 15 cords of spruce and ten of poplar. Some of these, if all the timber growing on them were made into cordwood, would show 60 to 70 cords to the acre. Much of the tamarack seen was dead, as this tree appears frequently to die after having attained a growth of about 20 inches, and owing to the slight hold of its roots on the clay soil, it is liable to be blown down.

Spruce and poplar.

Rock Formations.

The district is generally flat, with a gradual slope toward the north. Rock exposures are few and of limited area, the prevailing formation being the Laurentian, but isolated outcrops of the Huronian formation were discovered on the Mattagami and Opasatika rivers. The district

Outcrops.

appears to be unfavourable to the production of economic minerals, with the exception of some localities where iron pyrites was found, which may be utilized in the manufacture of chemical pulp. The country presents excellent facilities for railway construction. No rock cutting would be necessary after the height of land had been passed, very little cutting and filling would be required, and owing to the level nature of most of the country, the gradient would be easy. Tamarack for ties and sand for ballasting purposes are to be had in abundance.

Water Power.

Awaiting development.

The rivers and streams, more especially the Mattagami and Kapuskasing rivers, furnish numerous valuable water powers with descents of from ten to twenty-five feet, which can be utilized in the development of mechanical industry. The Missinaibie falls could be utilized to furnish the power for an electric railway, and were locks constructed at that point a water route north from Missinaibie station could be secured.

Climate.

Generally speaking, the climate is similar to that of Manitoba, the weather in midsummer being equally hot. No destructive frosts were experienced until September 27th, and rains were frequent but not excessive.

Game.

The fur-bearing animals and larger game have considerably decreased in number of late years, and the fish in the rivers flowing northward, are not so plentiful as on the southern slope.

DISTRICT No. 4, N. ONTARIO.

Upper Moose or Mattagami Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Division VI.

Character of Country.

The land taken as a whole is level, rising slightly along the watercourses, where it is rolling. The soil is clay and sandy loam, covered in the lower levels with boggy peat and moss varying from two to four feet in depth. The country can be easily cleared, and for farming

purposes, the soil will be equal to the best in the older portions of the province. Much of the area that is at present swampy, will secure natural drainage when the country is cleared, owing to the incline of the land. The mixture of the clay, forming the prevailing subsoil, with the surface soil, will prove rich and productive. The district is well watered by numerous rivers and streams, some of which are well stocked with fish. Good soil.

Timber.

The district is heavily timbered with spruce and tamarack interspersed with other varieties. Owing to the density of growth, the spruce and tamarack are for the most part, too small for any other commercial use than pulpwood, their diameter not being proportioned to the height they frequently attain. In some places, however, they are of larger dimensions. The quantity could not be estimated. The spruce will yield in some localities 40, 50, and in one instance 60 cords to the acre, being especially fine in the country along the Kabinakagami river. There is also a heavy growth of spruce along the Mattawishguani river, which will produce from 20 to 35 cords to the acre. The dense spruce and tamarack forests of the Moose river basin are of great value and cover an immense area. In the southern portion of the district, there are some areas of red pine, but no large pine is found north of Lake Kabinakagami, the main portion of the territory explored being north of the pine limit. Dense growth. Spruce and tamarack.

Rock Formations.

The rock formations of the district are for the most part Laurentian, with some Huronian exposures, especially on the Kabinakagami river. Near the Missinaibie river were found boulders of fine gray slate which cleaved readily, and which is also known to exist in other localities. The peat found in the lower levels below the moss on the surface is inferior as fuel, owing to the shallowness of the beds and the amount of moisture it contains. Similar soil to these peaty tracts at Brunswick House on Missinaibie lake has been found capable of raising good crops. Slate.

DISTRICT No. 5, N. ONTARIO.

Kabinakagami Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Division VII.

Soil and Character of the Country.

About half of this district is good arable soil, which is not found in large continuous areas, but principally in the neighbourhood of the

Muskeg.

streams. In the northern part of the district there is a good deal of muskeg, and the flatness of the surface will be an obstacle in the way of drainage. Much of the district has been burned over, so that the timber is not generally of a large size.

Timber.

About one-third of the total area is timbered, making 640,000 acres, half of which will, it is estimated, yield good pulpwood or timber. The trees growing along the river banks have usually attained a fair size. Inland the timber is generally small and scrubby. The best timber district is between the Kawakaska river and Lake Eskeganaga, where extensive groves of spruce and tamarack up to 36 inches in diameter are found. The poplar which grows everywhere along the river is singularly free from 'black heart,' which renders it of value for pulpwood.

Best district.

Rock Formations.

The rocks of this district belong to the Niagara series of the Laurentian formation obtaining to the north of Long lake and north-west to the Lower Kawakaska river. Huronian rocks appear on the northern portion of that stream on the Little Long Lake river, in the Pic river country and elsewhere. Silurian strata and sedimentary rocks are found in the northern part of the district. No mineral deposits of economic importance were found. Iron pyrites occurs in considerable quantities on Pine lake, but it carries only small traces of gold, nickel and copper. The most promising region is the country on the Kawakaska river below Wawong Portage. Samples from quartz veins here showed traces of gold, which further prospecting may disclose in paying quantities.

Traces of gold.

Climate.

Vegetables.

The climate is similar to that of part of the North-west lying in the same latitude. Frost is unusual during the summer season, and all the ordinary green vegetables are raised without difficulty. Barley and oats can also be matured successfully.

DISTRICT No. 6, N. ONTARIO.

Northerly portion of Kabinakagami Division, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Division VII.

Agricultural Capabilitites.

Although some portions of the territory explored are unfit for agriculture on account of their rocky or sandy character, there are consi-

derable areas of fertile land. The valley of the Ogoké river is a wide level tract of good clay soil, but interspersed with smaller areas of sand. The upper portion of this valley is the most extensive and promising stretch of agricultural land met with. The lower section down to the Albany river is wet and contains numerous peat bogs, but as the land lies considerably higher than the river bed it could be easily drained and rendered suitable for cultivation. The total area of arable land, 10 miles inland on each side of the Ogoké river for a distance of 140 miles, is estimated at 1,500,000 acres. There is a comparatively small tract of black alluvial soil along the Ombabika river and some areas of good clay soil down the Kapikotongwa river. Ogoké river.

Forests.

There are great quantities of excellent pulp wood throughout the district, the principal varieties being spruce and jackpine. From the mouth of the Ombabika River to the Albany River the land, exclusive of brulé, will yield 38 cords to the acre, or a total of 56,346,400 cords. The Ogoké river country will average 44 cords to the acre, making a total estimated output of 78,846,000 cords, being 135,194,400 cords in all from the territory tributary to these two watercourses. Spruce.

Rock Formations.

The geological characteristics of the territory are mainly Laurentian, but the Ombabika route crosses a belt of the Huronian formation, 10 or 12 miles in width. Silurian limestone, overlaid with beds of drift, prevail near the Albany river, between the Ogoké and Kenogami rivers. Traces of gold were found in the quartz veins in the Huronian rocks about Cross and Summit lakes, the samples taken yielding sufficient gold to encourage further prospecting. Gold.

Water Power, Fish, &c.

Extensive water powers exist on the leading rivers, and the streams and lakes abound with fish. Pike, pickerel and whitefish are generally distributed, speckled trout are plentiful, and sturgeon were caught in the Ogoké and Albany rivers.

Climate.

The climate is much the same as that of the Temiscaming townships. No frosts were experienced until September 25, and throughout October the weather continued fine and warm. All kinds of vegetables produced in temperate climates flourish at the Hudson Bay posts.

DISTRICT No. 7, N. ONTARIO.

Long Lake Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Railway, Division VIII.

Character of the Country.

The district is generally rocky and barren, and not adapted for agricultural settlement. Small tracts of arable land exist at the head of Lower Wabinosh lake and along Highland lake and river. Along Little Mud River the soil is fitted for root crops and fodder, but not for general agriculture. In other parts potatoes and hay are grown. On Little Mud river, near Lake Nepigon, there are deposits of a fibrous peaty character, but of no great depth or area.

Hay.

Timber.

In limited quantity.

There is little timber of commercial value, and such tracts as are intrinsically valuable, are practically unavailable on account of location, and the limited quantity of the different areas, except along Mud river, where large spruce and tamarack were found.

Rock Formation.

The prevalent rock formation is Laurentian granite, but the Huronian order occurs at the northern end of Lake Nepigon, and there are indications of the same formations elsewhere, the contact between the two systems being irregular and difficult to follow. The only mineral of value discovered was at Poplar Lodge, on the east shore of Lake Nepigon, where red jasper was found mixed with a silicious iron ore.

Game.

Small game is fairly plentiful, but the larger animals are scarce, owing to the barrenness of the country. There are some good water powers on the principal rivers.

DISTRICT NO. 8, N. ONTARIO.

Nipigon Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Division IX.

Character of the Country.

Unfit for agriculture.

While the country is not generally adapted for agricultural settlement, its principal characteristics being stone, rock and swamp, it

comprises considerable areas of sandy loam, which would make good farming land. These fertile tracts, are however, isolated by intervening stretches of rough and barren country. The district is largely timbered with spruce and tamarack, but in many parts jackpine is predominant. In most sections where timber exists, the yield is estimated at between 15 and 30 cords, taking all kinds.

Rock Formations.

There are indications that the district is capable of developing a mining region. The two principal geological formations are the Keeweenawan series of rocks and the Laurentian gneiss, some forms of the former containing a considerable amount of magnetic iron and iron pyrites. The Huronian areas are small, and occur in strips. There is an extensive iron ore deposit on the east side of Black Sturgeon lake which has not yet been thoroughly examined, and there are known to be other iron deposits elsewhere. A number of brine springs were found which formerly furnished the Indians with their supply of salt.

Extensive iron ore deposit.

Salt.

Streams, Game, &c.

The rivers are all rapid with numerous falls available for water power. The large game and fur-bearing animals are diminishing in numbers, with the exception of moose and red deer, which have only made their appearance in the district of late years, and are plentiful.

DISTRICT No. 9, N. ONTARIO.

Lake St. Joseph Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.—Division X.

Character of Country.

There are some areas of good land, but they are small and scattered, and most of the district is unsuited for successful agriculture. There is a great deal of rocky, broken country, and the soil in some places is scanty, the underlying rock being covered with sand, sandy loam or clay, the surface soil sufficing for the growth of timber.

Broken country.

Timber.

There is no pine except in isolated clumps. Spruce timber is thickly scattered throughout the territory, but much of it is too small to be marketable, though on the higher land it reaches a good size. Jackpine prevails towards the south, and poplar in the northern portion of

Jackpine.

the district, but in low-lying areas the average size is small. If they were accessible these tracts would furnish a large supply of pulpwood and timber.

Rock Formations.

The rock formations vary greatly, the lower part of the district being almost entirely Laurentian, but changing to Keewatin near Sturgeon lake, which lies in a narrow belt of these rocks. A number of quartz veins occur on and near Sturgeon lake, some of which carry free gold, and a mine located on King's bay is being actively developed. Gold-bearing veins, the assays of which give encouraging results, have also been discovered at Abram lake, where a good deal of prospecting has been done. Galena is found in the Minnietakie lake region where an attempt to develop it is being made.

Free gold.

DISTRICT No. 10, N. ONTARIO.

Lac Seul and Lake of the Woods Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. —Divisions XI and XII.

Character of Country.

Owing to the rocky character of the greater portion of the area embraced in this district, the opportunities for agricultural settlement are limited. There are large tracts of clay soil on the Eagle and Wabigoon rivers, and on the English river above the Mattawa river, which, judging by the natural vegetation they support, will prove available for cultivation.

Clay soil.

Timber.

The timber on the English river and its tributaries is exceedingly valuable, especially the spruce and poplar, which are sufficiently large in diameter to yield many millions of feet of lumber, in addition to the vast quantity of smaller timber suitable for pulpwood. The logs can be driven to the mouth of the Wabigoon river for manufacture. Large quantities of spruce and poplar are available in the Wabigoon river region, where there is about 3,500,000 feet of red and white pine, which could be taken to the mouth of Canyon river. The timber on the banks of the Winnipeg river and its tributaries, including the waters of the Black Sturgeon, Swan and Sand lake regions, comprises a large quantity of good poplar and spruce, and some red pine.

Pulpwood.

Minerals.

The geological characteristics of the district are mainly Laurentian. In the Huronian areas on Linklater lake, and lying between Boulder and Lacousse lakes the outlook is more encouraging. Quartz veins are frequent in these localities, and may be found on close examination to contain gold in paying quantities. Quartz veins.

Game, Water Power, &c.

Game is plentiful throughout the district, including moose, caribou and red deer, the latter being a recent arrival, but protection against indiscriminate slaughter is urgently required to prevent their extermination. The numerous falls and rapids on the rivers provide valuable water powers. Protection needed.

MAP ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF EXPLORATIONS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

In 1901 the Department of Crown Lands of Ontario issued a map of part of Northern Ontario showing the northern part of the districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay. This map serves both as a topographical and a geological map. It was compiled from surveys and explorations undertaken by the Department of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario and from surveys carried on by the staff of the Geological Survey of Canada. Joint map.

The map is on a scale of 8 miles to 1 inch, and indicates the areas covered by the Huronian or mineral-bearing series of rocks, as well as the other formations of the districts in question.

Besides the above the limits of the clay belt, the height of land, character of the country, together with notes regarding its generally level character, its areas timbered, together with the areas of good agricultural land of clay and sandy loam, are clearly indicated on the map. Clay belt.

CHAPTER XIV.

RESOURCES OF THE HUDSON BAY BASIN.

Extracts from Dr. S. E. Dawson's Work :—The Bay—The Coast—Drainage Basin—Rivers—Churchill—Nelson—Hayes—Severn—Moose—Rupert's—East Main—Geology—Minerals—Climate—Fisheries—Fur-bearing Animals. Mr. A. P. Low's Statement :—Cereals—Soil—Character of Country—Drainage required—Minerals—Fisheries—True Cod—Note. Ogilvie's Report of Exploration to Hudson Bay :—Route—Low Hills—Fine Scenery—Hudson Bay Post—Moose River—Moose Factory—James Bay Distributing Point—Character of the Surface and Agricultural Capabilities—Garden at Abitibi—Climatic Conditions—Extract from H. B. Co.'s Journals—Gardens at Moose and Rupert's House—Indifferent Success—Cattle—Grass—Hay—Timber Resources—Minerals—New Post—Furs—Fish—Porpoise Seals—Fowl. Dr. Bell's Letter :—Hudson Bay Basin—Territory fit for Settlement—Good Land—Temperatures—Snow Fall—Soil—Objection raised—Pine—Other Trees—Minerals—Coal—Fish. Dr. R. Bell's Report on H. B. Basin for 1878-1879 :—Clay Deposits—Timber—Crops—Cattle—Clay Escarpments. Mr. H. O'Sullivan's Report for 1901 :—Railway Lines—Route—Character of Country—Lake Mattagami—Mountain Range—Soil—Swampy Tract—Timber—Dr. Bell quoted—Mr. Low quoted. Mr. Low's Note on the Clay Deposits of Hudson Bay Basin :—Statement. Mr. Wilson's Report for 1902 :—Instructions—Survey—Kapiskau Valley—Clay, Sand and Shells—Physical Features—Kwatabohegan River—Peat Beds—Track Surveys checked—Abitibi—Climate and Game—Fish. Mr. E. B. Borron's Report of 1882 :—Object of Explorations—Divisions—Peat—Laurentian Rocks—Source of Clay—Second Plateau—Drift-covered Region—Soil—Climate—Crops—Temperatures—Mineral Resources—Iron—Gypsum—Rock Exposures few—Timber—Bush Fires—Reforestation—Opening up and Settlement of Country.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. S. E. DAWSON'S WORK, ENTITLED 'NORTH AMERICA, VOL. I., CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.' EDWARD STANFORD, LONDON, ENGLAND, 1897.

The Hudson's Bay Basin.

The Bay.

Size and boundaries.

One of the most striking features of the map of British North America is Hudson's bay—an immense navigable inland sea, extend-

ing half way across the continent at its widest part, and bounding upon the north the settled provinces of the Dominion of Canada through 30° of longitude—a distance as great as from London to St. Petersburg Although Hudson's bay has been known and continuously navigated since 1610, two years only after the foundation of Quebec, and although for two hundred and thirty years Europeans have resided at points far within its recesses, the nature of the climate and the duration of the season of navigation are still moot questions in Canada, and widely divergent views are confidently advocated concerning them.

Hudson's bay and strait extend from 65° to 95° west longitude, a width of 1,038 miles, and from the extreme head of James bay on the south, to the Fury and Hecla strait on the north, is a distance of 1,300 miles, or 19° of latitude. It is not then a bay of the Atlantic ocean alone, because through Fox channel and Fury and Hecla strait it opens into the Arctic sea, and, in considering the physical conditions of the bay, it is always necessary to bear in mind that there is an opening on the north in latitude 70°, down which the polar ice may pass to find an outlet into the Atlantic in latitude 60° through Hudson's strait. If, however, the name be taken in its narrowest sense and James bay, Fox channel, and Hudson's strait be excluded, Hudson's bay is almost square, being 600 miles from north to south by 500 miles east to west. In most books James bay (350 miles long) is taken into the calculation, and in round numbers the dimensions of Hudson's bay are stated to be 1,000 miles from north to south and 600 miles from east to west. The area is approximately given as 500,000 square miles. In the bay proper the depth of water is very uniform, averaging 70 fathoms, excepting near the strait, where it deepens to 100 fathoms. James bay is, however, very shallow throughout and even small vessels cannot approach the shore. There is a wide channel down the centre leading to Moose Factory, but beyond the central channel, in many places out of sight of land, the bottom may be touched by an oar from a small boat, and even the main bay along the southern shore is also shallow for a long distance out; so that, from cape Jones around the whole southern sweep of the shore, there is not a harbour worthy of the name until the excellent harbour of Churchill is reached upon the western coast. The water of James bay is brackish, for a number of important rivers converge into it from the east and south and west, and the bottom is muddy, whereas in Hudson's bay proper the water is as bright and as salt as in the main ocean. An elevation of 600 feet would convert the whole area into an immense level plain. The tidal wave enters at the strait and first strikes the western shore. It rises 11 to 12 feet at Churchill, and in the converging shores of the estuary of the Nelson river it rises 15 feet, but as the tide passes round the coast to the south and east it becomes lower. It is only 9 feet at Moose Factory, and lower still on the East Main.

Opening to the north.

Area covered.

Channel to Moose Factory.

Tides.

THE COAST.

Islands.

The centre and west of the main bay is singularly free from islands, rocks or shoals. From the inner termination of the strait to Churchill navigation is clear and unimpeded by any nautical danger. The whole stretch of the eastern coast is, however, fringed with innumerable islets close to the shore, and farther out at a distance varying from seventy to one hundred miles is a chain of small islands in groups under various names—the Ottawa islands, the Sleepers, the Belchers—extending from the strait to the southernmost point of the whole bay. Among these islands fringing the bolder coast of the East Main there may be harbours, but otherwise, excepting Churchill, there is no harbour in the bay. Though the centre and west is thus clear, the prolongations of the bay contain many islands. The north side of the bay is shut in by an archipelago ; there are a number of islands in the strait and also in James Bay.

Harbour.

The Hudson's Bay Company have posts at the mouth of all the chief rivers, but as before stated, at Churchill alone is there a harbour which may be connected by rail with the settled parts of Canada and available for large ships. There the Churchill river empties by a deep estuary into the bay with a narrow opening seawards and bold rocky shores. It is an easy harbour for ships to make, being well marked and is sheltered from all winds. The anchorage is good and there is a depth of thirty feet of water within, so that it may be considered in all respects as admirably suited for the largest vessels. Other harbours there no doubt are, at Marble island where the whalers winter and in Chesterfield Inlet, but they are too far north to be of practical commercial use.

Anchorage.

The most important post of the Hudson's Bay Company is and has always been at York Factory, on the Hayes river, near the mouth of the Nelson river, the largest river which falls into the bay. At this point the Winnipeg basin discharges into Hudson's bay, and it is the point of communication with the whole network of waterways to the Rocky mountains and the valley of the Mackenzie river. There is practically no harbour at York, but a roadstead, and about seven miles from the fort there is good anchorage at a place called Five Fathom Hole, where large ships may safely lie ; but vessels drawing more that twelve feet cannot go up to the fort, for at low tide there is not more than twelve feet in the channel of the Hayes river. Other chief posts of the company are Fort Albany, Moose Factory and Rupert's House, at the mouth of the rivers of the same name. These are very large rivers and they drain a territory extending from Labrador on the east to Lake Superior on the west, but as they converge into the shallow James bay, no vessels of any size can approach them.

H. B. Co.'s Posts.

Charlton island is the only roadstead in James bay, and all ships go there; from thence the navigation is very intricate to Moose Factory, and goods are transhipped into smaller vessels or boats.

Drainage Basin.

This enormous inland ocean is the basin into which an area of three millions of square miles is drained, for, besides its own immediate tributaries, the whole system of Lake Winnipeg finds its outlet by the Nelson river into Hudson's bay. The Red river, rising in Minnesota south of the source of the Mississippi, flows directly north into Lake Winnipeg, and the Saskatchewan, rising on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, flows eastwards into the same lake, so that the drainage basin of Hudson's bay extends 2,100 miles from east to west and 1,500 miles from north to south. This Winnipeg sub-basin is more conveniently considered in connection with the North-west provinces. It is only necessary to allude to it here to show the immense territory drained by this inland ocean. The basin of the bay contracts towards the north. The rivers on the east or Labrador side grow longer and longer towards the south, and the same condition obtains on the west coast. All this dependent territory slopes down gently and gradually to the bay, for the water-partings are not highlands, but are low and inconspicuous, and the upper streams of the contiguous watersheds interlace at their sources. Winnipeg basin. Watersheds low.

Of the many important rivers flowing into the bay it will be possible to notice only the chief, and, in noticing them, to indicate the wonderful system of water communication which covers as with a network even the remotest recesses of the Dominion of Canada, and which has rendered possible the extensive operations of the Hudson's Bay Company and its continuous successful existence from the year 1670 down to the present day. Rivers.

The first important river on the west is the Churchill or English river, sometimes called by its Indian name, the Missinipi river, which, after a course of 1,110 miles, falls into the bay to form the harbour of Churchill. It is a beautiful clear stream of great volume, expanding throughout its course into numerous lakes. It rises in Methy lake, and from the lake by a portage (Methy or La Loche) of 12¼ miles, the Clearwater river, a tributary of the Athabasca, is reached. This portage opens up the whole valley of the Mackenzie. At Frog Portage, a distance of only 380 yards separates the Churchill from the headwaters of the Grass river, flowing into the Saskatchewan at Cumberland House and opening up that large river system. Not far from Frog Portage the Deer river falls in from the north, by which Reindeer lake and the head of Athabasca lake may be reached. The Churchill. Clearwater.

Churchill is well wooded, but its lower course is through a rocky and barren country.

Nelson. South from Churchill is the Nelson river, named after the master of one of Sir Thomas Button's ships, who died and was buried there in 1612. It is the largest and most important river of Hudson's bay, for it is the outlet of the whole Winnipeg and Saskatchewan system. It is a muddy stream of immense volume, flowing in a course of about 360 miles through a flat country. In its upper course it divides into many channels and expands into many lakes; in its lower course it is navigable for river steamers for 40 miles from its mouth. It falls into the bay by an estuary which is flat and muddy. At high tide the estuary is seven miles wide. At low tide the mud-flats and boulders are uncovered and the river shrinks into its own channel. The Nelson is of little value for navigation, for there is no harbour at its mouth. The water of the bay is shallow, and there is no shelter for vessels in the open roadstead, which answers for a harbour, so that vessels lying there prefer to put to sea at the appearance of bad weather. There are ten feet of water on the bar at low tide, but above that point the depth is twenty feet. The width of the river varies from half a mile to a mile and a half, until within ten miles of the tide-water, where it widens to three miles.

Hayes. Eight miles farther south is Hayes river and York—the chief Hudson's Bay post—is upon the western bank. This river and not the Nelson, is the boat route to Winnipeg, for the Nelson is too large a stream to be convenient for boat and canoe navigation. The route passes up Hayes river and by Hill river into Knee lake and thence by way of Oxford house to Norway house and by Sea river into the lake. The Hayes river with two tributaries is navigable for 140 miles for lightdraught steamers.

Severn. The Severn is the next considerable river southwards. It is a shallow stream, difficult for canoes, passing through a well-wooded country. Continuing to the south-east are many small streams until the Albany river is reached, a very important stream which is now the northern boundary of the province of Ontario. By the Albany there is a much frequented route to Lake Nepigon and Lake Superior. The distance is 468 miles and of this 270 miles are available for light-draught steamers.

Moose. Moose river, falling in at the extreme south of James bay, is navigable for 100 miles, and is the channel of a very much used route to Michipicoten on Lake Superior. Since the Canadian Pacific Railway was built, Missinabie station is the point of departure for the bay. At this point the water-parting of the Hudson's bay system is within 30 miles of Lake Superior. The whole distance from the bay to the lake at this point is only about 281 miles. The Abitibi, a tributary of the

Moose river, is the route by which canoes pass into the Montreal river, which falls into Lake Temiscaming at the head of the Ottawa river. All this country between Lake Superior and James bay is low and flat, sloping gradually down until about a distance of 100 miles from the bay, when it makes a sudden drop of 100 feet. This fall marks a change in the character of the rocks, which pass from the Laurentian into the Silurian, and at some places into the Devonian system. As far up as this drop, many of the rivers might be available for light steamboats.

The rivers which, as far as Moose Factory, flow from the west and south-west thenceforth flow into the bay from the south-east and east, radiating from the southern shore like the spokes of a wheel; so that Rupert's House at the mouth of Rupert's river, the next important stream, and only about 100 miles from Moose Factory, is the point of departure for the Saguenay, lower St. Lawrence, and Labrador. Rupert's river flows out of Lake Mistassini, from whence a portage over the height of land leads into water flowing into Lake St. John. On the western side of the estuary of Rupert's river the Noddaway river falls, a shallow but important stream draining a wide area. Rupert's.

Many large rivers flow into the bay on the eastern side. The East Main river approaches by one branch close to the waters flowing into Lake Mistassini, but another branch reaches far into the heart of Labrador and approaches the sources of the Koksoak, flowing into Hudson's strait, and of the Hamilton flowing into the Atlantic; or a canoe may even pass into Manicouagan flowing into the lower St. Lawrence. Great and Little Whale rivers are also important from their size, but north of these the rivers grow shorter as the water-parting of the central basin of Labrador gradually approaches the coast. East Main. Great Whale.

Geology.

Hudson's bay lies within a basin of the Laurentian nucleus, on the reverse or inside of the great V-shaped mass of crystalline rocks, which forms the framework of the continent, and which from the earliest formative period has dominated its shape. One arm of this mass of primitive rock reaches from near the delta of the Mackenzie on the Arctic sea on the west, and the other stretches from the north of Labrador on the east. The Laurentian rocks come to the surface on the northern shores of the bay, both on the eastern and western side; but on the southern shore there is a border of Cambro-Silurian rocks of varying width. South and west of James bay this border of later formation is from 100 to 200 miles wide. On the south, from near the water-parting of the St. Lawrence system, the limestones of the later formations slope gradually down to the bay, and the rocks pass in places into the Devonian. On the eastern coast, north of

Cape Jones, there is a narrow strip of Cambrian, and the islands which cluster along on that side of the bay are of that formation.

Minerals.

Copper, iron, mica, &c.

The country around the bay possesses considerable mineral wealth, especially upon the eastern coast, where are masses of iron ore, chiefly manganiferous carbonate of iron. Upon the islands on that coast copper ore is abundant. Galena is found in several places, and mica is plentiful, and occurs in sheets a foot square. Plumbago is frequently met with. Lignite coal occurs on the Moose and Abitibi rivers, but no deposit of importance is known. Gypsum occurs on Moose river; and the limestones on Lake Abitibi have been reported to carry petroleum.

Climate.

Subject of controversy.

The climate of Hudson's bay has also been a subject of controversy, and when it is considered that the bay extends from lat. 51 degrees N. to lat. 70 degrees N., it will be seen that in any statement concerning climate, there is much need to indicate precisely what part of the bay is meant. This stretch of latitude corresponds with the stretch from Land's End in Cornwall to the North Cape in Norway, the most northern part of Europe, and well within the Arctic circle. The country around Hudson's bay can never be an agricultural country, and even though it be true that vegetables have been seen growing in sheltered spots, it may or may not be true, that the same vegetables could be grown in the open on a large scale. The inquiry has no practical bearing while so many millions of acres of rich arable soil are lying vacant all over the vast territory of the Dominion.

Limits of crops.

Churchill is the northern limit of the cultivated grasses on the west coast of the bay. The line drops on the east side to the northern point of James bay. The line which marks the northern limit of cultivation of barley, rye, oats and the root crops crosses James Bay from east to west about half way up. The northern limit of the growth of wheat passes altogether south of the bay without touching any part of it. In the same way the northern limit of deciduous trees barely touches the extreme south of James bay. Some of the coniferous trees are found on the west coast considerably to the north of Churchill and almost as far north as Chesterfield Inlet. On the east coast the tree line drops to Cape Dufferin, but the growth is stunted at the extreme northern limit. North of that is the region of mosses and lichens, the food of the caribou and musk-oxen. All around the bay trees are small when they come down to the coast, and the ground is covered with spagnum moss, but a little way back, the level is well wooded, and much valuable timber of large size grows

Caribou and musk-oxen.

along the upper waters of the many large rivers which empty into James bay.

Fisheries.

The resources of the bay as to fisheries are important. Far to the north, up Rowe's Welcome and Fox Channel, is the favourite resort of American whalers, who winter at Marble island, inside the gulf near Chesterfield inlet, so as to commence operations as soon as the ice breaks up. These people are reported to be fast destroying the fishery by their destructive methods, and every year they have to go farther north, for the latest reports go to show that they have destroyed almost all the large marine animals in the upper part of the bay. In the northern seas of Canada is the last retreat of the whale, and some control should be exercised over these strangers. The seal and porpoise fisheries are productive, and salmon abound in the rivers. The cod fishery extends round from Atlantic into the strait as far as Ungava bay. Whale fisheries.

Fur-bearing Animals.

The territories surrounding the whole bay are productive in fur-bearing animals. Caribou (reindeer) are abundant, and in the barren grounds of the North-west, as far as the Arctic ocean, are the haunts of musk-oxen. They are met also north of the strait. Throughout all the peninsula of Labrador roam large herds of the barren-ground caribou or reindeer. There is abundance of feathered game in its season. —ducks, geese, loons, ptarmigan. Far in the north at Repulse bay and on the Arctic coast, the Hudson's Bay officers could always maintain themselves. Eskimo live in bands all round the bay. Some of their settlements have existed for 100 years in the same place, and all the Canadian parties of observation which entered the bay were abundantly supplied with fresh meat during the winter by the Eskimo. Large herds.

STATEMENT MADE BY MR. A. P. LOW, B. Sc., OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, ON THE RESOURCES OF THE HUDSON BAY BASIN, PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE ON THE HUDSON BAY EXPEDITION OF 1903.—TRANSCRIBED BY H. M. A., 10TH AUGUST, 1903.

NOTE.

Before leaving Ottawa to undertake an investigation of the fisheries and other resources of Hudson Bay, Mr. A. P. Low, of the Geological Survey, made the following statement regarding the resources of the Hudson Bay Basin :—

Resources important.

After spending six seasons employed on Government surveys and explorations in the Hudson Bay basin and Labrador, I am convinced that the resources of the Hudson Bay Basin are of paramount importance to the Dominion of Canada. I insist on the great value of the Hudson Bay resources, he added.

CEREALS AND VEGETABLES.

Clay soil.

Oats and *Barley* can be cultivated on alluvial and marine clay and other drift deposits, which constitute the soil as far north as Fort George.

Wheat can be cultivated as far north as Moose Factory, at Rupert's House, and likely also at Albany.

Vegetables grow freely as far up as Fort George.

Potatoes and other vegetables grow freely on Trout Lake.

SOIL.

There is fine land east of Lake Winnipeg after the first one hundred miles are crossed. All that this section of country needs is draining to enable it to produce abundantly.

From the Height of Land, good agricultural land exists, and the country is also well timbered with big spruce.

CHARACTER OF COUNTRY.

The east side of the Hudson Bay Basin is a pretty flat country, whilst the western side of the bay is very flat.

There is a belt of from twenty (20) to one hundred and fifty (150) miles inland from the waters of the bay on the east side which carries surface deposits of clay, sand and gravel, good soil, forming a sloping plain of marine submergence or embayment similar in origin to that of the St. Lawrence Basin but much more extensive, especially on the south side. Good soil.

On the south and west sides we have a strip of 200 miles of excellent flat land, overlying flat-lying beds of limestone and Archæan rocks, clay and forming a zone around the bay.

Draining Required.

When this country is drained and opened up it will produce a fine agricultural country. It will possibly take some time, but it requires drainage and the timber to be cut.

The first settlers will have trouble, as in this portion of Canada (Ottawa) when the forests were being cut, with summer frosts, but these will diminish and cease as the country is opened up and the forests cut, and the land drained. Frosts.

Minerals.

As to the mineral resources. Iron occurs in abundance. More research will reveal valuable deposits. I have every confidence that minerals of economic value will be discovered throughout this basin which will prove of great value. Iron.

Fisheries of James Bay.

In James Bay, trout, whitefish and rock or Hudson cod occur. Sturgeon is in all the rivers as far as Fort George on the east side, and as far as York on the west side of the bay.

North of James's Bay, the same fish, trout, whitefish, rock cod and sturgeon occur, along with salmon, (the 'arctic salmon') in large numbers. No true salmon is known in Hudson Bay.

The arctic or Hudson Bay salmon is equal in flavour and flesh to the British Columbia salmon.

It is not at all unlikely that the true cod also occurs in the Hudson Bay. The investigation which we are now about to undertake in that bay will determine. True cod.

Mr. Low was very keen on the subject and insisted on the great value of the resources of that great bay and of its surrounding shores, thickly covered for long distances inland with soil capable of supporting abundant vegetation.

EXTRACTS OF EXPLORATORY SURVEY TO HUDSON BAY BY WILLIAM OGILVIE, D.L.S., 1891, ADDRESSED TO THE HON. THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA.

Description of Route from Mattawa to East Main.

Route of Exploration.

Between Mattawa, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the foot of Lake Temiscamingue (about thirty-five miles), the Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway have a line of boats and a railway. The railway was built in order to pass rapids in the river, and is in four parts:—the first about four miles above Mattawa, somewhat less than half a mile in length; the second about eight and a half miles from Mattawa, about half a mile long; the third about twelve miles from Mattawa, and about one-fourth of a mile long. Over these three sections the cars are drawn by horses. The fourth section is between the head of Seven League lake (which is simply an expansion of the Ottawa river) and the foot of Lake Temiscamingue, and is six miles long. Over this the cars are drawn by a small locomotive engine. From the end of this road steamboats take us without a break to the head of Lake Temiscamingue. On this lake there are half a dozen or more steamboats, of which two are of good size. The time from Mattawa to the head of Lake Temiscamingue, utilizing these means of transport, is two days, one to the foot of Lake Temiscamingue, the other to the head.

Upper Ottawa.

The scenery is beautiful, and were it more generally known I think many would make a holiday trip over this route and find it as pleasant as any in Canada.

Low Hills.

We cross this lake in a north-westerly direction about one and a half miles and leave it by a small crooked creek known as Snake creek, which passes through a grassy marsh. The creek is upwards of a mile long, but in a straight line it cannot be more than one-fourth of that distance from the last mentioned lake (or what we may call Summit lake) to a very irregular shaped lake called Island lake, from the large number of islands it contains. Through this lake we pass nearly due north about eight miles, passing numberless and beautiful islands, which are ever presenting new aspects of beauty and revealing views of the distant hills around the lake, which though not grand, are serenely beautiful.

Summit lake.

Fine Scenery.

Upper lake is very irregularly shaped; islands are as numerous in it as in Island lake, and the scenery is beautiful. These lakes will compare for beauty with any place I have ever seen, and I feel confident, were they easily accessible, they would soon become places of resort in the tourist season. Summer resorts.

Hudson Bay Post.

About two and a half miles from this lake, in a generally north-easterly direction, there is a cataract in the river and a portage of 40 yards to pass it. Here the stream narrows from 200 yards and upwards to less than a tenth of that, and falls through an opening resembling a gateway in a ridge of granitic rock, a height of about twelve feet. Below this the course of the river is nearly north for five miles to Lake Abitibi, and from the mouth of the river to the Hudson Bay Company's trading post on the lake is about two and three-quarter miles in a north-westerly direction. Abitibi.

The post is situated on a long, flat point projecting into the lake at its extreme east end. Formerly all the supplies for this post were brought from Moose up the Abitibi river, but for some years past they have been taken from Mattawa over the route I have just described, which considerably reduces the labour and expense of furnishing the post.

Moose River.

From the mouth of Abitibi to Moose Factory, the Hudson Bay Company's trading post, is about twenty miles. A history of this place would hardly serve any useful purpose in a report such as this, and I will only remark that the post has been in existence about two centuries, and has been for many years, and is now, the port of entry for the whole of James Bay district. Moose Factory.

Here the company has several good buildings, a good garden and potato field. A meteorological record is kept by one of the company's officers for the meteorological service of the Dominion. The company also have a small portable sawmill here, made by Waterous, of Brantford, Ontario. This manufactures all the lumber required by the company here, and some for the other posts on the bay. Here also is the episcopal see of the Church Missionary Society's diocese of Moosenee. Sawmill.

The ship which brings out the company's supplies for the district sails to within nine miles of the Factory once every year, arriving in the latter part of August, and departing as soon thereafter as she can

Shipping.

be unloaded. This generally takes about three weeks, and is performed by two small schooners and a sloop the company keeps here. One of these afterwards distributes the supplies to the various posts around the bay. Further on I shall make some remarks on the navigability of the bay by large vessels.

Moose Factory.

Soil.

Moose is situated on the east side of an island, the surface of which rises about twenty feet above high tide. The top soil is generally a mixture of silt and vegetable mould. The island is about half a mile in width and about two miles long. Owing to its position, the many islands in the river here, and the fact that the deep water is in the westerly channel, strangers would very likely pass on to the bay, without noticing the factory.

James Bay Distributing Post.

Rupert's House is situated on Rupert's river, less than a mile above where it expands into the bay. From it, all the trading outfits for the company's posts, around the waters of Nottawa, Rupert's, and East Main rivers are distributed.

Character of the Surface and Agricultural Capabilities.

Surface less rocky.

From Mattawa to Fort Temiscaming the surface is all rocky and hilly, with a few slopes and flats of cultivable land interspersed on the hill sides and in the valleys. Above this point the surface is more level and less rocky. Around the head of lake Temiscaming and Quinze the greater part of the soil, as seen from the lake could be cultivated. At present there are quite a few farmers on both sides of lake Temiscaming who have come in from the earlier settled parts of Ontario and Quebec, and most of them declare themselves satisfied with their venture and state positively that they are not visited by summer frosts and that as good wheat can be grown there as in the settled parts of the provinces.

Farms.

On Quinze lake there are a couple of farms which are cultivated by lumber firms for the benefit of their shanties in the vicinity, on which are raised potatoes, hay and oats. They appear to be fairly successful with these crops, but as there are no grist mills anywhere in the vicinity no attempt is made to grow wheat in quantity. Along Barrier river, lake Barrier river, Lonely river and the southerly end of Long lake, the surface, though not level, is not rough, and the quality of the soil along the shore, as seen and evidenced by the growth of timber, is fairly good. The surface about the middle and upper end of Long lake

is rocky and hilly, and only a small portion of the soil is fit for cultivation. The surface around the water shed is generally hilly and rocky, but there are many parcels of fairly flat surface, and soil good enough for farming purposes.

Around Island and Upper lakes the above description applies, as it does pretty well to the country between them. Between Upper lake and lake Abitibi, and especially around the latter, the surface soil is generally good enough to admit of a large percentage of it being classed as fair farming land.

Garden at Abitibi.

As good as around Ottawa.

The Hudson Bay Company have a garden attached to their post at Lake Abitibi, in which are grown all the potatoes and garden stuff used by the officers there. The potatoes compare well both in quality and size, with those grown in the country around Ottawa, yet the quality of the soil is not favourable to the development of that tuber, being a white clay, impervious to moisture, and very hard when dry. No attempt is made to grow grain here, as no use could be made of it, and whether the season would permit its full development is questionable.

Climatic Conditions.

The ice becomes pretty thick on the lake, and remains on it rather late in the spring, as will be seen from the following extract from the company's journal at the post :—

1887 : Lake clear of ice May 6 ; planted potatoes May 21 ; took them up September 24 ; first sign of ice on the lake October 23 ; lake closed October 25.

1888 : Lake nearly clear of ice April 27 ; ice gone and navigation open May 15 ; planted potatoes June 5, harvested them October 1 ; thin ice on lake October 11 ; lake closed October 21.

1889 : Ice beginning to break up April 19 ; lake and river quite free May 6 ; commenced farming operations June 6 ; planted potatoes June 12 ; harvested potatoes September 23 ; first ice visible October 21 ; lake closed October 22.

1890 : Ice became unsafe April 23 ; navigation open May 15. Planted potatoes and sowed turnip seed June 14 ; harvested potatoes September 25 ; harvested turnips October 21 ; quality good.

Swampy Tract.

The country all around this post is described as swampy, with many small lakes, so that very probably there is no part of it in which the

spring would be any earlier, and consequently this may be considered a fair test of the agricultural worth of this section. The potatoes and garden vegetables I saw there were of fair size and good quality; yet I would not advise anyone to seek a home there—at least for some time to come.

Vegetables.

Soil and Physical Features.

Along the Abitibi river, the country, judging from what can be seen from the river, is not rough enough to interfere seriously with cultivation. The soil along the river is fair, but on the uplands it appears to be sandy, where ever I had occasion to inspect it there. The valley is not deep until we approach New Post, where we often see terraced hills rising upwards of 100 feet above the water. The soil on these hills is generally a sandy or gravelly loam. At New Post, the company have on the first terrace above the river, several garden patches, in which they grow what vegetables they require, and of very fair quality, the potatoes being good and of medium size. Of the other garden stuff grown there, not very much could be said that would be favourable. The uplands around here were described to me as swampy, with ponds interspersed and some sandy ridges; and this agrees pretty well with the appearance of Little Lake Portage route already described.

New post.

Swampy uplands.

The officer at present in charge of the post has only been there a little over a year, and his experience is too short to warrant him in saying anything definite about the agricultural value of the district. He was good enough to permit me to make the following extracts from the journal kept at that place. The post has been in existence since 1867, and I went over the whole of the period since then, but going say twelve years back will give as good a general idea as a longer period, so I will begin with 1878.

Records.

Extracts from Hudson Bay Company's Journals.

1878: River here clear of ice, April 20; first snow, October 18; river set, December 11.

1879: River clear of ice, May 2; first snow, October 18; river set, December 1.

1880: River clear, May 8; first snow, November 12; river set, November 22.

1881: River clear of ice, April 30; first snow, October 15; river set, December 5.

1882: River clear, May 11; first snow, October 30; river set, December 3.

1883 : River clear, May 12 ; first snow, November 1 ; river set, November 16.

1884 : River clear about May 1 ; first snow, October 18 ; river set December 7.

1885 : River clear, May 4 ; first snow, October 20 ; river set, November 24.

1886 : River clear, April 20 ; first snow, October 15 ; river set (not stated).

1887 : River clear, May 3 ; first snow, October 24 ; river set (not stated).

1888 : River clear, May 11 ; first snow, October 19 ; river set, November 20.

1889 : River clear, April 27 ; first snow, October 23 ; river set, November 10.

1890 : River clear May 9.

Garden at Moose and Rupert's House.

At Moose and Rupert's House, as at other posts I visited, the company have gardens in which all the potatoes required are grown. Garden stuff is also grown to a considerable extent, but such things as melons, tomatoes, cucumbers, &c., will not ripen even with considerable forcing. Last year the tomatoes at Moose got no nearer ripening than to colour slightly.

Small fruits.

Currants, both black and red, are grown at both places, are good both in size and quality, and wild strawberries, raspberries and gooseberries are to be found all along the coast as far as East Main to my knowledge. But they ripen much later than in Ontario, the strawberries not being ripe last season until the latter end of August, and the gooseberries a week or two later. Blueberries are plentiful all along the coast, more especially in East Main.

Indifferent Success.

Grain.

It appears that attempts have been made at Moose to raise grain but with indifferent success. At East Main potatoes and some garden stuff are grown. The potatoes are fair both in quality and size, and other stuff, principally onions, being small. Pease were planted there in June and had just blossomed a few days before I left (3rd October). During my stay there was no frost, but a north or north-west wind so lowered the temperature that the thermometer ran down to 45° or 40° and of course during the continuance of that temperature vegetation is almost at a standstill, and there are altogether too many days of that kind.

Climate.

If I am to accept my experience of last season as a fair criterion of summer weather on the bay, I should say, from my knowledge of the North-West Territories, that this region is, climatically speaking, only equal to places fully 10° further north in latitude in the North-West, and therefore we cannot look forward to any great agricultural development here.

Cattle.

At all the posts around the bay quite a number of cattle are kept, and all that I saw were of such size and appearance as would be creditable anywhere. East Main post is kept up exclusively for raising cattle, no trading being done there. Cattle and sheep are raised there and distributed to the other posts, either as beef and mutton or as milch and stock cattle. About fifty head of cattle are kept permanently there, and about the same number of sheep. The cattle are very fair in quality, the milch cows giving fair yield, and looking well, though the only pasture they had was on the open grassy spots along the coast.

Sheep.

Grass.

Nourishing properties.

The grass is coarse and rank, but is (if the appearance of these animals is any indication) as nourishing and fattening as the much finer grasses, of the more southerly parts of the country. The sheep, owing to a long term of inbreeding, have deteriorated into a small-bodied, large-headed, and heavy-horned animal, very different from the higher grades of sheep we are accustomed to see. They are quite wild and very active, and roam for many miles around the post, yet there has been no loss from beasts of prey, as far as known to the officer at present in charge of the post, who has been there since 1872.

Hay.

Meadows.

The hay for the subsistence of the cattle at all the posts, is cut in meadows along the coast, most of which are submerged at high tide. The meadows from which the supplies for Moose are obtained, are about seven miles down the river. The hay is cut between tides, loaded into boats to the extent of five or six tons each boat, brought up to the post, and there cured and stacked.

At East Main the great part of the hay is cut on an extensive meadow four miles south of the post, and cured and stacked there, and brought in during the winter on ox-sleds. The stacks have to be erected on staging, to prevent their being flooded in very high tides. There are many meadows around the bay which could be utilized in

the same way, and doubtless there are many other places on the streams flowing into the bay which would serve the same purpose equally well. It is futile for any one to think of embarking in this enterprise at the present time, but the fact of its possibility is worth recording.

Timber Resources.

It is needless to say anything of the timber resources of the Upper Ottawa, they being well known, but the country near the watershed we are not so familiar with. Here, there is much red and white pine with some fair spruce available, which will compare well in size and quality with a great deal that is now taken out. Timber on Barrier lake, Lonely river and Long lake and its affluent streams, can be directly floated into the Ottawa. That beyond the watershed around Island lake and its affluents, can, with very little trouble be floated into the waters of the Ottawa as follows. I have already mentioned that in high water the water from Summit lake flows both to the Ottawa and Abitibi. Now it appears to me that a few hundred dollars judiciously applied would make this exit to the Ottawa available for the passage of timber through it and down to Long lake. By deepening and straightening Snake creek, which could be easily done, and placing a tug (such as is now in Quinze lake) on Summit and Island lakes, all the timber around there could readily be placed at this exit, and thence easily brought to the Ottawa by the aid of a tug on Long lake, Lonely river and Lake Barrier. As we approach Lake Abitibi, the pine gradually thins out, until six miles below it on Abitibi river, the last white pine is seen and thenceforward we have only spruce, poplar and some birch and tamarack, of which only the first named is large enough to be of any commercial value and only a small percentage of that is large enough for lumber in the common acceptation of the term. On Moose river there are many spruce trees fifteen inches and upwards in diameter and some balsam and poplar, which could be utilized for many purposes. Very few trees were seen around James bay of large enough size for other use than fuel. In the vicinity of Rupert's House some building timber might be found but not much suitable for any other purposes, and the same remark applies to East Main and all the intervening country.

Red and white pine.

Suggestion.

Spruce.

If the timber on all the other rivers flowing into the bay is no more important than that I saw on the Abitibi, I would hesitate as to the timber resources of that district valuable; for though it is all thickly wooded, only a small percentage of it (along the river at least) is large enough for merchantable lumber. Yet the time is coming when it will have to be resorted to, and when this time comes we shall find ample water power on the ground for the cheap manufacturing of all

Lake Abitibi timber.

the available lumber there, so that the consumer here or elsewhere will not be burdened with the cost of transport of the refuse part of it.

Minerals.

Rock seldom seen.

Very few rock exposures along Abitibi river. All the rock seen on the route from Lake Temiscaming to the foot of the Long portage below New Post was granitic. A noticeable fact in connection with the rock exposures along Abitibi river is that very seldom is rock seen in situ, except at the rapids and falls, and at nearly all such the course of the river is deflected at right angles to its general course, the rock ridges lying about north and south. The river might be called a succession of rapids and pools, there being very little current between the successive ridges.

New Post.

Sandstone.

At the second rapid below New Post, the rock is a very soft friable sandstone of coarse texture and massive stratification. Just below this, on the east bank of the river, it is not so massive and is coloured red, and appears to be somewhat mixed with clay. In the next rapid the same kind of gray sandstone is exposed; and in the Long Rapids the rock exposed on the west side is a sandy shale, with, near the foot, a black clay shale, which would lead one to suppose from its appearance that lignite might be found not far off.

Furs.

It might be said fur is the only resource of the district around the bay, as with the exception of the feathers and down of wild fowls, the value of which is comparatively small, it is the only one utilized.

Fur-bearing animals.

The pelts collected consist principally of beaver, marten, otter, lynx, fox, mink, black bear and a few wolf and white bear. The Hudson Bay Company practically collect all the furs in the district, as the very few collected by the traders who occasionally venture down to the bay are hardly worth mentioning. The total value of the trade, of course, varies with the good or bad conditions of the season, and what its total value was in any particular year I did not learn.

Fish.

Fish are not plentiful in the bay, nor are those I saw of good quality or size. Although many nets are set at Rupert's House and between there and East Main and also at the later point, I did not see a fish that would weigh more than three or four pounds. Pike, pickerel,

whitefish, trout and a small species of sucker are the only kinds I saw caught, with the exception of one very small sturgeon, at the mouth of Pontax creek.

Porpoise.

The largest fish (using the word in the popular sense) which frequents the bay in any numbers is the white porpoise. It visits the southern part of the bay in June, immediately after the ice breaks up, but does not remain long, moving northward, or out into deep water in July. During my stay at East Main three of them came up the river past the post. Their milky-white colour makes a beautiful contrast with the dark water, and as they range from ten or twelve to eighteen feet or more in length, they are easily discernible when they rise to blow. Many years ago the Hudson Bay Company brought out the necessary appliances to extract the oil from their blubber and established works at Great Whale river, where the animals used to resort in great numbers; but the returns do not seem to have ever amounted to much and the project was very soon abandoned. East Main.

Seals.

Seals frequent the south end of the bay, but apparently not in such numbers as to justify one in counting them as an asset to the credit of the district.

From all I could learn, and I made inquiries of all whom I thought likely to know of anything of the matter, it does not appear to me that the value of the fisheries (in James Bay at least) can be held out as an inducement for communication with the district. Of course, if Hudson Bay should prove valuable in this respect, the question of traversing James Bay southward to the terminus of a railway would not be a very serious one for a light draught vessel; but I heard nothing that would justify me in assuming that Hudson Bay was specially rich as a fishing ground, whatever a thorough examination might reveal. Inquiries made.

Fowl.

Myriads of wild fowl visit the bay in the spring and fall (principally ducks and geese), and great numbers of them are killed and salted in barrels for future use. It is said to be no uncommon thing for some of the natives and old residents of the country to kill as many as a hundred in a day; but I can assure the uninitiated that they might spend several days there and not kill one, and were they dependent on their guns for their living they would often be likely to go hungry Ducks and geese.

until they had learned much from the natives of the habits of the game.

It is reported that vast herds of caribou wander in the interior near the head waters of Ungava river.

LETTER FROM DR. R. BELL, OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, DATED MARCH 7, 1887, ADDRESSED TO J. G. SCOTT, ESQ., QUEBEC.

Your favour of the 4th reached me this morning, and I beg to answer your questions seriatim, as follows :—

Territory fit for Settlement.

1. I consider portion of the territory southward of James bay is fit for settlement.

Good Land.

Extent of good land.

2. My own explorations have not extended eastward of the basin of Moose river. In that basin a great deal of good land is found between the watershed of the great lakes and the commencement of the low level country to the southward of James bay. This would comprise about one-third the region between Lake Superior and James bay. The soil is mostly brownish, gravelly loam and light-coloured clay, with sand in some parts. In the coniferous forests, when the ground is level, the surface is apt to be covered with deep moss, but when this timber has been burned off and replaced with deciduous trees the ground is dry.

Temperature.

3. The summer and winter temperatures resemble those of the county of Rimouski. The summers not so hot, nor the winters so cold as at Winnipeg.

Snow-fall.

4. The average snow-fall is about three feet or a little more, still not quite so great as about the city of Quebec.

Crops.

5. Potatoes and all other kinds of root crops have been found to do very well. Hay also grows luxuriantly, barley would, I think, be a

sure crop every year, and rye could also be grown with advantage. Barley is sown every year at Moose Factory and Rupert's House, and it has ripened well every year that I have visited these parts. Still it is said to fail some years. However, these places are much further north than the region I have indicated, and what is worse for them, they are near the sea, which is said to have an unfavourable influence in the autumn. Mr. John MacIntyre (now at Fort William) says he has ripened wheat at Missinabie and New Brunswick House, within the above area. I have had experiments tried at New Brunswick House and at Norfolk, on the Abitibi river, with a great variety of field and garden seeds, and the results proved that this region is capable of growing anything which can be raised, say in the county of Rimouski. I regard the region as well suited for stock raising and dairy farming, and it is not unlikely to prove fit for grain also.

Barley.

Experiments.

Soil.

The soil at Moose Factory is heavy and cold, still vegetables, &c., grow successfully here. Among the kinds may be mentioned potatoes, beans, pease, turnips, beets, carrots, cabbage, onions, &c. As showing the absence of summer frost at Moose Factory in 1887, I mention on page 27C of my report for that year that on our return to Moose Factory from the north in the end of September we found that there had been no frost there all summer and the most tender plants, such as beans, balsams, melons, cucumbers, tobacco, the castor oil bean, &c., growing in the open air, were quite green and flourishing. That summer was, however, probably a finer one than usual.

Garden vegetables, &c.

Objection Raised.

It has been objected to this statement by some Hudson's Bay Company's men that I should have mentioned that some of the above plants had been started in the house, but all I wanted to show was the absence of summer frost that year. These plants are generally started under glass in other parts of Canada as well.

Pine.

6. White and red pine grow in the southern part of the basin of Moose river, but the timber most abundant throughout the whole country, consists of white and black spruce, tamarack, white cedar (as far north as Moose Factory), white birch, aspen, rough-barked poplar, jackpine and bouleau. There is a little elm and black ash in the southern part, but it is not worth counting commercially. Some of the above woods are worth exporting.

Trees

Minerals.

7. Minerals are to be found in this region. Nearly all the metals are to be looked for in the Huronian formation, a belt of which is believed to run all the way from near the Lake Abitibi to the south of Lake Mistassini, and this would be crossed by any railway from Quebec to James bay. Iron and gypsum are abundant to the north-west of Moose Factory.

Iron and gypsum.

The shores of Hudson bay that would be tributary to the projected railway, afford a variety of useful minerals in paying quantities.

Coal.

Inferior quality.

8. Coal cannot be said to be found in the region under consideration. I found lignite in various places on the Missinaibi and Moose rivers; also indications of it on the Mattagami and Albany rivers, but the quality was mostly inferior, and in a well wooded country like this would not be in demand for fuel. I also found anthracite on Long Island, on the east cost of Hudson bay, but I do not think the quantity likely to prove great, although the quality was first-class. As far as we are yet aware there is a chance, geologically speaking, of finding coal in the islands of James bay, but we have no evidence as yet of its actual existence there.

Fish.

Fisheries.

9. Among the fish found in James bay and Hudson bay may be mentioned a fine whitefish, lake trout of Lake Superior and some smaller species, sea trout, salmon, rock cod, caplin, &c., besides strictly fresh water fishes in the rivers and lakes, such as speckled trout, Back's grayling and pickerel, pike, &c. The oil producing animals, such as seals and porpoises, may be included under 'the fisheries.' The fisheries of the bay will probably be found to be valuable.

REPORT ON THE EXPLORATIONS ON THE CHURCHILL AND NELSON RIVERS, AND AROUND GOD'S AND ISLAND LAKES MADE IN 1879. BY Dr. R. BELL.

(Report of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1878-1879.

Clay Deposits.

On page 15, Dr. Bell writes :—

The Reeluse lakes lie in the north-eastern part of the valley four miles wide, excavated in the great clay deposit which is everywhere

spread over this region. Along the north-west side the banks are from 100 to 150 feet high. On leaving the lakes a few rapids occur, but below these, the river, for a long distance, flows in a crooked channel of uniform breadth with a tolerably swift current, between banks of clay, varying from 20 to 150 feet in height, but averaging from 40 to 50 feet. The upper part of this deposit appears to be a modified clay, with occasional layers of gravel, and sometimes a ridge of gravel and sand above it; while the lower part is unstratified and filled with pebbles and some boulders. The latter comprise yellowish-gray magnesian limestone of Silurian age, gneiss and a great variety of rocks belonging to the unaltered and unfossilized series of the east coast of Hudson's bay which resemble the Nepigon group, and which have been described in my report for 1877. Boulders of these rocks are abundant around Was-kai-ow-a-ka lake, and they were also observed along the Nelson river. Limestone gravel became abundant a few miles below Was-kai-ow-a-ka lake.

Character of clay.

Boulders.

In approaching the great Churchill, the river for a number of miles is deep and smooth, and the clay banks have retired to a considerable distance on both sides. The water of this stream has a brownish tinge and forms a striking contrast with that of the great river into which it falls. The latter is bright and clear like the St. Lawrence water, and on August 3 it had a temperature of 62° Fahr. During the few days preceding this date, the temperature of the little Churchill averaged 63° Fahr. Just below the junction or forks the river is nearly a mile wide, and the land on the east side rises from 300 feet to 450 feet above its level. No rock appears in these high banks which are evidently composed of drift. Immediately above the forks the river is much narrower, and the clay banks on both sides rise to a height of about 150 feet.

Clear waters.

I ascended the Churchill for a distance of twenty-three miles (following the stream) from the mouth of the Little Churchill. In this distance it averaged about one-third of a mile in width and had high banks of clay on alternating sides. Numerous rapids were met with and the total rise in the above distance amounted to 173 feet, or at the rate of seven and a-half feet per mile.

High banks of clay.

Timber.

Spruce and tamarack timber are found growing near the sea coast in favourable condition as far as Seal River, beyond which their north-eastern limit curves inland. The spruce, although not growing as a continuous forest quite as far north as Fort Churchill, is still found of sufficient size in the neighbourhood of this post to be used for building houses and boats. The balsam poplar is rare and of small

Poplar rare at Churchill.

size at Fort Churchill. White birch, which is found on the main river, eighteen miles above the forks, is said to occur at about sixty or seventy miles west of the mouth of the river.

Along the direct overland route from Fort Churchill to York Factory the timber is reported to be generally small, and large prairie-like openings are said to occur, in which the ground is high and covered with grass and other herbage.

Crops.

Garden.

I saw very good potatoes and turnips growing in the garden at Fort Churchill. Previous to the advent of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, the cultivation of potatoes was not attempted and the possibility of raising them, when suggested by Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, was ridiculed by the oldest inhabitants. However, in spite of predictions of certain failure, ground was prepared and seed planted, and a good crop harvested. The experiment has been repeated successfully for seven consecutive years, so that the question of the practicability of cultivating the potato on the shores of Hudson's Bay in this latitude has been pretty well solved.

Cattle.

Grassy land.

Hay can be cut in abundance in the neighbourhood of Fort Churchill, and cattle thrive well, yet the same ignorance or obstinacy as that above referred to, formerly prevented any attempt being made to breed stock on the spot, so that every fresh animal required had to be brought from some other post. Now, the small herd which is kept at the Fort is recruited by raising the animals calved at the fort itself. The open grassy land near the sea is practically of unlimited extent. Much of it is dry and undulating, affording abundance of pasture for the cattle. The butter made by Mrs. Spencer could hardly be excelled for quality and fineness of flavour in any country.

Clay Escarpments.

Clay continuous to rapids.

The high clay escarpments of the lower part of the river continue to the limestone rapids, where they still have an elevation of about a hundred feet, but they have diminished somewhat where the limestone disappears; and the bare banks skirting the river at the foot of a chute with a perpendicular pitch of twelve feet, sixteen miles above Third Limestone Rapid. Beyond this an occasional bank of clay is seen as far as Gull lake, but around this body of water and up to Split lake the country appears to be generally pretty level.

MR. HENRY O'SULLIVAN'S REPORT ON THE NOTTAWAY RIVER BASIN FOR 1901.

In 1901 Mr. Henry O'Sullivan, Inspector of Surveys, D.L.S., &c., Quebec, issued his 'Second Report of Progress of Exploration in the country between Lake St. John and James Bay, including the region of Lake Mistassini and the basins of the great Nottaway and Rupert rivers together with a key-plan to accompany remarks on the different proposed railways between Quebec and James Bay, made under his directions, from the Department of Colonization and Mines, Quebec.

Railway Lines.

This report contains sixty-nine pages of text and a map giving the approximate location of different railway lines from the City of Quebec to James Bay, Hannah Bay, where the Ontario and Quebec interprovincial boundary line meets the salt waters of the Bay.

This map indicates on a small scale the various lines of survey known to date and throughout the Province of Quebec.

Report of the River Nottaway from the discharge of Gull lake to its mouth at tide water on James Bay.

Route.

Starting from Gull lake, 660 feet above sea-level, the discharge draws off north-westward and sweeps round to west in a strong rapid, half a mile in length and giving a fall of six feet, and then it runs in a northerly direction one mile and a half amid rapids and expanses; then turns north-east where it falls off in racy rapids nearly a mile in length, giving a total fall of twenty feet since we left Gull lake; distance three and a half miles. Rapids.

Character of Country.

The country on either side is level or gently sloping clay land timbered mostly with gray and black spruce, bouleau and poplar.

The country around here is level or gently rolling clay land and fairly well timbered with mixed spruce, poplar and bouleau, but south of the lake, hills from two to three hundred feet in elevation are seen not far off. Trees.

Lake Matagami.

Lake Matagami is a magnificent sheet of water; its extreme length from east to west is twenty-four miles, and from one to three miles wide, Beautiful islands.

excepting at its westerly end where it broadens out to about six miles in width, and encloses several beautiful islands.

Near its southwesterly end the broad majestic Mekiscan river, described in my report of May, 1895, comes in from the south.

Mountain Range.

Level land.

South of the lake and east of the Mekiscan a range of mountains parallel to the lake rises from five to six hundred feet above its level; in every other direction the land is level or gently rolling and well timbered with spruce, fir, bouleau and poplar.

Soil.

Rich clay loam.

The soil is a rich brownish clay and outcroppings of Huronian rocks are seen here and there along the shore. On page 52 of his report he writes :—The soil is a good clayey loam and free from stones as far as we could see from occasional runs made inland.

The country on either side all along is level or gently rolling clay land, well timbered with black and gray spruce, bouleau, poplar, larch, with cyprès here and there on the drier knolls.

Swampy Tract.

Trees.

The country around here is low and swampy and generally covered with black spruce and tamarack. There are no stones and the water is so muddy that even the fish can hardly see through it.

Fish.

Pike and doré.

These waters are alive with fish; in going up and down the river the Indians killed several large pike and doré with their paddles; they did not appear to see us or move until touched by the canoe or paddles, and then they jumped clean out of the water as if trying to see what was the matter.

Timber.

Trees.

The country on either side is level or gently rolling clay land, timbered chiefly with black spruce and tamarack.

Below the island the river rolls rapidly north-westward for five miles falling ten feet in the said distance and then flows placidly three miles on due westerly course.

At the end of the latter distance the whole river passes through a narrow gorge not a hundred yards in width. The fall here is ten feet,

but by damming the river over thirty feet head can be easily had, which would give over 160,000 available horse power.

Dr. Bell quoted.

On page 57, Mr. O'Sullivan gives a chapter on the geology of the district traversed and adds notes by Dr. Bell, as follows :—The whole country is underlaid with Archæan rocks ; these are divided into the Laurentian and the Huronian which constitute the base of the mineral-bearing rocks in Canada east of the Rocky mountains.

The largest Huronian belt so far known is the one which Dr. Bell has called the 'Great Belt.' Great Belt.

It runs continuously from the eastern side of Lake Superior all the way to the southern extremity of Grand Lake Mistassini.

One of the greatest expansions of this belt lies within the region under description.

If we draw a straight line due north for the northern extremity of Grand Lake Victoria, it will be found to pass over Huronian rocks for a distance of about a hundred miles to a point slightly beyond Lake Matagami.

Mr. A. P. Low quoted.

On page 58, Mr. A. P. Low writes :—The eastern extension of the Huronian belt carries copper at Lake Chibougamou and the granites of Lake Obatagoman may carry gold.

MR. A. P. LOW ON THE CLAY DEPOSITS OF THE HUDSON BAY BASIN.

Mr. A. P. Low's Report on the Labrador peninsula, issued by the Geological Survey of Canada: Annual Report, new series, Vol. VIII for 1895, pp. 308 and 309 L.

Statement.

That explorer, writing on the extent of the marine clay deposits of the Hudson Bay Basin says :—

Wherever observations have been made on the coasts of the Labrador peninsula, deposits of marine clays have been found. The breadth of this margin of marine deposits depends upon the height of the country and the amount of subsidence during the period of their deposi-

James Bay.

tion. Along the east side of James bay the slight elevation of the land along the coast and the gradual rise inland were favourable to the formation of a large area of marine deposits. As previously stated, continuously beds of clay, overlain by stratified sand, can be traced inland on the Rupert river for more than a 100 miles from its mouth. On the East Main river similar deposits extend for eighty miles, and on the Big river for more than forty miles, from where the line of exploration left the stream.

REPORT OF SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS OF 1902. —RECONNAISSANCE SURVEYS OF FOUR RIVERS SOUTH-WEST OF JAMES BAY, BY MR. W. J. WILSON.

Summary Report, Geological Survey Department, pp. 222 et seq.

Instructions.

Your instructions directed me to explore and survey the country lying between the Attawaposkat and Albany rivers, and also the country between the Albany and Moose rivers on the west coast of James bay.

Temiscaming to Moose.

I left Ottawa on May 24, accompanied by Mr. Owen O'Sullivan of this office as assistant, and proceeded by the ordinary canoe route from Lake Temiscaming to Moose Factory.

Survey.

We made a micrometer survey of the Kapiskau river for 200 miles up. At this point the numerous short bends in the river made progress so slow that it was deemed advisable to stop micrometer work and separate into two parties. This we did July 21. I followed the main stream, making a track survey for about 80 miles, and I also explored some of the larger branches as far as I could ascend them with a canoe.

Coast.

Having completed the examination of the two principal branches of the Kapiskau, we returned to the mouth of the Otadaonanis river, a large tributary which joins the main stream four miles from James bay. Mr. O'Sullivan making a track survey of the coast between the mouth of the Kapiskau and Fort Albany. Mr. O'Sullivan went up the Albany to the upper end of Big island where a large river, called by the Indians the Kwataboahegan, enters from the south. He explored

this river to its source. It forms part of a canoe-route between Moose Factory and Fort Albany, used by the Indians only at high water, but no one seemed to know whether it would be possible to go through at this season.

Returning from Fort Albany to Moose Factory, I made a track-survey of part of the coast. On the 16th August I reached the mouth of the Kwataboahegan river on the Moose side, and began a track-survey of it, which I continued for ninety miles up.

Completion of surveys.

We then returned to the Abitibi river and continued the survey up that stream to the intersection of Niven's line, at the 179th mile post, connecting with my survey of last summer. This completes the instrumental survey from Moose Factory to Lake Temiscaming by way of the Abitibi river and lake, and the canoe route to Quinze lake.

The Kapiskau Valley.

Low banks.

The river has no distinct valley, but has cut its way into the thick clay covering that overlies the solid rock, or into the soft rock itself. The banks are generally low, rising from 5 to 20 feet, and usually the land along the river for four or five chains back is higher than that farther away.

Trees.

In speaking of a ridge close to the river, Mr. Wilson writes :—'This narrow ridge is well wooded where not burned, with large spruce, poplar, and at some distance from the coast, canoe-birch, fir, balm of gilead and an occasional tamarack and cedar. The tamarack here has escaped the ravages of the larva of the imported larch sawfly, that has done so much damage to it farther south, so that where it does occur it is green and healthy.

Clay, Sands and Shells.

Character of strata.

For the first 125 miles the banks are composed of bouldery, clayey and stratified clay and sand containing marine shells. At this distance the first rock exposures appear. The rock is very soft, reddish-brown argillaceous limestone, mottled with greenish-gray spots, and some layers are wholly of the latter colour. In places layers of the two colours alternate. The beds as far as observed are horizontal. Near the surface where the rock is exposed to the weather it is broken up into small pieces, and when wet very readily changes into mud, but in digging down much larger and firmer masses are found. The rock, where first seen and for several miles up the river, is so soft that the river banks are worn down just the same as clay banks, and no cliffs are seen.

Physical Features.

The most noticeable feature of the west coast of James bay is its extreme flatness. Looked at from a distance there is no distinct shore line, but the water and land seem to merge into each other. A strip varying in width from one to three miles and partly covered with grass and low shrubs extends along the coast from the Kapiskau to the Moose river, except for a few miles north and south of Cockispenny point, where the shore is fairly high and dry and the trees come to the water's edge. At this point one can land with canoes almost any time, but elsewhere the water is very shallow at low tide, bare mud flats extend out for miles. Gravelly ridges with numerous boulders are very common and form one of the serious obstacles to canoeing along the coast.

Low coast line.

Dark limestone.

At Cockispenny point I noted the reddish-brown and grayish limestone that has been already described as occurring on the Kapiskau. Farther south at Pisquochi large masses of a light gray and dark buff limestone were observed.

The Kwataboahegan River.

This river enters the Moose river by two channels separated by a triangular island. The north channel is the larger, but has two bad rapids. The river is broad, shallow and rapid and flows over flat-lying, fossiliferous limestone for thirty-two miles.

Character of the Country.

The land along the whole course is low and swampy, and as on other rivers examined in this country, there is a dry ridge of a few chains width along the banks and then low swampy ground covered with small spruce and dead tamarack. The principal trees are spruce, the largest being from one to two feet in diameter and the average six to eight inches, tamarack mostly dead, poplar, balm of gilead, fir, and an occasional canoe-birch, and on the upper parts cedar is common. Willows and alders and other shrubs line the banks. Some of the spruces are tall and straight and would make good sawlogs or pulp wood, but trees of this kind are only seen close to the rivers. For the most part where the land is at all dry the trees are crowded together as closely as they can stand, and this tends to stunt the growth of all. Patches of second growth ten to twenty years old occur along the river, and there are areas of considerable size burned within one or two years.

Trees.

Peat Beds.

Lignitified wood.

Reference has already been made to thick beds of peaty material on the Kwataboahegan river and thin layers of the same kind on the

Kapiskau river. Similar thin layers of the same kind were also observed along the lower Abitibi river and also a thick stratum of ligni tified wood. The thin layers seem to be intercalated with stratified clay, while the larger masses are overlaid by a considerable thickness of bouldery clay, which forms the lower part of the surface deposits along the rivers.

Track Surveys Checked.

All the track surveys made were constantly checked by astronomical observations, and in the case of the Kwataboahegan river I was able to make a paced survey of much of the lower part by walking along the banks.

The Abitibi River.

From the mouth to the Sextant rapid the Abitibi river is broad, rapid and shallow and studded with numerous islands, some of con siderable size and great beauty.

The banks are high in places, reaching 30 or 40 feet, and are composed of clay, sand and gravel, and are well wooded with black and white spruce, poplar, fir, balm of gilead, cedar and tamarack, with numerous shrubs. Above the Sextant rapid the river is narrower and deeper and has a fairly strong current. The banks are mostly clay, often high, and almost perpendicular, with hills rising behind to a height of 100 to 150 feet. Up to the Otter portage there is much swift water with some rapids. Trees.

At this portage the river contracts to about one-quarter its usual width, and for nearly two miles flows through a winding gorge with high rocky walls. Looking down from the portage it presents a wild and picturesque appearance. A large area around this point was overrun by fire in 1901 on both sides of the river. The Otter portage is 152 chains long. From this to the Long portage the river flows between well-wooded high banks and is about 15 chains wide. Numerous gravel terraces occur along this tract. From New Post up, the forest is second growth about fifteen years old. Picturesque scenery.

In going up the river to the Frederick House branch two fair-sized streams are passed, Singed Marten creek and Driftwood creek. Just below the mouth of the Frederick House river a section of the main Abitibi was made, September 22, which showed that at this point it has a volume of approximately 401,000 cubic feet per minute. The width here is thirteen chains and the greatest depth seventeen feet, but the current is slow. Volume of water.

Climate and Game.

During the months of July and August while working on the Kapiskau and Kwataboahegan rivers the weather was usually fine with warm days and cool nights. The temperature in the early morning averaged about 50 degrees and in the middle of the day 70 to 80 degrees. Thunderstorms preceded by violent gales were rather frequent. Vegetation along the rivers were very rapid and luxuriant.

Temperature.

Game was not plentiful on the Kapiskau and Kwataboahegan rivers, the few Indians who were there living wholly on fish and rabbits. The only animals we saw in this district were two bears, three deers, a lynx and two otters, although the Indians hunt beaver, fox, marten, mink, muskrat and weasel. A few ruffled grouse and an occasional flock of ducks and geese were seen, and the tracks of one or two moose. The Indians report that this animal is steadily moving farther north.

Animals.

Fish.

Pike, pickerel and whitefish are found in the rivers in limited quantity, and the last is caught in the bay along the coast. Sturgeon are caught in the Abitibi river, two of which I saw near Singed Marten creek.

EXTRACTS FROM A REPORT OF E. B. BORRON, ESQ., STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE ON THAT PART OF THE BASIN OF HUDSON'S BAY BELONGING TO THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Addressed to the Hon. O. Mowat, Attorney General, Toronto, December 31, 1881. —Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, Toronto, 1882.

Object of Explorations.

Object.

In the explorations which I have made in this territory during the last two seasons, the main object has been to obtain reliable information as to the value and resources of the country. The narrative of this year's work which accompanies the present report records daily the principal events as they occurred, and the leading features of the country as they were presented to me. However tedious and uninteresting as it may be, I am persuaded that a perusal of the narrative will afford a better idea of the character of the country than can be obtained from any formal report it will be in my power to make.

DIVISIONS.

I may say, generally, that in all relating to the flat country bordering on James bay, my explorations of this year go to confirm the statements made in last year's reports. The land in this flat country at all available for agricultural or pastoral purposes, may be comprised in three classes. Available land.

The first class consists of a belt from quarter of a mile to three or four miles in depth, on the shore of James bay extending unbroken, save by occasional points and reefs, from the eastern boundary of the province, as fixed by the arbitrators, to Albany river, the western boundary, a distance, following the line of the coast, of at least 150 miles. This belt is chiefly valuable for its fine pasture, and the great quantity of marsh hay that it is capable of affording. When this part of the territory is opened up, no doubt considerable numbers of cattle may be raised here. Hay.

In the second class I include all the low lying bottoms, points and islands of alluvial soil, found at intervals on the rivers in the territory. This land is good, but generally more or less flooded in the spring. Few spots are so high as to be out of danger at that time should the ice become jammed and dam back the water—by no means an uncommon occurrence. It would, however, make fine meadows for either hay or pasture, and such of it as would allow seed to be sown before the season was too far advanced would grow good crops of all the grains and roots that are suited to the climate. The area of this alluvial land must in the aggregate be very considerable, but it is so scattered that it is only rarely that enough can be found in one block to form a fair settlement. Ice jams.

The third class of land comprises a narrow strip extending along the margins of the river, sometimes only on one side, but more generally on each side. It is composed partly of the sloping banks leading up from the rivers, or river bottoms, to the level of the great plain above, and partly of the plain or plateau itself. The wheat soil on the sloping banks, and sometimes on the top of the bank, appears to be gravelly or even sandy. This is, I think, alluvial, and has been deposited by the rivers when the beds were more nearly on a level with the plain above. Be this as it may, the subsoil, if not the soil of this great plain, is almost entirely clay. Even at points where a good deal of sand was seen in the banks, the peat, at from half a mile to a mile back nearly always rested on clay. This clay contains a considerable percentage of lime and is really a marl. It may be doubtful if this clay would of itself constitute an easily worked or very fertile soil, but incorporated with sufficient thickness of vegetable mould or even of Sub-clay soil.

peat and peat ashes, a good, useful and lasting wheat soil would, I think, be obtained. The extreme narrowness of this strip, or belt—rarely exceeding half a mile and often not more than quarter of a mile—detracts much from its value. I am of opinion, however, that very extensive areas in the rear of this belt are frequently, but lightly, covered with peat of, say, from one to six feet in thickness. Now, the height of these plains above the rivers, varying from twenty to thirty to upwards of a hundred feet, is amply sufficient, taken along with its generally northerly slope of some three feet per mile, to admit of a complete and admirable system of artificial drainage being extensively carried out at very moderate cost.

Narrow belt.

Peat.

Thus drained sphagnum moss and peat would become sufficiently dry during the summer to burn, and if not the first year, by repeating the process would ultimately be completely destroyed; the ashes and a portion of the peat itself might finally with advantage be incorporated with the clay subsoil. It is quite within the range of possibility that many thousand square miles of this peat-covered territory may be reclaimed, and that with such beneficial results in respect of the climate that it is also possible luxuriant crops of wheat and other grain, may yet flourish on these vast plains, where at present nothing but sphagnum moss appears to thrive. I am of opinion, however, that save the general declivity towards James Bay, the surface of the underlying clay is level or nearly so, and that the increasing thickness of the peat as we go back is really due to a rise in the surface of the peat moss itself from the circumference or edge towards the centre. While the obvious boundary of this flat or level clay country is James Bay on the north, that on the south is not determined with any approach to certainty. It has been supposed to extend southward to the Long portages on the Missinaibi and Mattagami branches of Moose river, distant respectively about one hundred and eighty-five miles from Moose Factory, and to be co-extensive or nearly so with the area occupied by the underlying Devonian strata.

Advantage.

Boundary of level country.

Laurentian Rocks.

The Laurentian rocks are very conspicuous in the gorges and channels of the rivers at and above those portages. On the Mattagami river the water descends over these rocks with a fall of not less than four hundred and twenty-five feet in ten miles, according to the measurement of Dr. Bell, while the fall in the Missinabi branch is nearly three hundred feet in a like distance. One is tempted to imagine that this rocky range, so conspicuous on these routes extended both eastward

Outcrops.

and westward of the rivers encircling as it were with a precipitous wall of rock, the level clay country, and forming a well marked and distinct southern boundary. But I doubt after all if such is really the case. Although this somewhat sudden rise in the underlying rock may circumscribe and limit the area occupied by the limestone and other Devonian strata, or even of the blue clay, yet I am satisfied that the drab and light coloured clays found above the blue clay, in the level country below, overspread a great part of the territory above and to the south of this barrier. My impression is, that the general surface of the plain commences to rise a considerable distance before the Long portages are approached, and excepting where cut through or denuded by the action of the rivers, this supposed rocky margin or rim has no visible existence, but is more or less deeply covered by the clays, sands and gravels of the so-called drift, or Glacial period. Drift covered.

Source of Clay.

That a very large proportion of the clay and other loose materials found on this upper plateau must have come from the north and that it has been carried or transported in some mysterious way up hill, partly from the shores of the Hudson Bay, and partly from the lower plateau, admits almost of demonstration. Drift.

Second Plateau.

The territory included in what may be called the second plateau (although that below is really a plain) commences at the top of the somewhat sudden rise before referred to as taking place in the general surface of the plain, at or about the Long portages of the Abitibi, Mattagami and Missinabi rivers. This rise is not so marked on the Albany river; and while I am safe in placing the boundary not less than ten or fifteen miles above Martin's Falls, it may be considerably more. Nor is its southern limit—namely, where this plateau ends, and that known as the Height of Land begins—at all regular or well defined. So far as I have been able to form an opinion on the subject, I should place it on the east, about the lower end of Lake Abitibi and at or about the lower end of Lake Miminiska, on our western boundary. Limits of plateau.

Immediately between these "Green Hill Portages," on the Missinabi river, Flying Post, and the lower end of Lake Kenogamissee may be mentioned as situated, in my opinion, on or about the southern limits of this plateau. The height of this plateau above the level of the sea (or James Bay) ranges from six or seven hundred feet at its lower or northern edge to from eight hundred and fifty to one thousand feet at the upper or southern edge. Height.

No part of this zone or belt is underlaid, so far as I know, by Devonian limestone or any other rock of that formation. Where seen in place, the rock is exclusively Huronian and Laurentian. It is rarely found projecting or rising above the general surface, even in this plateau, and although often exposed to view both on the rivers and lakes, it is almost always in consequence of the denudation or removal of the overlying clay by the waters of such rivers and lakes.

Drift-covered Region.

As Dr. Bell very justly remarks, the surface, even in the Height of Land, is almost always covered with loose material of some kind. On this second plateau, the loose material still consists of drab or light-coloured clays, overlaid occasionally by gravel or sand. In these clays, as already remarked, pieces of limestone from the Devonian strata to the north may almost always be found, decreasing, however, in size and number as we recede from James Bay and ascend toward the Height of Land. I am of opinion that careful analysis and microscopic examinations of the gravels, sands and clays found on or about the Height of Land would probably throw some light on their origin.

Character of drift.

Hilly Country Scarce.

In the second plateau anything deserving of the name of mountains or hills are rarely met with. The rock in all probability had been pretty well planed down by the ice before the clays, sands and gravels were deposited, or at least allowed finally to rest on this plateau. Still, the inequalities in the underlying Huronian and Laurentian rocks are sufficient to impart, occasionally somewhat of the rolling or ridgy character to the surface. Denudation has been carried out more extensively by the rivers in this than in any lower plateau, and the alluvial or bottom lands are greater in proportion to the whole. Lakes too are occasionally met with in the southern part of this zone or belt which have originated, it seems to me, not so much in any deep natural depressions as the removal of the loose surface material by the rivers flowing through them, and of which these lakes are often mere expansions.

Surface character.

While, however, there is in the aggregate a larger quantity of arable land such as may be seen at New Brunswick and at Flying Post, and a very much larger area still of land that would form fine pastures and meadows, I am, notwithstanding, strongly of the opinion that muskegs or peat mosses overspread by far the greater part of this belt or plateau also. This is more particularly the case as regards the lower or northern part.

Muskegs.

Third Plateau.

Of the third plateau, or that which may be said to constitute the height of land, I shall say little. As we approach it from the north, the outline of the country becomes bolder and more rugged; the underlying Laurentian rocks appear more frequently above the surface, forming low ridges or dome-shaped knolls. Viewed from the north they rarely present the appearance of a mountain range, although broken ridges and isolated hills may be seen from two to three hundred feet in height. Only on the height of land, near the head waters of the Abitibi, have I ever seen what might be fairly entitled to be called mountains.

More rugged character.

Soil.

Sometimes these are covered with a growth of alder, willow, tamarack or grass. Beaver meadows are not uncommon, and wild rice is now and again met with in some of these lakes. The soil on the ridges is generally sandy or gravelly—rarely clay, so far as my experience goes; although on the height of land portage, on the Abitibi route, clay is found at both ends of the portage. The soil generally light and sometimes stony, is usually dry and warm, and although a small proportion of it only may be suitable for grain growing, yet nearly all of it will afford more or less pasture. Peat mosses or muskegs are even to be found on and to the south of the height of land, but the area occupied by peat mosses is relatively small as compared with that which is covered with timber and grass.

Beavers meadows.

Climate.

It is only from observations recorded at the Hudson Bay Company's Posts, from the statements of parties who either live or have lived in the country, and from our limited experience, that we can obtain any knowledge of the climate of the two latter divisions of this territory. As regards the crops which may or may not grow in the territory, much contradictory evidence has been given. Neither is the climate the same in all parts of the territory.

Contradictory evidence.

Crops.

On suitable soil properly prepared, and with judiciously selected seed, I am of opinion that wheat, oats, barley, and possibly rye, may be grown with more or less success on the second belt or plateau. Barley can be grown on the lower and more northerly plain, even at Moose Factory and at Rupert's House, on the coast of James' Bay. Oats also

Wheat, oats, barley, &c.

and some of the harder varieties of wheat would, in favourable years also, probably come to maturity, where there was a shelter, and good exposure in the lower belt; for instance, at Old Brunswick, some twenty miles below the Long portage, on the Missinabi branch of Moose river and at New Post on the Abitibi. At Albany Factory, I doubt if even with the best kind of seed and the most careful preparation of the soil, any of the common grains would come to maturity. In exceptional years it is possible that barley might ripen; but in ordinary seasons I think it would not. I may be wrong, but judging from the frosty nights we had in the middle of August this year, I am inclined to think that summer frosts are more frequent and severe on the Albany river, than on the Moose, Abitibi, or even Rupert's river. Potatoes are successfully cultivated at all the Hudson Bay Company's posts, in that part of the territory in which we are specially interested, and turnips also grow well; but even potatoes did not seem to promise a good crop, either at Albany Factory or at Martin's Falls, 212 miles higher up the river. I may candidly state that I was greatly disappointed with the appearance of the country bordering on Albany river, and fear that neither in respect of soil or climate is that portion of it below the Kenogami branch of much value in an agricultural point of view. At Moose Factory potatoes were a poor crop last year, but looking very well this season, as were most of the other crops, both in the garden and the field. Cauliflowers of good size were ready to cut for the table on the last day of July, which is fully as early as I ever knew them to arrive at maturity on the upper lakes.

Potatoes successful.

Temperatures.

Those who think that the weather is always raw and cold on the coast of James Bay, may be surprised to learn that a few days before my arrival at Moose Factory, the thermometer recorded nearly 92° of heat in the shade. As this is one of the stations for taking meteorological observations, both the instrument and the reading was doubtless correct. At Albany, I was assured by Mr. Broughton that it was 94° in the shade. As regards the climate in the Height of Land, there is, I am persuaded, also a good deal of misconception. Unfortunately, although there are several on the coast of James Bay and one at Martin's Falls, there are no meteorological stations, so far as I know, on or near the Height of Land between the Great Lakes or even the Ottawa Valley and Hudson's Bay, so that it is difficult to obtain reliable information on the subject. I will give, however, a few facts which have come under my own notice this season, calculated to throw a little light on this point. Matawagamingue Post, where I arrived on the 15th of July, is situated, according to the observation of Mr. Austin, C.E. about latitude 47° 53', and longitude 81° 20'. It

Height of land.

Observations.

is, according to Dr. Bell, not less than 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, and may be fairly assumed to be on the northern part of the plateau forming the Height of Land. At that date potatoes of a variety called by Mr. Rae 'the blue potato', were just coming into blossom and promised to be a good crop. This is, I think, nearly two weeks earlier than they usually blossom at Moose Factory. Kidney beans were good, and promised an early crop. A plot of Swedish turnips was also very forward and looking well. Even pumpkins had every appearance of attaining maturity.

Mineral Resources.

Regarding his own observations as to minerals, he writes :—

'Nor am I able to add greatly to our previous knowledge in respect of the beds of lignite coal, peat, gypsum, iron ore and china clay which are known to exist, and believed to abound in this territory. As regards the lignite or coal I may simply say that we did not observe it in situ anywhere, either on the Mattagami or Albany ; but float or lose pieces were met with on both these rivers. As regards peat it abounds everywhere, even on the Height of Land, and while it detracts greatly from the value of the country from an agricultural point of view, burying, as it has done, millions of acres of fertile soil which might otherwise have been easlly reclaimed and cultivated, I am notwithstanding, still firmly of opinion that this inexhaustible supply of fuel will at no distant day be turned to account, and prove of inestimable value to the people of Canada, and more particularly of our own province. I stated in my report last year that I believed that not less than 10,000 square miles of territory claimed by Ontario north of the Height of Land, was overlaid by beds of peat. I am persuaded that the area will eventually be found greatly to exceed that estimate. But assuming it to be no more than 10,000 square miles, and the average thickness of the peat to be only about eight feet, and we have there a quantity of fuel equal in heat giving power to not less than 5,000,000,000 tons of bituminous coal.

Iron, gypsum and lignite.

Peat.

Thickness of deposit.

Iron.

I saw and examined the deposit of brown hematite and spathic ore at the Grand Rapid on the Mattagami river. This has been previously visited and described by Dr. Bell, and a specimen brought back by him was assayed by Mr. Hoffmann of the Geological Survey and reported to contain upwards of fifty-two per cent of metallic iron. I found this iron ore, as it seemed to me in the form of lenticular masses or beds interposed between the limestone strata of the Devonian rocks, which appear in place here for the first time as we

Large body of ore.

descend the river. I have no doubt that there is a very large body of ore and that it could be obtained with very little labour. It is true that at present it may not be of any economic value; but in estimating the importance of the various resources of this territory, not only their present but probable future value should be taken into consideration, and such an estimate, based, as it is entitled to be based, on the assumption that the country will sooner or later be opened up and developed by railways, leads me to think, that associated as this iron ore is with all that is necessary for its reduction namely, limestone, peat and lignite, it can hardly fail to prove valuable when that time arrives.

Gypsum.

Deposits on coast.

The gypsum beds situated below the junction of the Mattagami and Missinabi rivers have been already described in former reports. I found pieces of gypsum on the coast about half way between Moose Factory and Albany, and was informed by one of my Indians from that part of the country that it could be seen in place at the bottom of a bay not far off when the tide was out. I did not revisit the locality where the kaolin or China clay was found last year, and have therefore nothing further to add to my former report in reference to it.

Rock Exposures Few.

Probably in no part of Canada is there a smaller proportion of rock exposed at the surface than in the low belt of country south of James Bay, and very few parts with so little bare rock as the second plateau or belt. In the third plateau, or that which constitutes the Height of Land, the proportion of rock is greater, and here the possibilities of finding the metallic ores associated with or contained in the Laurentian or Huronian rocks, may be about as good as they are on the north shore of Lake Huron. I can only say that in hurrying across this height of land (as I was obliged to do) I did not happen to see any. I heard reports however, (originating with the Indians) that some such ores may be found in the vicinity of Lac Seul, and I do not think it by any means improbable.

Proportion of rock.

Timber.

In what has been called 'the level clay country', which embraces all of the first plain or plateau and most of the second, the forest is restricted in a great measure to the narrow belt of good soil reported as extending along the margin of the rivers and streams, and to the banks of the lakes. The alluvial bottoms on the rivers and islands, both in the rivers and lakes are generally well clothed with timber.

This timber consists of spruce, aspen, poplar, tamarack and white birch chiefly. Of these, the spruce is the most valuable, being that which is fittest for sawing into boards or scantling, and employed for these purposes at all the Hudson Bay Company's posts on James Bay under the name of 'fir'. The largest trees are about seven feet in circumference, but in clearness and freedom from knots, etc., it compares unfavourably with our white or red pine. It is, and always will be of great importance and value to the inhabitants of the territory, and although offering no inducements to the lumberman at present may take its place in the market when the country is opened up, and other woods become scarce and dear. On the upper or southern margin of the second plateau, and also on that which constitutes the Height of Land itself, there has at one time been a large quantity of both red and white pine. At and near Flying Post I saw fine pine of both varieties, as also good spruce and tamarack. I measured some of the larger trees and found them to be as follows, about three feet from the ground : white pine eight feet; red pine seven feet; spruce six feet; and tamarack six feet in circumference. I was informed by Mr. Thomas Moore, the officer in charge of that post, that some sugar maple and black birch trees might be seen growing a few miles from the post, and that he had noticed and measured a white pine that was two fathoms, or twelve feet, in circumference.

Trees seven feet in circumference.

Spruce and tamarack.

On my subsequent trip from Flying Post to Matawagamingue I saw a few white pine trees (survivors of the ancient forest) two of which measured ten and eleven feet respectively in circumference. The amount of pine left by the fires in the neighbourhood of Flying Post I was unable to ascertain, but am satisfied that the quantity is greater and quality better than anywhere else that I have yet seen on the north side of the Height of Land. But whatever it may be, it bears a very small proportion to the forests of pine which have been temporarily at least, destroyed by fire.

Other measurements.

Poplar and Tamarack.

The quantity of aspen poplar in this territory is very great, and may in view of the employment of the pulp of this wood for the manufacture of paper become extremely valuable. The tamarack too though much less in quantity (unless we include the diminutive ones found in the muskegs), will also be of some value whenever the country is opened up. Tamarack of the size suitable for telegraph poles is very common and more rarely such as would make railroad ties were met with. The largest trees of this kind rarely exceeded six feet in circumference.

Pulpwood.

The other woods are of such a nature or are found in such limited quantities or so scattered as to be of no apparent value, with the exception of the white cedar and the white birch, more or less of both of which are found from the Height of Land to within a few miles of James bay and both are of the greatest value to the natives, as affording them the best possible materials whereof to build their canoes.

Rocky ground.

There is a variety of pine found very generally on poor sandy or rocky ground all over the territory, more particularly in the upper or southern portion. It rarely attains a large size, has a scabby, rough bark, few branches, and those near the top, it yields a good deal of resinous gum and the wood is yellowish and used for nothing that I know of except fuel, for which it answers tolerably well when dry. I have called it in my narrative sometimes pitch-pine and at others rough-barked pine.

Bush Fires.

The bush fires which have passed over the greater portion of the territory on and beyond the Height of Land within the last twenty or thirty years cannot fail to attract the notice and attention of every traveller —indeed so recent have they often been that the bush or young forest has rarely had anything like the time necessary to attain full growth. Bush fires, looked at broadly, as one of the forces or phenomena of nature, rather than in the light of mere accidental occurrences are, when confined to a wild and uncultivated region, by no means the unmitigated evil they are generally supposed to be. I am quite convinced from what I have seen that, were it not for bush fires there would have been neither grass nor bush, nor trees on millions of acres of land in Canada, which from time immemorial have grown all in turn. The Sphagnum moss, so general in the north, and there only kept in check by fire, would in this climate and country also have gained possession of the soil had it not been for bush fires. Nor would the North-west have fared a bit better, but have been in all probability overrun with muskegs or peat bogs. The Indians knew more than we gave them credit for, when they annually set fire to large tracts of their prairie lands; and it remains to be seen if, when these fires are forbidden or prevented, the muskegs will not spread rapidly over the unoccupied land. I think there can hardly be a doubt that our best timber lands, and those that at this moment support the finest and most valuable growth of pine, have been completely swept by fire, not once but many times in the history of this continent; and the fact that they now bear such timber is a sufficient proof that time is all that is really necessary in order to bring about the perfect restoration of both soil and timber, however apparently destructive such fires may have been. It is when civilized men, able to cultivate the soil and

Not an unmitigated evil.

utilize the timber and other products, have either entered into possession, or are likely to do so at no very distant day, that bush fires are really a serious public loss or calamity.

Reforestation.

It appears to me that in view of the thousands of square miles of territory belonging to the province, capable of growing the finest pine, but which has either been destroyed by fire or cut and removed by the lumberman, it would be desirable to know something of the natural laws in accordance with which, unaided even by us, this wide domain will again be clothed with groves of pine as good, if not better, than those that have been destroyed or removed.

For although the time for planting young trees may not as yet have arrived, it may well be that in view of the rapid exhaustion of their timber limits, that the time has really come when it may be only prudent to nurse and protect the young pine trees which the hand of nature has planted and which are springing up by thousands in many places. The lands of this description, which are contiguous to leading lines of railways and navigable rivers, are specially deserving of this care and attention on the part of the government, and would, I believe, handsomely repay all the expense that might be required to do so.

Preserving young pine trees.

Opening Up and Settlement of the Country.

In my judgment, notwithstanding the difficulty of getting in supplies and materials in order to the construction, the railway can be built for little more than one half the money north of the Height of Land that would be necessary to make a line with equally good grades along the north shore of Lake Superior.

Thus opened up, Ontario will have back country extending from her settlements on Lakes Huron and Superior far over the Height of Land, and presenting a field in some respects as inviting to many of her sons as the more distant North-west. The soil may not be nearly so rich or so easily reclaimed, but it possesses many important advantages, compensating in some measure, if not entirely, for that one disadvantage.

Advantages.

CHAPTER XV.

SUMMARY OF NOTES AND CONCLUSIONS.

Height of Land Crossings:—Divide—Nine Crossings enumerated. Geological Survey Map: 1842-1882:—Huronian Mineral-bearing Belts:—Eastern Belt—Second Belt—Third Belt—Western Belt. Meteorological Observations:—Average Summer Temperature between Quebec and Port Simpson. Moose River Basin by Dr. Bell:—Surveys—Map—Mineral-bearing rocks. Report of Royal Commission, Ontario, 1890:—Minerals. Altitudes:—Trees found within railway belt. Surveys and explorations for past sixty years:—Geological Surveys—Other Surveys—Reports published—Capabilities—Timber Limits—Ontario reports farming operations—Altitudes.—Hudson Bay Basin—Flora—Mineral Occurrences—Quebec End—North-western Quebec—Mr. Gillies's Statement regarding crops at Fort George—Obstacles few—Laurentide—Axis. Fleming's C.P.R. Surveys for 1877:—Resources.

Height of Land Crossings.

Divide.

The line marking the Height of Land or 'divide' between the waters which flow into the St. Lawrence river basin and those flowing into the Hudson bay basin crosses the proposed line of the National Transcontinental Railway as projected at the following points:—

Nine Crossings Enumerated.

First Crossing.—In Division III or Upper Gatineau Division just south of Lake Matchi Manitou.

Second Crossing.—Takes place a little south-west of Lake Kiemawisk in Division IV or Upper Ottawa Division.

Third Crossing.—About 45 miles west of the second crossing in Division IV (Upper Ottawa river), about 20 miles east of the interprovincial boundary line between Quebec and Ontario, a little north-east of Lake Mattawa Gosik. The Height of Land then trends in a south-westerly direction for some 200 miles and crosses the Canadian Pacific Railway track between Ramsay and Ridout stations a little east of Chapleau station via way of Fort Mattagami.

Location of crossings.

The Canadian Pacific Railway track runs along and close to the Height of Land in the rough country north of Lake Superior as far west as Amyot station, and thence takes an almost due northerly direction along the 85th meridian and crosses the projected line of the Grand Trunk Pacific five times in a distance of 125 miles in the Long Lake district.

Fourth Crossing.—Takes place at a point about 20 miles from the western edge of Division VII, Mamattawan Division.

Fifth Crossing.—Takes place just at the junction of Divisions VII and VIII, Mamattawan and Long Lake Divisions.

Sixth Crossing along the projected railway line takes place in Division VIII (Long Lake Division), about 18 miles south-east by east of the Hudson Bay Company's post at the northern extremity of Long lake.

Seventh Crossing is about five miles south of the Hudson Bay post just mentioned and occurs in the centre of the VIIIth or Long Lake Division.

Eighth Crossing.—Occurs at the western extremity of the VIIIth or Long Lake Division, about 15 miles west of Big lake.

The projected railway line and the Height of Land then nearly coincide with each other throughout Division IX or Lake Nepigon Division.

Ninth Crossing.—Takes place on the 89th Meridian at a point about twenty (20) miles east of the extreme westerly portion of the Nepigon Division, and about twenty miles south of the White Water lake.

The Height of Land thence takes a sudden south and south-westerly trend towards Lake Superior, where it is crossed by the Canadian Pacific Railway track at Savanne Station.

Geological Survey Map, 1842-1882, issued in 1884, Ottawa, by Order of Parliament.

Huronian Mineral-bearing Belts.

In the map of the Dominion of Canada, geologically coloured from surveys made by the geological corps, 1842 to 1882 (30 miles to the inch), the topographical as well as geological features of the whole country are delineated. This map indicates the position of the different belts of the Huronian mineral-bearing rocks, known to date, four of which would necessarily be crossed by the line of the National Transcontinental railway along the route from Quebec to Winnipeg. Position of belts.

Eastern Belt.

The more easterly of these belts—the *Great Belt*—will be traversed for more than one hundred miles in its trend from the north channel of Lake Huron towards Lakes Abitibi and Mistassini.

Second Belt.

The next belt to the west, begins in Minnesota and is traceable from the south-easterly shores of lake Nepigon in a north-east by east direction to the area of flat-lying evenly-bedded limestones of the Albany river basin.

Third Belt.

The third belt is almost parallel to the last mentioned, and lies to the north and north-east of Lake Nepigon.

Western Belt.

The most westerly belt is that which crosses the C.P.R. track at Wabigoon, having a breadth of nearly twenty-five miles, and strikes to the north-east in line with the Gloucester House area of similar rocks near Martin's Falls on the Albany.

Fleming's C. P. R. Surveys.

Resources.

Woodland region.

In Fleming's Canadian Pacific Railway Report for 1877, the operations in the woodland regions for the years 1871 to 1876 have revealed numerous important notes bearing on the topography, river courses, timber, soil, &c., which are of untold vulue in connection with the present proposed railway route. The exploration to James Bay during the summer and autumn of 1871 as well as that of the Upper Ottawa to its most northern source and of the country along the Moose and Abitibi rivers flowing into the Hudson Bay basin, together with the exploratory surveys made in 1872 along the line north of Lake Nepigon have shown that neither the work nor the gradients were exceptionally heavy for the construction of a railway. In 1873 explorations were made on Lake Nipissing and extended in a north-westerly direction through the lake, through the interior, to the east branch of Moose river, which flows to the north, and ultimately discharges into James Bay.

Meteorological Observations.

Average Summer Temperature.

Average summer temperature at all the principal points between Quebec and Fort Simpson (from returns kindly furnished by Mr. R. F. Stupart, Director of Meteorological Service at Toronto) :— Dr. R. F. Stupart's statement.

	In 1895.
Moose Factory, James Bay	61°
Quebec	63°
Rimouski	55°
Chicoutimi	60°
Winnipeg	62°
Norway House	59°
Oonikup	60°
Edmonton	60°
Athabasca Landing	55°
Dunvegan	57°
Port Simpson	55°

Report on Moose River Basin, with Map, by Dr. R. Bell, 1883.

Surveys.

The report of the Geology of the basin of the Moose River and adjacent country by Dr. R. Bell issued in the Report of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1880-81-82, contains not only the results of the surveys and explorations made by him in 1881, but also those of 1870, 1875, 1876 and 1877. Together with the results of a geological exploration of the Upper Ottawa and Lake Abitibi region made by the late Walter McOuat of the Geological Survey in 1872. Lake Abitibi region.

Map.

These results are embodied in a coloured map showing the topographical and geological features as known to date.

Mineral-bearing Rocks.

The areas of Huronian rocks which are those which carry the nickel, gold, silver, copper, and other economic minerals are delineated on the map in question so far as the surveys allowed. A large proportion of the area covered by the map is coloured Huronian. Economic minerals.

Report of the Royal Commission on the Minerals of Ontario for 1890.

Mineral Occurrences.

In the report of the Royal Commission on the Mineral Resources of Ontario and measures for their development, presented by order of the Legislative Assembly, Toronto, 1890, reference to the occurrence of iron and copper on Abitibi lake, is given, pp. 23 and 24 respectively, also of the mineral resources of various districts comprised within the Railway Belt in question.

Copper ore.

Altitudes.

White's 'Altitudes in Canada.'

For altitudes of lakes, rivers and various locations along the proposed line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, see Mr. J. White's recent work entitled: 'Altitudes in Canada,' issued by the Geological Survey of Canada as publication number 745, 1901, pp. 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 227, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 175.

For projected or trial lines and branches of Canadian Pacific Railway, see also, pp. 47-69, including the following:—

(1).—Lake Manitoba to Lake Nipissing, p. 69.
(2).—Lake Manitoba to Mattawa, p. 68.
(3).—Lake Windigoostigwan to Manitou Lake, p. 54.
(4).—Lake Nepigon to the Height of Land, p. 51.
(5).—Nepigon River to Long Lake, p. 50.

Trees found along the Line of the National Transcontinental Railway.

In his map showing the limits of various trees in Canada, published by the Scottish Geographical Magazine for 1897, Dr. Bell gives in a graphic form, the areas and districts covered, including the route of the proposed railway from Quebec to Winnipeg, and north-west of this point. From this map it may be seen that the following trees occur within the belt in question:—White cedar, white pine, red pine, mountain maple, black ash, yellow birch, (eastern section), white elm, whilst sugar maple, red oak, ironwood, basswood, hemlock, burr oak, balsam, poplar, banksian pine, black and white spruce, American larch, canoe birch, balsam fir, rowan tree, and aspen poplar abound, and the majority of these find their boreal limit several hundred miles north of the proposed line of the railway.

Tree-map.

Surveys and Explorations along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and some of the conclusions derived therefrom.

Geological Surveys.

For the last sixty years the Geological Survey of Canada has been gathering information from all parts of the country, from Atlantic to Pacific, and from the International boundary line northward. In describing the geology of any district surveyed and explored, it is the special function of geologists to describe the '*character of the country*,' *its soil*, *mineral resources*, *timber*, as well as its *climatic* and other meteorological characteristics. Geological reports therefore, published by Order of Parliament since 1843, include descriptions of the country in all the particulars just mentioned. Work of survey.

The country to be traversed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Quebec to Winnipeg has been crossed and recrossed again by surveyors and explorers and constitutes a region or basin of great possibilities.

The reports of Sir Wm. Logan, of Alex. Murray, or Jas. Richardson, Walter McOuat, R. Bell, L. R. Ord, A. E. Barlow, A. P. Low and others of the Geological Survey staff furnish us with abundant material from which to describe much of the country both north and south of the proposed line of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Explorers.

The careful and accurate manner in which the results of the geological surveys and explorations have to be described when made public leave little or no room whatever for speculation or doubt. The concrete and hard facts with which that Department of the Government service deals, as exhibited in the numerous and extensive collections from all parts of Canada in the Museum, including the Grand Trunk Pacific belt, constitute evidence which may be consulted at any time regarding the exactness and accuracy of the reports. Specimens in museum.

Other Surveys.

Besides the reports of surveys and explorations carried on by the Geological Survey of Canada, there are also available for reference those numerous reports of surveys and explorations carried on by the Crown Lands Department of Ontario and Quebec within the area from Quebec to Winnipeg. Thus we have reports by Messrs. Bouchette, Bignell, O'Sullivan, Symmes, Sullivan, Russell, Wagner, and many others; besides these again special reports of surveys and explorations on both sides of the height of land have been prepared from time to time under special instructions from the Hon. Minister of the Interior. Crown Lands Departments.

These have afforded us a mine or treasury of information in the descriptions given as to the nature of the country traversed, its capabilities for settlement, its water powers, numerous streams, fisheries, timber and other resources.

Reports Published.

St. Maurice and Ottawa.

Special reports dealing with special districts have also been published under the authority of the Imperial Parliament. The reports of the Commissioners appointed to explore the country between the St. Maurice and the Ottawa in the year 1830 contain a vast deal of information. The Commissioners were appointed under the Act, 9th George IV., chap. 29, to explore that part of the province which lies between the Rivers St. Maurice and Ottawa.

Capabilities.

Flora.

The construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, crossing the cereal-growing district south of Hudson Bay, between the great lakes and the foot of James Bay, will open up for settlement a generally level tract of country, not only well timbered and well watered, but also producing a dense growth of plants which predicates capabilities of an agricultural nature, dairy, farm and stock-raising products, which can support a mixed population, including agriculturists, manufacturers, lumber merchants and all those varied classes of a community dependent on such natural resources as are found within that basin.

Area fit for agriculture.

It is estimated that the marine sediments of the Hudson Bay basin, consisting of clay loam, sandy clays and various other soils and surface deposits, fit for agriculture, is at least twice the area covered by the agricultural lands in Ontario between Ottawa and Lake St. Clair.

Timber Limits.

Laurentide Hills.

The Laurentide Hills which will ever be a source of immense revenue to the country, not only from their valuable timber limits and capabilities for producing more when re-forestation on a large scale is established in this country, but also from their untold mineral resources, forming a comparatively narrow belt of rugged hills, separate two distinct agricultural basins the larger of which lies to the north.

Settlement.

The new railroad will widen the eastern belt of habitable land, and as soon as the country realizes the immense wealth which is lying dormant in the great undeveloped basin south of James Bay, where practically all the cereals can be raised successfully which are now raised in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, so soon will its people

seize it and inhabit the same. The instant the railway is built, so soon will population crystallize itself along that axis, and inasmuch as the country north and south of the railway, is fit for agriculture and considerable lumbering, its products will supply abundant material for shipment. There is no doubt that the character of the country, soil, climate, mineral resources and general conditions are such as to warrant its settlement.

When we consider that at Fort George (some two hundred and thirty miles north of the foot of James Bay) it has been ascertained after eighteen years experience every crop that grows in Scotland can be grown there, one can realize the great possibilities of the vast and beautiful basin to the south.

Ontario Reports.

Ontario Reports corroborate.

From an examination made of the results obtained by the various officers of the Geological Survey staff since 1843 and a comparison with the results obtained by the various parties sent out by the order of the Ontario Government to investigate northern Ontario, it must be admitted that evidence of a corroborative nature has been obtained, to check the accuracy and reliability of the reports at hand.

Geological Survey results

There is no fiction regarding the occurrence of clay lands and deposits in a generally flat and level country to the north of the Laurentian axis. For upwards of forty years these clay deposits have been known, and when it is stated that these same clay deposits vary in depth from a few inches and many feet to upwards of one hundred and fifty feet, covering thousands of square miles of territory, such statement is based upon the results of explorations and surveys extending over wide areas.

Farming Operations.

Good criteria.

The various farms of the different lumber companies carrying on business along the headwaters of the various streams which flow into the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, as well as the gardens and farms scattered throughout the hydrographic basin of Hudson Bay, at the Hudson Bay posts (such as at Abitibi, Brunswick House, Frederick House, Mamattawan, Mattagami, &c.) form excellent criteria from which one can easily ascertain the possibilities of the whole region from an agricultural standpoint, leaving no doubt whatever that the basin can support a vast population.

Altitudes.

Laurentide Hills.

From a careful study of the altitudes comprised in the Quebec to Winnipeg region and south as well as north, it can be readily seen and

affirmed that the boldest expression of the Laurentide Hills occurs along the southern border of their line of outcrop. All along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa river valleys, these Laurentide Hills present a bold and scarped front, whilst the results of observation in the country to the north have revealed the fact that the hilly character of the country soon passes away, that only occasional hills and narrow ridges are seen to crop out here and there in the generally flat and level country where the sediments of the Hudson Bay basin have filled in the old valleys and covered the country with a mantle of drift materials supporting a luxuriant growth of plant life constituting soil fit for agricultural purposes.

Hudson Bay Basin.

Basins. compared.

Whereas the country drained by the streams flowing south into Lakes Superior and Huron constitute a narrow and rocky hydrographic basin, for the most part, fit for cultivation and agriculture only in limited areas, the central portion of the hydrographic basin of Hudson Bay, north of the Great Lakes is covered with soil consisting of clay and sand, in which vegetable mould forms a large percentage, thus rendering the land most desirable for the cultivation of crops when ordinary drainage is effected.

Flora.

The evidence afforded by the flora or native plants of the district along the proposed railway line affords an excellent criterion to agriculturists and others in making an estimate of the capabilities of the district in question.

Mineral Possibilities.

Metalliferous belt.

The metalliferous belt of Huronian rocks which carries nickel, copper, silver, gold, iron and other minerals of economic importance occurs prominently throughout a large section of the line of the proposed railway. After crossing the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Sudbury region this great mineral belt proceeds in a north-easterly direction to Upper and Lower Lake Abitibi north of the height of land. This mineral belt is quite wide in the districts of Algoma and Nipissing, extending close to the boundary of the Thunder Bay district. In the latter district two large areas of similar mineral-bearing rocks occur which lie also close to the height of land.

Quebec End.

The woodland region as a whole throughout Quebec and Ontario, along the height of land varies but little in its general level, some sections of it, more especially in the eastern portion, between the St. Maurice and the city of Quebec, is rocky, hilly and well timbered, while other sections for long stretches consist of rolling clay and sandy loam and well timbered lands. More hilly.

The more mountainous and hilly section in Quebec is that from the City of Qaebec to the headwaters of the St. Maurice river, but here we have in the latter river a great wide valley which affords a natural and remarkably easy highway into the north and interior of the woodland region. Natural highway.

North-western Quebec.

From the surveys made along the northern border of the counties of Champlain, St. Maurice, Maskinongé, Berthier, Joliette and Montcalm, in the vicinity of the height of land it has been ascertained that this region, comprising the sources of the Ottawa, Gatineau and St. Maurice rivers, consists of many comparatively level sections constituting a generally level plateau. Many of the streams flowing into the Hudson Bay basin have their source here also; the higher woodland being more to the east and south-east.

Mr. Gillies's Statement.

Comparison between Hudson Bay Basin and Scotland.

Mr. Gillies, who for eighteen years was Hudson Bay factor at Fort George, about 235 miles north of the foot of James Bay, volunteered the following statement regarding the capabilities of that portion of the Hudson Bay basin :—'I have no doubt that any crop that grows in Scotland can be successfully grown at Fort George.' Capabilities.

Obstacles Few.

For a distance of 700 miles, from Lake Kapitachuan (Upper Gatineau division) in a westerly by north-westerly direction as far west as White Earth lake near the confines between Nepigon and Lake St. Joseph divisions (Div. IX. and X. respectively) the line runs through a gen-

erally flat sand and clay country, where hills appear sparingly scattered with occasional ridges protruding through the drift or soil-covered country.

Laurentide Axis.

Trans-Laurentide Basin.

The Laurentide Hills proper do not extend to Hudson Bay. They form a belt of hills varying from 100 to 200 miles in breadth, skirting the St. Lawrence Valley and forming a divide between the great alluvial and marine plain or basin of Hudson Bay from that of the St. Lawrence. It is a comparatively narrow belt. North of this fringe of Laurentide Hills lies the comparatively level and gently sloping country of the Hudson Bay basin.

The remarkably level character of the belt of country about the height of land not only throughout Ontario but also in the greater portion of North-western Quebec, would make the grade a comparatively easy one.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

BAIN, J. W.

'The iron belt onLake Nepigon' is the title of a report on some deposits of iron ore recently found on the east shore of Lake Nepigon. Bureau of Mines for Ontario, No. 5, p. 212, 1900.

BARLOW, Dr. A. E.

Report on the geology and natural resources of the country included by the Nipissing and Temiscaming map-sheets. Annual Report Geological Survey of Canada, n. s., Vol. VIII, pp. 308-389, 1895.

BEATTY'S LINES.

Exploration line of 1870 was drawn from the north east angle of Lake Nepigon in a south-easterly direction to a point near the southern end of Long Lake and then in an easterly direction to the '46 Mile Post' just south of the Height of Land, 1870.

BELL, Dr. R.

Report of an exploration in 1865 between James Bay and Lake Superior. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1866-1869. Printed by Order of Parliament.

Exploration of Churchill and Nelson Rivers, and around God's and Island lake, 72 pp., 1880. Report of Progress, 1878-89.

Report on the geology and resources of the country lying on the north-western side of Lake Superior. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1868-69, pp. 313 (1870).

Report on the country north of Lake Superior and Michipicoten river. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1870-71, pp. 322-351.

Report on the country between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1877-78, 31 pp., 1879.

Report on an Exploration of the East Coast of Hudson's Bay in 1877. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1877-78, 37 pp., 1879.

Report of the country between Lake Superior and the Albany river. Report of Progress, 1871-72. Geological Survey of Canada, pp. 101-114. 1872.

Report on the geology of the Basin of the Moose River and adjacent country. Report of Progress for 1880-81-82. Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, pp. 1c-39 c. with appendices. This map gives the area of Huronian rocks. 1883.

Report on an exploration in 1865 between James Bay and Lakes Superior and Huron. Geological Survey of Canada. Report of Progress for 1875-76, pp 294-342.

The Trees of Canada. Scottish Geographical Magazine, Vol. VIII. 1897. Map.

Report on the geology of the Basin of the Nottaway River with a Map of the Region. 1900, issued 1903.

BELL, PROFESSOR R.

Letter addressed to J. G. Scott, Esq., Quebec, on the resources of the 'Hudson Bay Basin.'

BIGNELL, JOHN.

Report of the survey and exploration of a portion of the North-west Section of the Upper Ottawa made in 1893 and 1894. Crown Lands Report, 1895.

Report of the North-west Section of the Upper Ottawa. Crown Lands Department of Quebec, 1893-94.

Extracts of Surveys and Explorations. Crown Lands Department, Quebec. November, 1887.

BIGSBY, J. J.

On the geology of the Lakes of the Woods, south Hudson Bay, Quart. Journ., Geol. Soc., Vol. VIII, pp. 400–406, plate. 1852.

On the geology of the Rainy Lake, South Hudson Bay. Quart. Journ., Geol. Soc., Vol. X, pp. 215–222, 1834. Map.

On the physical geology and geography and commercial resources of Lake Superior. Edinburgh New Phil. Journal, Vol. 53, pp. 55–62, 1852.

BORRON, E. B.

Report on that part of the Basin of Hudson's Bay belonging to the Province of Ontario, 89 pp. Addressed to the Hon. O. Mowat. Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly, Toronto, 1882.

Report on part of the Basin of Hudson's Bay belonging to the Province of Ontario, 43 pp. Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly, Toronto, 1883. Map.

BOUCHETTE, JOSEPH.

Journal of the St. Maurice Exploring Party, p. 136. Exploration of the Rivers Saguenay, St. Maurice and Ottawa, 136–156, 1831, Quebec.

CHARLTON, W. A.

Extracts from Report on the Hudson Bay Railway Route, via Missinaibi and Moose River. Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 1898.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act, 9th George IV., Chap. 29, for exploring that part of the Province which lies between the Rivers St. Maurice and Ottawa.

COMMISSIONERS.

Report of the Royal Commission on the Mineral Resources of Ontario, 1890, p. 23–24. Toronto.

CROWN LANDS COMMISSIONER.

In his report for 1874–75, part V, the Commissioner of Crown Lands of Quebec describes the valley of the St. Maurice.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1883, Quebec.

Surveys in the province of Quebec for 1868.

CROWN LANDS REPORT.

Appendix No. 38, Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, province of Quebec, 1895.

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the province of Quebec, 1880–84. Reports of Surveys, 1883, pp. 57–63, Quebec.

DAWSON, G. M.

Report on the Geology and Resources of the 49th Parallel, Lake of the Woods Region, 1874.

DAWSON, DR. S. E.

Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel, North America. Vol. I., Canada and Newfoundland, pp. 607–632, Hudson Bay Basin.

DAWSON & SUTHERLAND.

Elementary Geography of the British Colonies, with illustrations. I. British North America, MacMillan & Co., London, 1898.

FLEMING, SANDFORD.

Canadian Pacific Railway Report for 1872.

Report of the Canadian Pacific Railway for 1877, pp. 5–12 and 57 and 82–84.

INGALL, LIEUT. F. L. (AND H. NIXON AND J. ADAMS).

Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act 9th George IV, chap. 29, for exploring that part of the province which lies between the Rivers St. Maurice and Ottawa. Ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed. Quebec, 20th March, 1830, 281 pages.

Appendix to Report of Exploration of 1829 by F. L. Ingall, 24 pages.

INGALL, F. L.

Report of the Commissioners appointed to explore country between the St. Maurice and the Ottawa in the year 1830. Ordered by the Assembly to be printed, 1831. (Includes various reports by Ingall; Adams, &c.)

JOHNSTON, J. F.

Surveys and Explorations in the Eastern Part of the Abitibi Region. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, pp. 128-141, 1901.

LOGAN, SIR WM.

Explorations on the Rouge River. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, for 1858.

LOW, A. P.

Report of an exploration on the East Coast of Hudson Bay. Annual Report Geological Survey of Canada, 1900, Vol. XIII, pt. D.

Hudson Bay Basin, Annual Report, Geological Survey, new series, Vol. VIII, pp 308-309, 1895.

Report on the geology and physical features of the Nastapoka Islands, Hudson Bay. Annual report Geological Survey of Canada, 1900, Vol. XIII, pt. DD.

Statement made by Mr. A. P. Low, B.Sc., of the Geological Survey of Canada, on the resources of the Hudson's Bay Basin, to H. M. Ami, 10th August, 1903.

Report on explorations in the Labrador Peninsula along the East Main, Koksoak, Hamilton, Manicuagan and portions of other rivers, 1892-95, pt. L. Annual report, Vol. VIII, pp. 21 to 27, 38 to 40, 56, and 77 to 86, 308 to 309 and 323 to 332.

LOUNT, MR.

Survey of the Pikitigouching or Little Muddy River flowing into Windigo Bay in the northern part of Lake Nepigon. *See* Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada for 1871-72, p. 106. 1870.

MCKELLAR, PETER.

Survey of the Wabinoosh River and the lakes beyond the height of land near Lake Nepigon. Geological Survey Report of Progress, p. 105, 1871-72.

MCLEAN, JOHN.

Notes of a twenty-five years' service in the Hudson Bay Territory. 2 vols. London, 1849.

McInnes, Wm.

Surveys and explorations in the Rainy River District, published in Annual Report, Geological Survey of Canada for 1899, pp. 115-122. Includes survey of the English River from the Canadian Pacific Railway station of that name to Bear Lake.

Region on the north-west side of Lake Nepigon. Summary Report, Geological Survey Department, for 1903.

McOuat, Walter.

Report of the country between Lake Temiscaming and Abitibi. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1878-79.

Ogilvie, William.

Abstracts of Exploratory Survey to Hudson Bay by William Ogilvie, D.L.S., 1891. Description of route from Mattawa to East Main. Addressed to the Hon. the Minister of the Interior.

Richardson, James.

Report of the country north of the Lake St. John, Gatineau river, River Desert to Height of Land. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, pp. 283-303, 1870-71.

Rowan Surveys.

In 1871, Mr. Alexander McKenzie, acting under instructions from Mr. J. H. Rowan who had charge of the Canadian Pacific Railway surveys from Mattawa to the Red River, made a survey northward by the Ottawa and Abitibi Rivers to James Bay, returning by way of the Moose and Michipicoten Rivers to Lake Superior. *See* Canadian Pacific Railway by Sandford Fleming, 1872.

O'Sullivan, John.

Abstract of report, Crown Lands Department of the Province of Quebec, 1883.

Appendix No. 27. Crown Lands Report, Quebec, 1883, p. 57. Survey of Block A, County of Pontiac.

Surveys and explorations in the Province of Quebec. Crown Lands Department, 1882-3.

O'Sullivan, H.

Second Report of Progress of Exploration between Lake St. John and James Bay, pp. 50-58, Quebec, 1901.

Parks, W. A.

Report of the Bureau of Mines, Ontario, Vol. VIII, pt. 2, 1899, pp. 178, 180, 188-193. Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.

Region lying to the north-east of Lake Nepigon.

Survey and exploration along the Abitibi, Moose and Missanaibi. Bureau of Mines for Ontario, Vol. VIII, pt. 2, pp. 175-196, 1900.

Summary Report of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1903.

Russell, Lindsay.

Extract of Surveys and Explorations of Crown Lands Dept., of Quebec, 1868.

Extracts from Surveys and Explorations, Crown Lands Dept. of Quebec, 1870.

Scott, J. G.

Paper on the Trans-Canada Railway.

Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society, 1900-1902, pp. 3-5 and 16-22, Quebec, 1903.

Selwyn, A. R. C.

North America, Vol. I, Canada and Newfoundland. Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel, London, 1883.

Sinclair, D., P.L.S.

Survey line drawn east and west from Pish Kanogami Lake to Matagami Lake and another line drawn from Lake Matagami a little north of the former line to a point east of Matachewan Lake, 1867. Crown Lands Dept.

SYMMES, H. C.
Surveys and Explorations for 1867. Crown Lands Department, Quebec.

WAGNER, W.
Surveys and Explorations for 1868. Crown Lands Department, Quebec.

WHITE, J.
Altitudes in Canada. Geological Survey of Canada. No. 745, Ottawa, 1901.

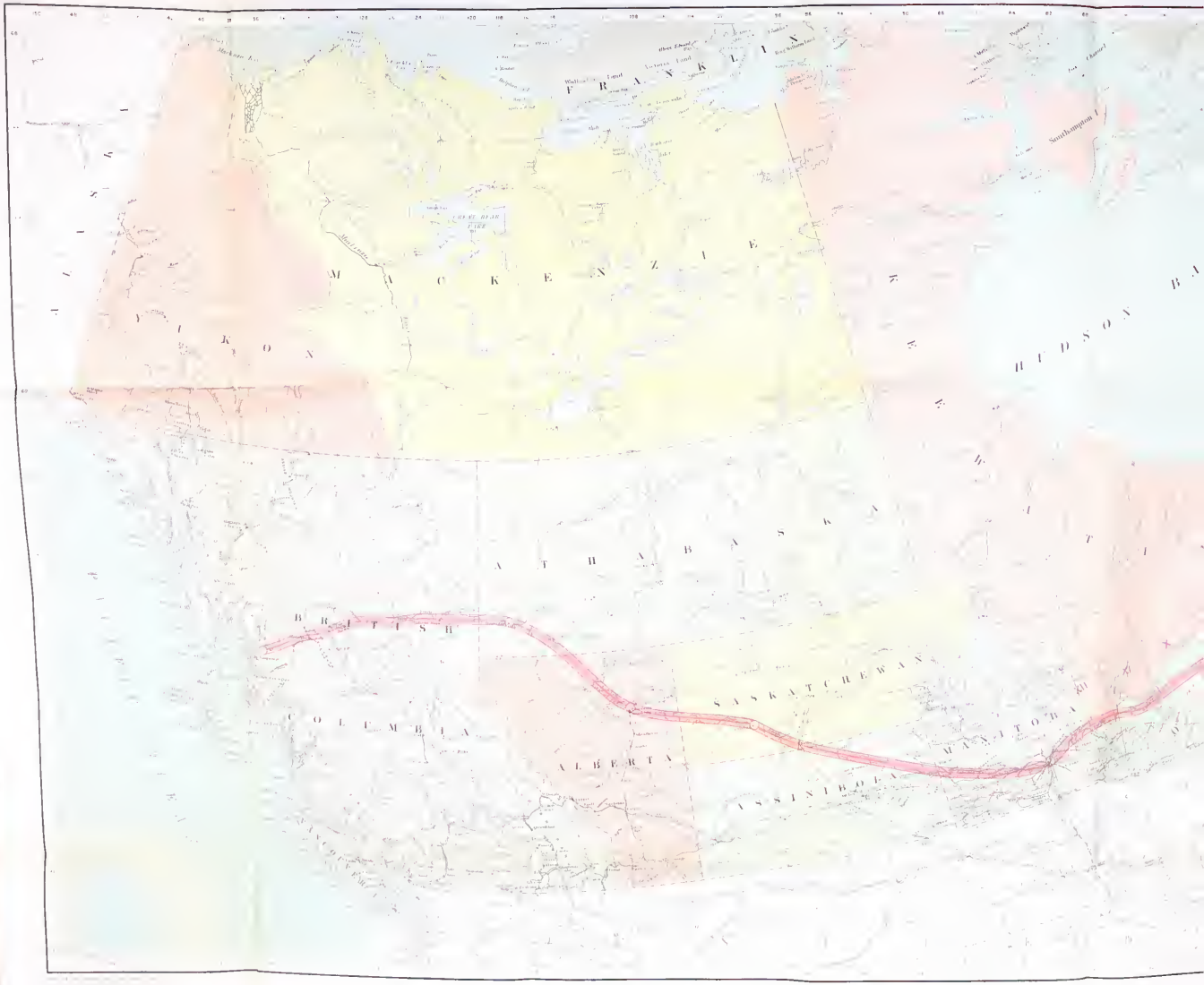
WHITEAVES, J. F.
Catalogue of Marine Invertebrates of Eastern Canada. Geol. Surv. Canada, 1901. (Printed by order of Parliament.)

WILSON, W. J.
Notes on the Western Part of the Abitibi Region, 1901. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department (Printed by order of Parliament, Ottawa, 1901.)

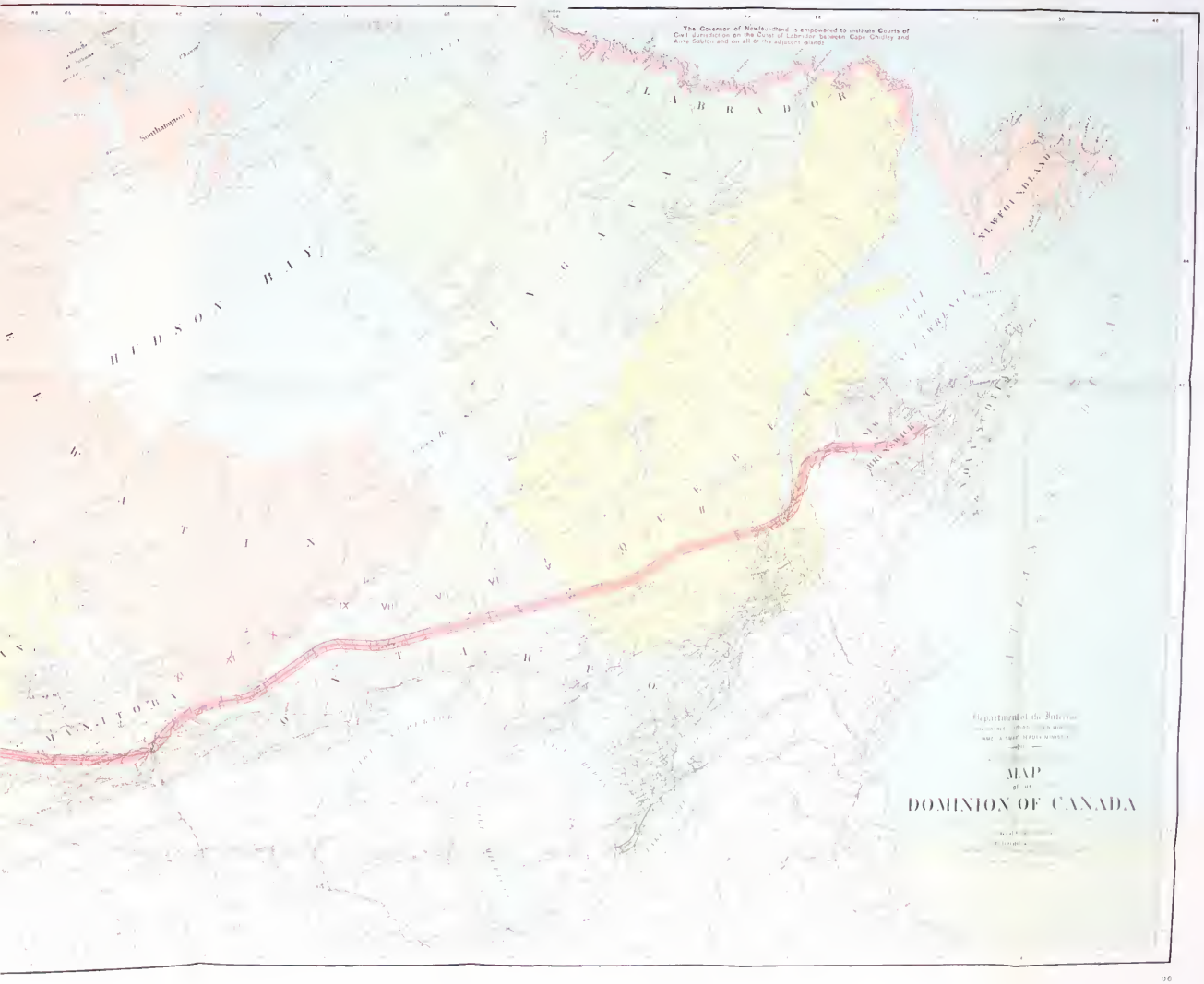
Reconnaissance Surveys of four rivers south-west of James Bay. Summary Report, Geological Survey Department, for 1902. (Extracted.)

WILSON, DR A. W. G.
Reconnaissance along headwaters of the Albany River. Summary Report Geological Survey Department, 1903.

NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL R



ONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY



PAPERS

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

QUEBEC BRIDGE

[148]

QUEBEC, October 14, 1903.

SIR,—I have explained to you in the course of our numerous interviews the present position of the Quebec Bridge Company, and I believe you realize that we are obliged to make a further application to the Dominion Government for assistance towards completing the works undertaken.

In accordance with your request, I desire to make my application in writing, and to put briefly before you the position of this company and its undertaking, and the present state of the works it is carrying out.

Herewith I submit a statement of the financial condition of the company prepared by our auditors up to this day.

Further, I have handed to you and to the chief engineer of the Government divers detailed statements with respect to the amount required to complete the work now in progress, and also to show the earning power of the bridge and terminals.

It is admitted that the undertaking is one not only of local and provincial but also of national importance. The City of Quebec, the Government of the Province of Quebec and the Government of the Dominion have recognized this threefold character and its importance by each granting subsidies to assist in carrying out the undertaking.

At the present time, the substructure of the bridge and its approaches have been completed, and some work has been done on the superstructure of the bridge. This has entailed an expenditure of all the proceeds of the paid-up stock of the company as well as the portion of the subsidies received and left the company indebted in the sum of about $779,500.

The company now desire to raise by the issue of bonds or debentures a sufficient sum to discharge this liability, and enable them to complete the works of their undertaking. They suggest that the Government should assist them to accomplish this by guaranteeing the bonds, a liability which they confidently believe will be merely nominal and never entail any actual expenditure by the Government.

So confident are the company in the prospects of the undertaking that if with the assistance of the Government they are able to complete it they are willing not only to undertake in this way the liability for the whole issue of the necessary bonds, but also to forego any claim of the Government for the unpaid balance of their subsidy amounting to $670,000.

The most carefully considered estimates place the gross earnings of the undertaking during the first and second years of its operations at a sum of $336,040, and the cost of maintenance at $85,000, leaving a net revenue of $251,040.

Considering the great and urgent demand for through communication between the important south shore railways now opposite Quebec, viz.: Intercolonial, Grand Trunk, South Shore Railway, and Quebec Central; and the north shore railways now at

Quebec, viz. : the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Great Northern, the Lake St. John, and the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, not to speak of the prospective lines such as the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern, and the volume of freight which is sure to be exchanged between these roads and considering the extensive business carried on between Quebec city and the populous districts reached by the south shore railways, this estimate of gross receipts is certainly not excessive but should rather be considered as very conservative, and it is meant to apply to the first or second year of the operation of the undertaking only ; it is quite certain that after the first couple of years of operation the traffic carried in and out of Quebec city will very materially increase, and it should not be an over-estimate to say that in ten years the traffic will have increased from 25 per cent to 50 per cent over what is estimated for the first or second year.

The estimated cost of completing the undertaking is about $6,900,000, and the net revenue of $251,000 will be sufficient to pay 3 per cent thereon and still have a balance of $56,000.

The company, therefore, request the Government to undertake, on such terms as they may think proper, to guarantee an issue of their bonds or debentures to an amount not exceeding $6,900,000.

I have the honour to be, sir,

(Sgd.) S. N. PARENT,

President Quebec Bridge Company.

CERTIFICATE OF PAYMENTS MADE AND AMOUNTS RECEIVED AND BONDS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.

We, the undersigned President and Chief Engineer of the Quebec Bridge and Terminal Company, hereby certify that the Quebec Bridge Company has paid the sum of $42,200 for engineering and land damages and $198 for clearing right of way, also the sum of $50,000 for engineering and general expenses out of paid up capital stock up to December 1, 1902, and that liabilities for bridge superstructure erected to date amount to the sum of $30,000, and for engineering and current office account to the sum of $25,000.

And we further certify that the Company has received the following subsidies, namely :—

From the Dominion of Canada	$374,353 00
From the Province of Quebec	250,000 00
From the City of Quebec	300,000 00
Total	$ 924,353 00

and has paid over the amount of said subsidies (less discount on the bonds issued by the City of Quebec, to wit, the sum of $9,435.00) to the contractor in connection with the undertaking.

We further certify that the Company has issued bonds in accordance with the conditions of the contract between the Company and the contractor of the face value of $472,000.00 which have realized the sum of $283,279.

S. N. PARENT,
President.

E. A. HOARE,
Chief Engineer.

October 19, 1903.

ESTIMATE OF THE TOTAL COST OF THE UNDERTAKING MADE BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

September 17, 1903.

SIR,—At the request of the Acting Minister of this Department made a short time ago, I have carefully examined the plans of the Quebec Bridge, and the plans and profiles of the Approaches thereto, together with the plans of the Terminals, Storage and Transfer Yards, and from the information obtained therefrom, and from other sources, I estimate the cost of construction of these works to be approximately as follows, viz:—

South approach, Storage and Transfer Yard.

Land and damages	$ 21,000	
Construction of double track and yard	459,800	
		$480,800

Bridge.

Substructure	$1,217,400	
Steel superstructure	3,388,800	
Wooden floor beams	156,500	
Track on bridge	4,800	
		4,767,500

North approach, Storage Yard and Terminals.

Land and damages	$ 414,000	
Construction of double track and sidings	533,060	
Passenger and freight station, engine house, car shops	90,000	
		1,037,060
Engineering contingencies, &c., 7% on	6,285,360	440,000
		$6,725,360
Add duty, 35% on 63,540,000 pound sat 3½-100c. per lb. =$2,223,900		778,365
		$7,503,725

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,
Chief Engineer, Railways and Canals.

L. K. JONES, Esq.,
Secretary, Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS AS TO THE VALUE OF THE WORK DONE, PAYMENTS MADE AND INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
OTTAWA, ONT., October 16, 1903.

Quebec Bridge.

MEMORANDUM of value of work done, amount of payments made, and showing amount of floating debt.

Value of work done, engineering, &c		$1,416,394 00
Payments made		1,198,141 00
Balance due on work, &c., up to December, 1902		218,253 00
Other indebtedness		561,298 00
Floating debt up to 1st October, 1903		779,551 00
Substructure		1,217,359 00
Superstructure		156,640 00
Certified to by R. C. Douglas, 31st Dec., 1902		1,373,999 00
Clearing land		195 00
Engineering and land damages		42,200 00
Value of work done up to 31st Dec., 1902		1,416,394 00
Value of work done as above		1,416,394 00
Paid in cash on account	$747,653 00	
do do	167,209 00	
		914,862 00
		501,532 00
Paid in bonds at 60% of face		283,279 00
Cash due contractor		$218,253 00
Bonds issued		472,000 00
		$690,253 00
Interest on bonds and cash owing		34,298 00
Engineering, &c		25,000 00
Due on superstructure work since 11th August, 1903		30,000 00
Floating debt, 15th Oct., 1903		$779,551 00

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,
Chief Engineer, Railways and Canals.

CERTIFICATE.

Stock issued	$200,000 00	
Amount paid up	6,585 70	
Total number of shares subscribed		2,203
Fully paid up	150	
4 only paid up on following :—		
U. Barthe	50	
F. X. Berlinguet	50	
Wm. Rhodes	25	
		275
25 paid up on		1,928
1,928 shares, 25	$48,200 00	
125 " 4	500 00	
100 " 100	15,000 00	
	$63,700 00	
Ledger shows to credit of Capital Stock	65,585 70	
Difference	$1,885 70	
Explained thus :—		
Old grant from Province of Quebec	1,681 69	
Forfeited payments	$204 01	

QUEBEC BRIDGE AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

List of Shareholders, 14th October, 1903.

Names.	No. of Shares. 25% paid up.	Fully paid up.
Allard, J. B. & Fils	1	
Amyot, Geo. Elie	2	
Amyot, Geo. Elie	15	
Amyot, Jos	5	
Anctil, Joseph	1	
Asselin, N. H	1	
Audette, Rod	145	4
" Henriette		1
" Albertine		1
" Gabrielle		1
" Rose-Marie		1
" Laure		1
" L. Gustave		1
Barbeau, Napoléon, snr	2	
Barthe, Ulric	50	
Beau, Reine J	1	
Beauchamp, Jos	1	
Beaupré, Dr Wilfrid	1	
Bédard, Ludger O., (Succ.)	2	
Bédard, Joseph E	5	
Bédard, Elie	5	
Bédard, J. B. & Frère	2	
Beemer, H. J	140	
Bélanger, J. A	1	
Bélanger, A	1	
Bélanger, Edm. & Cie	1	
Belzil, Louis G.	1	
Berlinguet, F. X.	50 (4 paid up)	
Bilodeau, Ignace	5	
Blais, Wilbrod	5	

QUEBEC BRIDGE AND RAILWAY COMPANY—*Continued.*

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS, 14TH OCTOBER, 1903—*Continued.*

Names.	No. of Shares. 25% paid up.	Fully paid up.
Boswell, Vesey	110	9
Boulanger, Mme Alice A		1
Breakey, John	100	4
Cantin, Victor	1	
Cantin, Isidore D	1	
Carrel, Frank	1	
Casgrain, Dr Edmond	10	
Chabot, L. G	1	
Châteauvert, Victor	6	
Châteauvert, Geo	1	
Chauveau, Alex J	5	
Choquette, P. A.	2	
Clément, F. X. M	1	
Cloutier, Ephrem	5	
Cloutier, Joseph	1	
Consigny, N	2	
Côté, Achille	1	
Côté, Edouard	1	
Côté, Joseph	1	
Côté, P. J	5	
Côté, J. B	1	
Crépault, Zéphirin (Succ.)	10	
Darveau, C. (Succ.)	1	
Darveau, Geo	10	
Delâge, Cyrille F	5	
Demers, Ls. J	5	
Derome, Hortiste	3	
Déry, I. P. (Succ.)	2	
Déry, Art	1	
De St. Georges, H. Q	1	
Dion, F. X	1	
Dionne, Octave	1	
Dobell, Mrs. E. F	100	3
Dorval, Eug	1	
Doyle, Wm	3	
Drolet, Désiré E	5	
Drolet, Arthur	4	
Drouin, Nap	10	
Dubord, C. E	5	
Dumoulin, P. B	10	
Dupuis, A. B	10	
Duquet, Cyrille	1	
Dussault, Napoléon (Succ.)	1	
Faguy, Lepinay & Frère	10	
Faguy, Rév. F. X	1	
Forsyth, J. Bell	19	
Fortier, Nazaire	10	
Fortier, Félix Geo	2	
Fournier Augustin	10	
Fraser, Mme Renée A		1
Garant, Villebon	1	
Garneau, Xém	55	4
Gauthier, Jos. & Frère	20	
Gauvreau, F. E	1	
Gignac, J. H	5	
Goulet, Onésime	1	
Gregory, J. U	1	
Grenier, A	5	
Guérard, Malvina P	1	
Hamel, Dr. Auguste	2	
Huot, Emmanuel (Succ.)	1	
Jacot, Emile (Succ.)	1	
Jacques, Oct	5	
Jobin, Elie	10	
Kirouac, F. (Succ.)	20	
Lafrance, C. J. L	2	
Laliberté, Edmond	5	
Laliberté, J. B	110	8
Langlais, J. A. & Fils	1	
Lantier, Dr. A. A	1	
Larochelle, J. H	10	

QUEBEC BRIDGE AND RAILWAY COMPANY—*Continued.*

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS, 14TH OCTOBER, 1903—*Continued.*

Names.	No. of Shares. 25% paid up.	Fully paid up.
LaRue, Roger	10	
Lavoie, Napoléon	2	
Leclerc & Roy	2	
Légaré, J. B. D.	1	
Lemieux, J. F.	1	
Lemieux, N. & Fils	10	
Lemieux, Mrs. E. Smith	1	
Lemoine, Gasp	68	10
Lemoine, Gasp. (in trust)	20	
Letellier, Alp. (Succ.)	5	
Levasseur, Naz	1	
L'Heureux, Théophile	1	
McCall, Shehyn & Co	10	
McWilliam, Wm	2	
Madden, Geo	5	
Magnan, C. J.	1	
Maloum, Albert	2	
Marcoux, L. C.	5	
Marois, Elzéar (Succ.)	1	
Marois, F. X.	1	
Marsh, Wm. A	10	
Martineau, J. Elie	10	
Matte, J. Siméon	3	
Migner, Thomas	1	
Moisan, J. A	1	
Moisan, L. A	1	
Morin, L. D.	1	
Morisset, Côme L. A.	1	
Morissette, J. B.	10	
Myrand & Pouliot	2	
Noreau, Charles	1	
Pampalon, Thomas (Succ.)	1	
Paquet, J. Art. (Succ.)	110	3
Paradis, Etienne	10	
Paradis, V. E	5	
Parent, S. N.	50	75
Parent, Frs	5	
Parent, Alexis	2	
Parent, P. Isidore	2	
Parent, Chs. A	10	
Pettigrew, Chas	2	
Picard, Jos	1	
Picard, Stanislas	1	
Picard, Ovide (Succ.)	5	
Pichette, Elzéar (Succ.)	1	
Plante, Oct	2	
Powell, Carlos S.	1	
Price, H. M.	142	12
Rhodes, William (Est)	25	(4% paid up)
Rioux, Narc.	100	10
Robitaille, Amédée	5	
Robitaille, Alf	5	
Rochette, Gaspard	10	
Rochette, Télesphore	10	
Rouleau, Rév. T. G	1	
Roumilhac, Edouard	1	
Roy, Chs. E	15	
Royer, Gaudiose	5	
St. Pierre, Ernest	10	
Samson, Joseph	6	
Savard, Elzéar	5	
Savoie, F. Théode	2	
Scott, J. G	10	
Scott, B. A	10	
Simard, C. O	2	
Syndicat de Québec	10	
Tanguay, Geo.	5	
Tanguay, Geo. E.	8	
Thibaudeau, A. A.	40	
Thompson, L. E.	2	
Turcotte, Naz. & Co.	10	

QUEBEC BRIDGE AND RAILWAY COMPANY—*Concluded.*

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS, 14TH OCTOBER, 1903—*Concluded.*

Names.	No. of Shares. 25% paid up. Fully paid up.
Turcotte, J. B. A.	1
Turgeon, P. L.	5
Vallerand, André E.	5
Vandry & Matte	1
Vézina, Chs.	2
Villeneuve, L. Oliver	1
Voyer, Jean	1

The undersigned certifies the above is a correct list of shareholders of the Quebec Bridge & Railway Company to date, representing 2,203 shares of $100 each (subscribed).

ULRIC BARTHE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

QUEBEC, Oct. 8, 1903.

ESTIMATES OF THE AMOUNT OF TRAFFIC WHICH WILL PASS OVER THE PROPOSED BRIDGE. AND THE PROBABLE RECEIPTS FROM SAME.

PROBABLE TRAFFIC ACROSS THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

Estimated by Walter Shanly, C.E., in 1885 at 200 car loads per day at $4 each per annum (313 days)	$250,400
Estimated by J. H. Walsh, General Passenger Agent of the Quebec Central RR., in 1897, at 207 cars per day—representing at $4 each per annum	259,164
Estimated by J. G. Scott, General Manager of the Quebec & Lake St. John RR., in 1899, confirming estimate of Mr. Shanly	250,000

The two latter estimates were based on figures gathered in 1897.

Trade conditions have largely improved in the last six years.

In 1896 the exports and imports of the port of Quebec amounted to	$ 9,429,321
In 1902 they reached	12,418,103
Increase	$ 2,992,782

Customs duty collected in the Port of Quebec has increased from $600,000 in 1896 to $900,000 in 1902 in round figures.

The above estimates do not include :—

The late Drummond County RR. (now the I. C. R. extension).

The South Shore RR. (under construction).

The Quebec Railway, Light & Power Co.

The Levis County RR.

The traffic of Western and New England roads now transferred to the C. P. R. at Montreal to save ferriage at Quebec.

The traffic that cannot now be handled between Quebec and Levis, such as the whole tenth class of the Canadian Joint Freight classification.

The increasing traffic already created by the large mills on the St. Maurice River and in the Lake St. John region, at Grand Mere, Shawinigan, Chicoutimi, Ouatchouan,

Peribonka and the expected development of other valuable water powers in this part of the country, around Quebec and along the Great Northern Railway line.

The immense trade to be created by the future Transcontinental Railway, which is to connect with the Intercolonial at Quebec.

The highway revenue to be derived from electric cars, vehicles and foot passengers.

From information officially given by the railway companies in 1899, the average number of cars daily using the three St. Lawrence bridges near Montreal was 1,494, divided as follows :—

Victoria Bridge	985
Lachine Bridge	322
Coteau Bridge	187
	1,494

The number of cars daily crossing the International Bridge at Buffalo was 650.

From the above the estimate given 18 years ago by Mr. W. Shanly of an average of 200 cars per day may safely be raised to 300.

Extract from a letter of Mr. Walter Shanly, dated 23rd March, 1885 :—

"An average charge of four dollars per loaded car, taking passenger and freight service together, would not be more than a reasonable toll."

As the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company will not only provide a means of crossing the river, but also extensive terminal facilities, elevator and wharf sidings, shunting grounds and stations on both shores, the average toll rate would be very moderate at $5.00 per car.

300 cars x 313 days = 93,900 which at $5.00 each would represent $469,500 00

E. A. HOARE,
Chief Engineer Quebec Bridge Co.

February, 1903.

MEMORANDUM of estimated traffic that will pass over the Quebec Bridge and Terminal Railway between Quebec city and the South Shore Railway Lines in both directions.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

EAST.

	Cars.
Estimated that two passenger trains from and to the east passing in and out of Quebec city daily will consist of 5 cars each or 10 cars per day for the two trains, being 20 cars in both directions	20
One mixed train each way daily of 10 cars	20
One freight train each way daily of 15 cars	30

WEST.

Estimated that two passenger trains from and to the west passing in and out of Quebec city daily will consist of 5 cars each or 10 cars per day for the two trains, being 20 cars in both directions	20
One mixed train consisting of 8 cars	16
One freight train consisting of 12 cars	24
Total cars per day, Intercolonial Railway	130

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Estimated that two and one-half passenger trains from and to Quebec city daily, each train consisting of not less than 5 cars, will equal 25 cars	25
One mixed train each way daily 10 cars	20
One freight train each way daily 15 cars	30
Total cars per day. Grand Trunk Railway	75

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Estimated that two and one-half passenger trains from and to Quebec city daily, each train consisting of not less than 5 cars will equal 25 cars	25
One mixed train each way daily 8 cars	16
One freight train each way daily, 12 cars	24
Total cars per day, Quebec Central Railway	65

Summary cars daily—

Intercolonial, total cars per day,	130 ;	54 passenger cars,	76 freight cars.
Grand Trunk, " "	75 ;	33 "	42 "
Quebec Central, " "	65 ;	29 "	36 "
Totals	270 ;	116 "	154 "

Summary trains daily both ways—

Intercolonial, east,	4 passenger ;	2 mixed ;	2 freight.
" west	4 "	2 "	2 "
	8	4	4
Grand Trunk	5 "	2 "	2 "
Quebec Central	5 "	2 "	2 "
Total trains passing in and out over Bridge and terminals	18	8	8

Total, 34 trains both ways daily.

Tolls based on a charge per car.

Two hundred and seventy cars daily equals 84,510 cars per year, being 36,308 passenger cars and 48,202 freight cars. Each car paying a toll of $3.00 would give a revenue of $253,530 per annum, which would be paid by the South Shore Railway line as follows :—

Intercolonial, 40,190 cars at $3	$ 122,070
Grand Trunk, 23,475 cars at $3	70,425
Quebec Central, 20,345 cars at $3	61,035
Revenue on a per car toll charge basis per year	$ 253,530

Tolls based on a charge per passenger and per ton of freight.

Estimated number of passengers and tons of freight carried :—	
Assuming that each passenger car will carry an average of 10 passengers, it would make for 116 passenger cars 1,160 passengers per day, or for 313 days in a year 363,080 carried at a toll of 25 cents per passenger would equal	$ 90,770
Assuming that each freight car will contain an average of 8 tons of freight, it would make for 154 freight cars daily 1,309 tons of freight per day for 313 days in a year, equal 409,717 tons of freight at a toll of 40 cents per ton would equal	163,886
Revenue on a per passenger and per ton toll charge basis per year	$ 254,656

Tolls based on a charge per train mile constructive mileage 25 miles.

ESTIMATED ON A TOLL CHARGE BASIS PER TRAIN OR PER MILE.

There being 34 trains both way daily would equal 10,642 trains per year, making a charge of $1.00 per train mile and figuring the mileage from Chaudiere to Quebec including the terminals to be equal to a *constructive mileage* of 25 miles would be $25.00 per train, or revenue on a per train toll charge basis	$ 266,050

Tolls based on a charge per actual mile and rental for terminal facilities.

Estimating the charge per train mile at $1.50 actual mileage, say ten miles would be equal to $15 per train, or for 10,642 trains a revenue of $159,630. Also charging the three south shore roads a rental equal to ten per cent of the cost of terminal facilities furnished them, and estimating this at $1,000 would bring an additional revenue of $100,000 or a total of $259,630.

These terminals consisting of stations, waiting rooms, offices, freight houses, round houses, &c.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF MAINTAINING THE QUEBEC BRIDGE AND TERMINAL RAILWAY (NOT INCLUDING COST OF OPERATING TRAIN SERVICE).

Superintendence and maintenance of 30 miles of railway, including all double tracks and sidings from Chaudiere to Quebec City	$ 35,000
Maintenance of bridge	30,000
Expenditure per annum	$ 85,000
Estimated—	
Revenue per annum	$ 255,000
Expenditure per annum	85,000
Net revenue per annum	$ 170,000

This is based on the first few years of operation. An amount of 25 per cent to 50 per cent gross and net revenue might confidently be looked for within the first ten years.

From FRANK GRUNDY,
General Manager Quebec Central Ry.

Per E. A. HOARE,
Chief Engineer Quebec Bridge Co.

QUEBEC BRIDGE.

In connection with the estimated receipts from traffic passing over the Quebec Bridge and Terminal Railway from the South Shore Railway lines by which estimate it would appear that a gross earning of $336,040 per year is certain to be realized from this source during the first or second year of its operation.

The cost of maintenance of the Bridge and Terminal Railway being estimated at $85,000 per year leaves a net revenue estimated at $251,040 per year.

Considering the great and urgent demand for through communication between the important South Shore Railways now opposite Quebec and the North Shore Railways now at Quebec, viz: The Canadian Pacific Railway, the Great Northern, the Lake St. John and the Montmorency and Charlevoix, not to speak of the prospective lines such as the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the volume of freight which is sure to be exchanged between these roads and considering the extensive business carried on between Quebec city and the populous districts reached by the South Shore Railways, this estimate of gross receipts is certainly not excessive, but should rather be considered as very conservative and it is meant to apply to the first or second year of the operation of the property only: moreover, it is quite certain that after the first couple of years of operation, the traffic carried in and out of Quebec city will very materially increase and it would not be an overestimate to say that in ten years the traffic will have increased from 25 per cent to 50 per cent over what is estimated for the first or second year.

The cost of maintenance has been carefully considered and the figure given should not be exceeded. It is ample to keep the bridge and terminal property in a perfect state of repair.

The net revenue of $251,040 to be derived from the South Shore lines is sufficient to pay three per cent on a cost of $7,000,000 and still leave $41,040 per annum for contingencies.

The carrying out of this work while being of incalculable benefit to the people of Canada generally will also be of great benefit to the several railways interested, but more particularly the South Shore Railways, namely, the Intercolonial, Grand Trunk and Quebec Central. These lines have always been heavily handicapped in their efforts to do business with Quebec City. The heavy terminal expenses for handling and ferriage of freight between the South Shore and Quebec, which on the average is not less than ten dollars per car seriously interferes with the development of traffic, and is certainly a heavy charge on the commerce and business of the city, this charge prevents the railway companies from encouraging or developing their traffic with Quebec city as they do in other places, because when railways have to figure on such a heavy charge for handling and ferriage (the ferry charge is 2 cents per hundred lbs.) in summer, and (4 cents in winter) they cannot afford to name as low rates as they otherwise would, and this frequently results in differential rates in favour of other business centres against Quebec City.

In addition to this the South Shore lines should be in a position to have their trains besides the ocean passenger steamships at the Quebec docks, and the immigrant business and fast express freight business should be handled at the Quebec side when such splendid facilities can be given, thus doing away with the present inconvenient

and unsatisfactory manner in which the ocean steamships handle their business, steamers going one week to the Grand Trunk Railway at Point Levis, and the next week to the Canadian Pacific at Quebec.

The lumber, asbestos, and other export freight that is at present carried by cars to Levis and at great expense is lighteraged to ship's side would be loaded from the cars directly into ships at the wharfs along the Quebec river front.

The cost of handling hemlock bark, large quantities of which is used at the tanneries in Quebec City from the cars at Levis to Quebec aggregates $13 per car. In this alone there would be a saving of thousands of dollars per year to the Quebec manufacturers and would put them in a better position to compete with similar industries in other sections.

There is no direct railway communication between the north and south side of the Saint Lawrence east of Montreal, and as a consequence for more than five winter months of the year, the trade and commerce is practically cut off thereby affecting the growth and development of a section of the province which at present has a population of over 500,000 people—whereas at Montreal and west of Montreal through heavy governmental assistance, communication is made by means of the Victoria Bridge, the Lachine Bridge, the Coteau Bridge, and the St. Clair Tunnel between the two shores of the St. Lawrence river.

This places the portion of the Province of Quebec east of Montreal at a disadvantage. Their position would be very much improved by the construction of a bridge at Quebec and the Government assistance towards it would be a great public benefit and for the general good of the Dominion at large.

As a result of the absence of the proper facilities at Quebec, the Quebec Central Railway during the summer of 1902, carried from Beauce County, situated within forty miles of Quebec City, for export to Europe, to the Port of Montreal, 150 miles distant, 10,000,000 lbs. of butter and cheese and 30,000 tons of asbestos.

S. N. PARENT,
President of Quebec Bridge Company.

QUEBEC, June 23, 1903.

(Copy No. 101361.)

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
OTTAWA, ONT, September 19, 1903.

SIR,—With reference to the matter of the probable extent of traffic over the Quebec Bridge, when constructed, as to which you desire some information, I have to state that, under date the 1st instant, Mr. Tiffin, the traffic manager of the Intercolonial Railway, has furnished an estimate of the number of cars that, it may be anticipated, would cross the "Quebec Bridge" daily, not taking into consideration traffic that may arise from the construction of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. This estimate is as follows:—

	Estimated number of cars daily.
Intercolonial Railway	130
Grand Trunk Railway	75
Quebec Central Railway	71
Total number of cars estimated to cross daily	276

Extended to a full year, the aggregate is 276 cars per day × 313 days = 86,388 cars, which at $4 each, amounts to $345,552 per annum.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,
Chief Engineer.

HON. W. S. FIELDING,
Acting Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

(Copy No. 101105.)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, MONCTON, N.B.,
AT MONTREAL, P.Q., 1st Sept., 1903.

Memorandum for Mr. Schreiber.

Dear Mr. SCHREIBER,—Referring to the attached letter as to the probable traffic of the Quebec Bridge—in your letter of August 26th, you do not say anything as to the probable earnings which would accrue to the Bridge Company, and I have therefore not made any statement on that head, as of course it would all depend upon the charge per car made by the Bridge Company for the use of the bridge and Quebec terminals, and of course it goes without saying that unless the Bridge Company have terminals convenient to the city of Quebec it might be found just as convenient to transfer freight by boat across the river between Levis, Point Levis and Quebec, and I presume it will also go without saying that the Quebec Bridge Company will have their terminals in the city of Quebec and at a point most convenient for city delivery.

I may say further that my estimate does not quite agree with the estimate furnished by the General Manager, because his estimate shows a total of 270 cars, consisting of 116 passenger cars and 154 freight cars, while I make mine 90 passenger cars and 186 freight cars. Under my estimate the total number of cars (passenger and freight) for 12 months consisting of 313 days, reaches 86,388 cars per annum, and another thing which must be considered in connection with it also is that the volume of traffic passing over the Quebec bridge would necessarily be governed by the tolls which the Bridge and Terminal Company would exact, for the reason that if these tolls are much in excess of the present cost of handling by ferry, naturally the cheaper mode of transfer would prevail, and therefore this fact must not be overlooked in connection with the estimate of the number of cars to be handled by the Bridge and Terminal Company.

I trust that the statement will cover the information required by Mr. Fielding; if not, and you will kindly advise me what he wants, I will be glad to do my utmost to comply with your request.

Yours truly,

E. TIFFIN,
General Traffic Manager.

(Copy No. 101105)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, MONCTON, N.B.,
AT MONTREAL, P.Q., 1st Sept., 1903.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer,
Department Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to my conversation with you yesterday regarding the instructions of the Honourable Mr. Fielding, Acting Minister of Railways, as to the estimated number of passengers and freight cars that will cross over the Quebec Bridge, now in course of construction, between Lévis and Quebec City, acting under instructions received from the Honourable Mr. Fielding, I beg to give you the following as an estimate of the number of cars that will cross over the Quebec Bridge daily :—

Passenger cars, 90, including mail, baggage and express cars ; freight cars, 186.

As a matter of information I have to say that the above estimate is arrived at as under :

Intercolonial Railway.—Traffic eastbound, We estimate that two passenger trains from and to the east passing in and out of Quebec City daily. will consist of five cars each or ten cars per day, which for the two trains equals 20 passenger, mail, express and baggage cars in both directions.

Freight.—One mixed train each way daily consisting of 10 cars, making 20 cars in all. One freight train each way daily consisting of 15 cars, making 30 cars in all. West—we estimate two passenger trains from and to the west passing in and out of Quebec daily, which will consist of 5 cars each or 10 in all per day, including mail, baggage and express cars, and this for the two trains equals 20 cars in both directions. One mixed train consisting of 8 cars each way daily, total 16 cars. One freight train consisting of 12 cars each way daily, or 24 in all ; making a total for the Intercolonial Railway of 130 cars per day.

Grand Trunk Railway.—We estimate that 2½ passenger trains from and to the city of Quebec daily, each train consisting of not less than five cars, will cross to and from Quebec over the Quebec Bridge, which, including mail, baggage and express cars, will equal twenty-five cars. One mixed train each way daily of ten cars, making twenty cars in all. One freight train each way daily of fifteen cars, which equals thirty cars per day ; with a total for the Grand Trunk Railway of seventy-five cars per day.

Quebec Central Railway.—We estimate 2½ passenger trains to and from Quebec daily will cross over the Quebec Bridge, each train consisting of not less than five cars (including mail, baggage and express cars), which equals twenty-five cars daily One mixed train each way daily of eight cars, equals sixteen cars. One freight train each way daily of fifteen cars, equals thirty cars ; or a total for the Quebec Central Railway of seventy-one cars, or a grand total as given above, of 276 cars daily.

In making this estimate I would like to point out that the estimate made by Mr. Walter Shanly, Civil Engineer, in 1885, places the average number of carloads passing over the Quebec Bridge each day at 200 cars, and an estimate prepared by the Quebec Central Railway in 1897, places the figures at 207 cars per day, and I therefore think that taking into consideration the general increase in business all over Canada that in making our present estimate 276 cars per day, we are probably not over-stating the possible traffic passing over the Quebec Bridge.

I also beg to state that in arriving at the above estimate no account is taken of the probable traffic which will pass over the Quebec Bridge in connection with the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

It is fair to assume that the increased facilities the Quebec Bridge will give to the merchants and manufacturers doing business in the city of Quebec will necessarily mean that the business to and from Quebec should materially increase, as the handicap now against Quebec city in the handling of traffic to or from Intercolonial, Grand Trunk or Quebec Central Railway points, in consequence of having to break bulk thereby preventing the free movement of carload traffic such as heavy machinery, lumber, coal, cordwood, bark and traffic of this nature, will be obviated, and with the increased facilities afforded by means of the bridge the traffic to and from that city should materially increase.

Yours truly,

E. TIFFIN,
General Traffic Manager.

CORRESPONDENCE

[149]

AND PAPERS IN RELATION TO THE ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

LONDON, October 31, 1902.

Proposal unofficially renewed by Secretary of State for United States for appointment of tribunal, members of which should merely record their reasoned opinions.

Does this suggestion, which would at least afford opportunity to the public in the United States and Canada of comparing their respective cases, meet with the approval of your Ministers ?

CHAMBERLAIN.

Lord Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.

OTTAWA, November 18, 1902.

Referring to your despatch of October 31 concerning the proposal of the United States for the appointment of a tribunal of jurists to record their reasoned opinions upon the Alaska Boundary question, my Ministers, while declining to give final assent to such proposal, would be disposed to consider it favourably, provided the reference to the tribunal should include all aspects of the question. They think that such a reference as was outlined in my despatch of last November, 1901, might be acceptable.

MINTO.

Colonial Office to Lord Minto.

LONDON, December 11, 1902.

Alaska Boundary. Referring to your cable of November 18, presume that in event of majority of tribunal agreeing on answer to the reference submitted, decision would be accepted as final by your Ministers. Please cable reply.

Lord Minto to Colonial Office.

December 15, 1902.

Alaska Boundary. Your cable 11th inst. Am asked by my Ministers to state that they cannot give proper consideration to question submitted till exact text of proposed reference or the composition of tribunal is before them. On receipt of this information they will communicate with Sir Wilfrid Laurier (who is absent from Ottawa), and will send reply as soon as possible.

Personal.

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1902.

The Honourable JOHN HAY, &c., &c.:

Since our interview this morning I have had time to examine the Draft Alaska Boundary Treaty which you then handed to me.

You will remember that I told you on the 8th inst. that Lord Lansdowne was prepared to entertain favourably the idea of a Judicial Tribunal, provided that the terms of reference were framed so as to include all aspects of the question.

Section 5 of Article IV of the Draft Treaty does not, it seems to me, fulfil this requirement, for it only gives prominence to the American contention that the Treaty of 1825 was intended to give Russia a strip of coast of at least ten marine leagues on the mainland, separating the British possessions from the bays, ports, inlets, havens and waters of the ocean. The point from which this strip of land is to be measured is not apparently mentioned as an issue, and the Canadian contention that the line shall follow the crest of the mountains parallel to the coast, but so as to include bays, ports and inlets, would be excluded.

Under this reference the jurists would hold that the only point to be decided would be the width of the strip which is to separate the British possessions from access to all waters, even to bays, ports, inlets and havens.

I fear, therefore, that Lord Lansdowne could never accept this section as it stands, and I trust that it will be possible for your government to agree to a modification of the draft, so as to leave it to the jurists to decide whether the boundary line should go round all bays, ports, inlets and havens, or whether it should, following the crest of the mountains, pass across bays, ports, inlets and havens.

As I have a messenger to-morrow afternoon, I should be glad to call at the Department of State to-morrow morning to discuss the matter, if you can spare time to receive me.

MICHAEL H. HERBERT.

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1902.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch No. 333, confidential, of the 8th instant, Mr. Hay handed to me yesterday a Draft Treaty for the settlement of the Alaska Boundary by a Judicial Tribunal, * * * * He stated that all the terms of reference suggested by Your Lordship had been accepted, except Section 6 (see memorandum inclosed in my despatch No. 333), which had been altered. I asked his permission to take the document home and study it, and I promised to let him know my views in regard to it as soon as possible. On examination of the Treaty I found that with the exception of the addition of the words 'if they exist' between the word 'what' and the words 'are the' in Section 5 of my memorandum, all the sections excepting No. 6 (which in Mr. Hay's draft was made No. 5) were couched in the same language as the reference I had suggested. Section 5 of the draft, however, repeated exactly the wording of sub-section 2 of Article IV of the Draft Treaty submitted by Mr. Hay to Lord Pauncefote in May, 1901, and I accordingly sent a note to Mr. Hay in the evening, copy of which I have the honour to inclose, stating that I felt sure Your Lordship would be unable to accept this reference, as it only put forward the American contention, and that that of Canada would be excluded by it. I called at the Department of State this morning and repeated the arguments contained in my note, and after a short discussion Mr. Hay said that in view of my objections, and of his wish to arrive at a settlement, he was prepared to modify the draft in the following manner: To let the first five sections stand as proposed in his draft of yesterday, omitting the words 'if not, how should said line of demarcation be traced to conform to the provisions of the said Treaty' at the end of Section 5. Then to take No. 6 as follows: 'If the foregoing question (No. 5) should be answered in the negative, and

in the event of the summit of such mountains proving to be in places more than ten marine leagues from the coast, should the width of the lisiere which was to belong to Russia be measured (1) from the mainland coast of the ocean, strictly so-called, along a line perpendicular thereto, or (2) was it the intention and meaning of the said convention that where the mainland coast is indented by deep inlets forming part of the territorial waters of Russia, the width of the lisiere was to be measured (a) from the line of the general direction of the mainland coast, or (b) from the line separating the waters of the ocean from the territorial waters of Russia, or (c) from the heads of the aforesaid inlets.' (Your Lordship will observe that the word 'mainland' has been inserted before the word 'coast' all through this section.)

Then to change the number of the original Section 6 of Mr. Hay's draft of yesterday into Section 7 in the new draft.

I consented to this modification, and said I was now prepared to send the draft home for Your Lordship's approval.

The final paragraph of Article III is identical with the language of Article III of the May Draft Treaty.

* * * * * * *

Article VI provides that the decision shall be final, and Mr. Hay has consented to use the same language as that contained in Lord Pauncefote's memorandum of February last.

I have the honour to transmit copy of the Draft Treaty as amended, and I earnestly hope that its provisions will meet with the approval of His Majesty's government and of that of Canada.

MICHAEL H. HERBERT.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, equally desirous for the friendly and final adjustment of the differences which exist between them in respect to the true meaning and application of certain clauses of the Convention between Great Britain and Russia. signed under date of February 28-16, A.D. 1825, which clauses relate to the delimitation of the boundary line between the Territory of Alaska, now a possession of the United States, and the British possession in North America, have resolved to provide for the submission of the questions as hereinafter stated to an arbitral tribunal, and to that end have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries as follows :—

The President of the United States of America; John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States; and

His Britannic Majesty; the Right Honourable Sir Michael Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B., His Britannic Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;

Who, after an exchange of their full powers which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

A tribunal shall be immediately appointed to consider and decide the questions set forth in Article IV of this Convention. The tribunal shall consist of six impartial jurists of repute, who shall consider judicially the questions submitted to them, each of whom shall first subscribe an oath that he will impartially consider the arguments and evidence presented to the tribunal, and will decide thereupon according to his true judgment. Three members of the tribunal shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and three by His Britannic Majesty. All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final award, shall be decided by a majority of all the members thereof.

In case of the refusal to act, or of the death, incapacity or abstention from service of any of the persons so appointed, another impartial jurist of repute shall be forthwith appointed in his place by the same authority which appointed his predecessor.

The tribunal may appoint a secretary and a bailiff to perform such duties as they may prescribe, and may emyloy scientific experts, if found to be necessary, and may fix a reasonable compensation for such officers. The tribunal shall keep an accurate record of all its proceedings.

Each of the high contracting parties shall make compensation for the services of the members of the tribunal of its own appointment, and of any agent, counsel or other person employed in its behalf, and shall pay all costs incurred in the preparation of its case. All expenses reasonably incurred by the tribunal in the performance of its duties shall be paid by the respective governments in equal moieties.

The tribunal may, subject to the provisions of this Convention, establish all proper rules for the regulation of its proceedings.

ARTICLE II.

Each of the high contracting parties shall also name one person to attend the tribunal as its agent.

The written or printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence and all other evidence in writing or print on which each party relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each member of the tribunal, and to the agent of the other party, as soon as may be after the organization of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding two months from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Convention.

Within two months after the delivery on both sides of the written or printed case, either party may, in like manner, deliver in duplicate to each member of the tribunal, and to the agent of the other party, a counter case and additional documents, correspondence and evidence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence and evidence so presented by the other party. The tribunal may, however, extend this last mentioned period when in their judgment it becomes necessary by reason of special difficulties which may arise in the procuring of such additional papers and evidence.

If in the case submitted to the tribunal either party shall have specified or referred to any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party shall demand it, within thirty days after the delivery of the case, to furnish to the party applying for it a duly certified copy thereof; and either party may call upon the other, through the tribunal, to produce the original or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the tribunal may require; and the original or copy so requested shall be delivered as soon as may be and within a period not exceeding forty days after receipt of notice.

Each party may present to the tribunal all pertinent evidence, documentary, historical, geographical, or topographical, including maps and charts, in its possession or control and applicable to the rightful decision of the questions submitted; and if it appears to the tribunal that there is evidence pertinent to the case in the possession of either party, and which has not been produced, the tribunal may, in its discretion, order the production of the same by the party having control thereof.

It shall be the duty of each party through its agent or counsel, within two months from the expiration of the time limited for the delivery of the counter case on both sides, to deliver in duplicate to each member of the said tribunal, and to the agent of the other party, a written or printed argument, showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his government relies, and either party may also support the same before the tribunal by oral argument or counsel. The tribunal may, if they shall deem further elucidation with regard to any point necessary, require from either party

a written, printed or oral statement or argument upon the point ; but in such case the other party shall have the right to reply thereto.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that the tribunal shall consider in the settlement of the questions submitted to its decision the treaties respectively concluded between His Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of All the Russias, under date of 28-16 February, A.D. 1825, and between the United States of America and the Emperor of All the Russias, concluded under date of March 30-18, A.D. 1867 ; and particularly the Articles III, IV, V, of the first mentioned treaty, which in the original text are word for word as follows :—

"La ligne de démarcation entre les Possessions des Hautes Parties Contractantes "sur la Côte du Continent et les Isles de l'Amérique Nord-Ouest, sera tracée ainsi qu'il "suit :

"A partir du point le plus méridional de l'Ile dite *Prince of Wales,* lequel point "se trouve sous la parallèle du 54me degré 40 minutes de latitude nord, et entre le "131me et le 133me degrés de longitude ouest (Méridien de Greenwich), la dite ligne "remontera au Nord le long de la passe dite *Portland Channel,* jusqu'au point de la "terre ferme ou elle atteint le 56me degré de latitude Nord; de ce dernier point la ligne "de démarcation suivra la crête des montagnes situées parallèlement à la côte, jusqu'-"au point d'intersection du 141me degré de longitude Ouest (même Méridien), et, "finalement du dit point d'intersection, la même ligne méridienne du 141me degré "formera, dans son prolongement jusqu'à la mer Glaciale, la limite entre les Pos-"sessions Russes et Britanniques sur le continent de l'Amérique Nord-Ouest."

"IV. Il est entendu, par rapport à la ligne de démarcation détérminée dans l'Ar-"ticle précédent :

"1. Que l'isle dite *Prince of Wales* appartiendra toute entière à la Russie.

"2. Que partout où la crête des montagnes qui s'étendent dans une direction "parallèle à la côte depuis le 56me degré de latitude Nord au point d'intersection du "141me degré de longitude Ouest, se trouverait à la distance de plus de dix lieues "marines de l'océan, la limite entre les Possessions Britanniques et la lisière de côte "mentionnée ci-dessus comme devant appartenir à la Russie, sera formée par une "ligne parallèle aux sinuosités de la côte, et qui ne pourra jamais en être éloignée que "de dix lieues marines."

"V. Il est convenu en outre, que nul établissement ne sera formé par l'une des "deux parties dans les limites que les deux Articles précédens assignent aux Posses-"sions de l'autre. En conséquence, les sujets britanniques ne formeront aucun Etab-"lissement soit sur la côte, soit sur la lisière de terre ferme comprise dans les limites "des Possessions Russes, telles qu'elles sont designées dans les deux Articles préce-"dents; et, de même, nul Etablissement ne sera formé par des sujets Russes au delà "des dites limites."

The tribunal shall also take into consideration any action of the several governments or of their respective representatives preliminary or subsequent to the conclusion of said treaties so far as the same tends to show the original and effective understanding of the parties in respect to the limits of their several territorial jurisdictions under and by virtue of the provisions of said treaties.

ARTICLE IV.

Referring to Articles III., IV. and V., of the said Treaty of 1825, the said tribunal shall answer and decide the following questions:—

1. What is intended as the point of commencement of the line?
2. What channel is the Portland channel?

3. What course should the line take from the point of commencement to the entrance to Portland channel?

4. To what point on the 56th parallel is the line to be drawn from the head of the Portland channel, and what course should it follow between these points?

5. In extending the line of demarcation northward from said point on the parallel of the 56th degree of north latitude, following the crest of the mountains situated parallel to the coast until its intersection with the 141st degree of longitude west of Greenwich, subject to the condition that if such line should anywhere exceed the distance of ten marine leagues from the ocean, then the boundary between the British and the Russian territory should be formed by a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast and distant therefrom not more than ten marine leagues, was it the intention and meaning of said Convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe or strip of coast on the mainland, not exceeding ten marine leagues in width, separating the British possessions from the bays, ports, inlets, havens, and waters of the ocean, and extending from the said point on the 56th degree of latitude north to a point where such line of demarcation should intersect the 141st degree of longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich?

6. If the foregoing question should be answered in the negative, and in the event of the summit of such mountains proving to be in places more than ten marine leagues from the coast, should the width of the lisière, which was to belong to Russia, be measured (1) from the mainland coast of the ocean, strictly so-called, along a line perpendicular thereto, or (2) was it the intention and meaning of the said Convention that where the mainland coast is indented by deep inlets forming part of the territorial waters of Russia, the width of the lisière was to be measured (a) from the line of the general direction of the mainland coast, or (b) from the line separating the waters of the ocean from the territorial waters of Russia, or (c) from the heads of the aforesaid inlets?

7. What, if any exist, are the mountains referred to as situated parallel to the coast, which mountains when within ten marine leagues from the coast, are declared to form the eastern boundary?

ARTICLE V.

The tribunal shall assemble for their first meeting at London so soon as practicable after receiving their commissions; and shall themselves fix the times and places of all subsequent meetings.

The decision of the tribunal shall be made so soon as possible after the conclusion of the arguments in the case, and within three months thereafter, unless the President of the United States and His Britannic Majesty shall by common accord extend the time therefor. The decision shall be made in writing, and dated, and shall be signed by the members of the tribunal assenting to the same. It shall be signed in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be given to the agent of the United States of America for his Government, and the other to the agent of His Britannic Majesty for his Government.

ARTICLE VI.

When the high contracting parties shall have received the decision of the tribunal upon the questions submitted as provided in the foregoing articles, which decision shall be final and binding upon all parties, they will at once appoint, each on its own behalf, one or more scientific experts who shall with all convenient speed proceed together to lay down the boundary line in conformity with such decision.

Should there be, unfortunately, a failure by a majority of the tribunal to agree upon any of the points submitted for their decision, it shall be their duty to so report in writing to their respective governments through their respective agents. Should there be an agreement by a majority upon a part of the questions submitted, it shall

be their duty to sign and report their decision upon the points of such agreement in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington or in London so soon as the same may be effected.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto fixed our seals.

Done at Washington in duplicate this 24th day of January, A.D. 1903.

MICHAEL H. HERBERT,

JOHN HAY.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Lord Minto.

LONDON, January 6, 1903

Alaska.—Shall be glad to have as soon as possible views of your Ministers on draft boundary treaty which was inclosed in Sir Michael Herbert's despatch No. 347 of December 19.

Lord Minto to Sir Michael Herbert.

OTTAWA, January 12, 1903.

Referring to the last proposed Alaskan boundary treaty, a draft of which you submitted to me, my Ministers are satisfied with the questions to be submitted to the tribunal, but they still have the same objection to the composition of the proposed tribunal, and before assenting to it, they would hope that another effort should be made to have the questions to be adjudicated upon submitted either to a board of arbitrators composed in part of independent jurists, not subjects of either state, as proposed in my despatch to Mr. Chamberlain of November, 1901, or to the Hague tribunal.

MINTO, Ottawa.

LONDON, January 12, 1903.

With reference to my telegram of January 6, relative to the Alaska Boundary

* * * * * * *

Sir M. Herbert advocates strongly three judges of the United States Supreme Court with the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Chief Justice of Canada and the Judicial High Court of Great Britain on one side, as forming a tribunal which would command the highest confidence of all concerned.

Your Ministers will doubtless give this matter their serious consideration.

Desired early expression of views of your Ministers as to terms of draft treaty, final tribunal decision and its composition. Telegraph reply.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COLONIES.

Sir Michael Herbert to Lord Minto.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1903.

I have despatched the following to-day to the Foreign Office:—

Re Alaska Boundary—Secretary of State has again asked me for an answer to-day on the ground that present moment they might be favourable for ratification of treaty and, if the question is further postponed, Senators' attitude may change.

HERBERT.

Minto, Ottawa.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1903.

Alaska Treaty, Canadian reply.

Following sent to Foreign Office to-day. I informed Mr. Hay to-day that the Canadian Government were satisfied as to terms of reference, but they objected to composition of tribunal and hoped that the United States Government would agree to have the questions to be adjudicated upon submitted either to Foreign Office or to the Hague Tribunal.

At the same time I pointed out that the Hague tribunal was especially intended to settle disputes in regard to interpretation of treaties. Mr. Hay said in reply that in view of the alterations he had made in regard to terms of reference he had hoped for a spontaneous acceptance of the treaty, and he regretted that the Canadian Government still objected to the tribunal's composition. He could only repeat what he had often said before that the form of arbitration proposed was the only one acceptable to the President, and that a treaty involving submission of question to foreign arbitration or to Hague tribunal would stand no chance of ratification by the United States Senate.

HERBERT.

Minto, Ottawa.

LONDON, January 19, 1903.

Referring to Sir Michael Herbert's telegram stating that the United States Government is unable to agree to modification of tribunal, I trust that your responsible advisers will now agree to his being instructed to sign the draft treaty. Please reply by telegram as soon as possible.

Secret.

Should be glad to give an early answer to my telegram of January 12 as to British Ambassador Washington's proposal that Chief Justice of England, Chief Justice of Canada and Judicial High Court of Appeal of Great Britain should be appointed as British members of the tribunal.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Colonial Office to Lord Minto.

LONDON, January 20, 1903.

Re British Ambassador at Washington's cable, stating that Mr. Hay would prefer London as place of meeting, I should be glad to receive early expression of your Ministers' views as to this.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Lord Minto to Secretary of State for the Colonies.

OTTAWA, January 21, 1903.

My Ministers, whilst still regretting that proposed tribunal will not be constituted so as to insure certainty of a final decision being reached on the reference, being satisfied with the terms of that reference, will agree to accept treaty as contained in the draft submitted to them.

With regard to composition of tribunal, my Ministers are of opinion that it is premature to adopt any final arrangement, it is sufficient now to have it clearly understood that members of the court to be appointed by His Majesty shall be jurists of repute, and British subjects.

They will be quite satisfied if London is selected for sittings of the court.

LONDON, February 18, 1903.

To Lord Minto.

H.M. Ambassador, Washington, cables President will appoint Mr. Root, Secretary of State for War, and Senators Lodge and Turner, as American members of Commission Alaska Boundary.

Should be glad to have views of your Ministers as to British Commission.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COLONIES.

Lord Minto to Colonial Office.

OTTAWA, February 21, 1903.

Supplementing my last despatch, my Ministers call attention to the fact that they agreed to a court of six members on the stipulation conveyed in the treaty that members of said court would be impartial jurists, and in the hope that judges of the highest courts in the United States would be appointed as American Commissioners, my Ministers also agreeing that British Commissioners should be judges of the highest standing.

My Ministers most strongly represent that this consideration having been material in causing their assent to the treaty should be made good, otherwise the ground upon which they based their assent would be changed, and it is feared whole situation would require to be reconsidered.

My Ministers would be ready to implement their part of the understanding as to the composition of British side of the Commission, but do not think it advisable to submit their views until question raised about American Commission is satisfactorily disposed of.

Lord Onslow to Governor General, Ottawa.

LONDON, February 27, 1903.

With reference to your telegram dated the 19th and 21st of February, selection of American members of tribunal has been the source of as much surprise to His Majesty's Government as to your Ministers. Situation is full of difficulty, and His Majesty's Government earnestly desire to have concurrence of your Ministers in dealing with it.

It seems certain to His Majesty's Government that it would be useless to press the United States Government to withdraw names put forward and arguments relative to the fitness of the three American representatives, however convincing, can have no practical results.

His Majesty's Government have, therefore, to choose between breaking off negotiations altogether or accepting American nominations, and appointing as their

colleagues representatives who will meet the altered circumstances of the case. They would regard the first alternative as a grave misfortune to the interests of Canada, and would prefer that the inquiry should proceed, in confident hope that Canadian or British interests would not be prejudiced thereby, as, even in the event of failure, much important information upon controverted points would be collected, and placed before the public, and reasonable settlement at some future time thereby facilitated.

His Majesty's Government earnestly hope that these considerations may be carefully weighed by your Ministers, and that they will favour His Majesty's Government if they agree with the opinion stated above, with an expression of their views as to the most advantageous composition of the British side of the tribunal.

ONSLOW.

Sir M. Herbert to Lord Minto.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 6, 1903.

Secretary of State has officially notified to me to-day the appointment of Messrs. Root, Lodge and Turner as American members of the Alaska tribunal.

HERBERT.

Lord Minto to Colonial Office.

OTTAWA, March 6, 1903.

Referring to your despatch of February 27, my Ministers regard the situation with much anxiety. They desire to emphasize the fact that their assent to a treaty which provided for the creation of a tribunal so composed as not to insure finality was obtained on the stipulation in the treaty that the members of the court would be impartial jurists of repute. * * * * Their doubts as to the effectiveness of the contemplated arrangement as a means of settlement were in some degree modified by the assurance that the members of the tribunal would approach the subject with unbiassed minds, and that a judicial interpretation of the Treaty of 1825 would be obtained. The appointment to the tribunal by the United States government of gentlemen who are not judges, and whose known views leave no room for expectation of a judicial consideration of the question, changes the whole situation. If the whole question were now open to be dealt with entirely from the point of view of Canadian interests, my Ministers would hesitate to advise any further participation in proceedings. * * *

My Ministers have observed from the public press, and have also been officially informed that while the matter is still under their consideration, the treaty has been confirmed by His Majesty's government, and an exchange of ratifications has already taken place at Washington. It is presumed that this fact precludes further discussion, and my Ministers will, therefore, proceed to do whatever is necessary on their part to make good the engagements of His Majesty's government, but they must reserve the right to submit to the Canadian parliament the whole correspondence, or such statement of the case as will fully explain the whole matter, and especially the manner in which the assent of Canada was obtained.

My Ministers do not agree with the suggestion that the altered circumstances justify a departure on the British side from the disposition previously manifested respecting the composition of the tribunal. If members of the tribunal are to be appointed by His Majesty's government, my Ministers are of opinion that only judges of the higher courts, who in the best sense of the words would be impartial jurists of repute, should be chosen.

Minto, Ottawa.

LONDON, March 7, 1903.

The ratifications of the Alaska Boundary Treaty were exchanged on 3rd instant.

Time for the preparation of the case, Article II, has consequently begun to run against us, and it is important that composition of British half of court, also appointment of British agent, should be settled without delay.

Hope, therefore, your responsible advisers will favour us with their views on these appointments as early as possible.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Lord Minto to Colonial Office.

OTTAWA, March 7, 1903.

In view of the short time given for preparation of the case, my Ministers desire to proceed immediately, and therefore suggest an early settlement of preliminaries.

As to the composition of tribunal, my Ministers suggest Chief Justice of England and two Canadian judges, names to be telegraphed hereafter.

As to counsel, my Ministers desire that Mr. Edward Blake, K.C., London, and Mr. Christopher Robinson, K.C., Toronto, be of counsel to uphold the British contention, and a junior counsel.

Under that clause of the treaty which provides for the appointment of an agent to represent each party before the tribunal, my Ministers desire that Mr. Clifford Sifton, Canadian Minister of the Interior, be appointed to fill such position.

Lord Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.

OTTAWA, March 17, 1903.

In addition to Chief Justice of England, my Ministers propose Sir Louis Jette, a retired judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, and now Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, and Justice Armour, of the Supreme Court of Canada, as members of the Court of Imperial Jurists under treaty for settlement of boundary of Alaska.

63305

Gov.Doc.
Can
P

Canada. Parliament
Sessional papers.
Vol.37[13], 1903.

NAME OF BORROWER.

DATE.

University of Toronto
Library

DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET

Acme Library Card Pocket
Under Pat. "Ref. Index File"
Made by LIBRARY BUREAU